

THE GUILD REPORTER



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

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Hearst Mediation Stalled; L.A. Wins \$34 At Racing Unit

Los Angeles, Calif.—As City Hall-initiated efforts to mediate the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner strike continued without a clear response from Hearst, the Guild won a \$34 settlement at the Los Angeles Racing Form providing a key top minimum \$13.75 higher than that offered by the Herald-Examiner.

Sen. Kennedy To Speak At Convention



SEN. ROBERT F. KENNEDY

Cleveland, Ohio—Sen. Robert F. Kennedy has accepted an invitation to address ANG's 1968 Convention here June 18.

The New York senator's speech to the convention will come near the climax of his campaign for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, Kennedy's only announced rival for the Democratic nomination, has also been invited to address the convention.

President Johnson declined an invitation to speak before announcing his decision not to seek re-election.

It will be the first appearance for Kennedy at an ANG convention. (Continued on Page 10)

Key San Mateo Top Hiked \$48 To \$226

San Mateo, Calif.—The San Francisco-Oakland Guild last week won a \$48.16 increase in the key top minimum at the 41,000-circulation San Mateo Times & Daily News, raising it to \$226.16 in a 39½-month contract.

The Times & News is the smallest paper to exceed a \$200 key top minimum. Only in New York, Washington and San Francisco have higher key minimums been bargained.

The Guild also won a 37½-hour week and a wide range of fringe gains.

The top minimum for reporters

and display salesmen is increased \$9.25 retroactive to Nov. 13, \$8 next Nov. 17, \$4.75 March 2, 1969; \$13.83 Nov. 16, 1969, and \$12.33 Feb. 1, 1970.

The top for outside classified solicitors is raised \$38.36, to \$178.66; that for inside solicitors \$30.08, to \$141.08; that for office boys \$22.63, to \$105.13, and that for telephone operators \$26.46, to \$124.46.

The work week is reduced to 38¼ hours next Nov. 16 and to 37½ a year later.

The service requirement for a fourth week's vacation is reduced

from 15 years to 10, and the severance-pay ceiling is increased two weeks, to 32.

Basic pension benefits are increased from \$3.35 a month for each year of service to \$4.50 a month, and the company's existing health-and-welfare plan will be replaced by the Guild's citywide San Francisco plan as soon as feasible.

The mileage allowance is increased from 10 cents to 11, with the weekly guarantee up \$2.50, to \$15. The service requirement for maternity leave is reduced from 18 months to 12, and provision is added for scholastic leave.

San Diego Wins \$34 Pact, Classified Parity At \$205

San Diego, Calif.—The San Diego Guild last month won a \$34 increase over three years in key top minimums at the San Diego Union and Tribune and raised outside classified salesmen to parity at the new key top of \$205.75.

The settlement, retroactive to last June, was the result of protracted bargaining marked by a strike vote in August, when the union rejected a \$201.75 top as inadequate.

The final agreement increases

that figure by another \$4.

The contract provides a \$54.40 increase to parity for classified salesmen.

The Guild also won a \$12.07 increase in the company's health-insurance payments to cover premiums for employees' spouses. And it gained a reduction in the service requirement for a fourth week's vacation from 18 years to 10 in three annual steps.

The top minimum for reporters and display salesmen goes up \$7

retroactive to June 5, \$2 effective March 26, \$7.75 June 3, \$5.75 Dec. 2 and \$11.50 June 2, 1969. The top for classified salesmen rises \$27.40 to parity in the initial step.

The top for district managers is increased a total of \$30.01, to \$178.76; that for telephone operators \$20.26, to \$113.21; that for classified telephone solicitors \$23.08, to \$132.23; that for janitors \$19.69, to \$109.44, and that for office boys \$17.36, to \$93.76. Position differentials are increased 50 cents a shift, to \$3.50 for employees in the editors' group, \$2.50 for those in the assistant editors' group and \$2 for those in the supervisors' group.

A guarantee of four hours' pay for employees working on holidays is increased to a full day. The Guild also won a no-discrimination clause.

ANG Gives \$1,500 In King Tribute; Fund Seeks Negro-Press Council

Reacting to the assassination of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., ANG this week sent special contributions of \$750 Southern Christian Leadership Conference and the striking Memphis sanitation workers in whose cause he was killed.

International Vice President James H. White, president of the Memphis Guild, represented ANG in the Memphis memorial march for King April 8.

The ANG contributions were approved by the International Executive Board in a telegraphic poll initiated by Executive Vice President William J. Farson and Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perl, Jr.

They urged approval to aid the sanitation workers "still struggling for trade-union dignity and recognition" and to help SCLC "redouble its pursuit of the nonviolent social change so necessary to keep alive in the wake of Martin Luther

The Mellett Fund for a Free and Responsible Press is inviting proposals from selected universities to establish a pilot press council composed of representatives of the news media and Negro and other minority groups in a major U.S. city this summer and fall.

... And Inside
Detroit Unions Reject Plea To End Strike In Crisis... Page 3
Commission Report On The Press And Riots... Page 6
Guild Offers To Aid N.Y. Negro-Job Committee... Page 10
Action Urged To Hire Negro Newsmen... Page 10

King's death." Guild locals also responded to King's assassination.

The Los Angeles Guild suspended all strike activity except picketing at Hearst's Herald-Examiner on April 9, the day of (Continued on Page 10)

Mundo Unit Goes Guild

San Juan, P.R.—The Puerto Rico Guild added 85 outside-circulation and special-service employees to its unit at El Mundo by winning a National Labor Relations Board election April 4.

The Guild received 55 votes to 30 for the Teamsters' union. Not a single vote was cast for "no union."

The victory gave the Guild "wall-to-wall" representation of employees on San Juan's largest daily newspaper except for a group of 57 district managers ex- (Continued on Page 10)

Reading For 'Strong Stomachs'

How Hearst Foreman Abused Men

Los Angeles, Calif.—As a condition for settling the Herald-Examiner strike-lockout, Hearst is demanding the reinstatement of a foreman permanently excluded from his job by an arbitrator for "physical and spiritual assaults" on the men who worked for him.

Arbitrator Melvin Lennard ordered that the foreman, Frank Aiello, be permanently barred from supervising the Herald-Examiner's paper handlers' department last November after finding that his physical and verbal abuse of employees made working conditions in the department "unsafe" and "intolerable."

Among the actions for which the arbitrator found Aiello responsible was a standing order to the paper handlers to run over any pressmen who failed to get out of the way of rolls of newsprint in time.

At the arbitration hearing, Lennard noted, Publisher George R. Hearst, Jr., "testified that Aiello is a good and valuable foreman," and Aiello subsequently was transferred to the Herald-Examiner stereotype department,

where he was reportedly made a supervisor.

And, the unions report, Hearst management now insists that it will never again permit the arbitration of a supervisor's continuation in his job "despite this documented proof that such relief is needed."

Lennard found Aiello guilty of physically attacking his men, threatening them and repeatedly using "abusive" and "indecent" language, including obscenities directed at their wives and God.

Aiello was "personally responsible for three physical assaults on employees," Lennard declared.

Lennard said Aiello was also "responsible for the order that jeopardized the safety of pressmen when rolls of paper weighing a ton were shoved through the aisles at them."

One pressman struck by a roll of paper was injured so badly he was off the job for five weeks.

"In addition to the physical assaults on his men," Lennard (Continued on Page 8)



FRANK AIELLO
"I Can Curse God!"

Chief Says FCC Attempts To Diversify Media Control

The Federal Communications Commission in television's earliest days "rejected" as anticompetitive proposals for joint operating arrangements between TV stations comparable to those the Failing Newspaper Bill seeks to sanction for newspapers, FCC Chairman Rosol H. Hyde, told the Senate Antitrust Subcommittee last month.

And since Jan. 1, 1963, the FCC has specifically banned combined advertising rates by television stations serving the same area as "contrary to the policy of our multiple-ownership rules," Hyde testified.

All seven FCC commissioners appeared before the subcommittee March 26, the 19th of 20 days of hearings to date on the bill, which would exempt from antitrust laws newspaper mergers and semi-mergers involving so-called "failing" newspapers. The final hearing session has been tentatively scheduled for April 16.

Other recent witnesses included: Philip Hochstein, former executive editor of Newhouse Newspapers, who said passage of the bill "would be bad for the future of journalism."

Raymond B. Nixon, University of Minnesota journalism professor, who advocated passage of the bill in order to preserve "independent editorial voices" that might otherwise be silenced, while admitting that there is nothing in the bill to assure the editorial independence of newspapers whose printing, advertising, business-office and circulation operations are merged.

Amon Carter Evans, publisher of the Nashville Tennessean, jointly produced with the Nashville Banner for 30 years, who said that "in some markets—perhaps ours—newspapers would fail" if forced to separate their advertising, circulation and business-office operations and cease pooling their profits.

The FCC brought to the hearings a 112-page compilation of data on joint ownership of newspaper and broadcasting stations, prepared at the Senate subcommittee's request. But Hyde and Sen. Philip A. Hart, subcommittee chairman, disagreed on conclusions to be drawn from the data.

Hart pointed to newspaper ownership of 34 of 97 television stations in the nation's top 25 market areas, compared with a total of 15 stations owned by the three commercial television networks in the same areas. He observed:

"If you permit a reduction in competition between newspapers, there remains, the argument goes,

these other media, including television. Well, that may or may not be true."

Hyde pointed to the FCC's multiple-ownership rules forbidding an interest in more than one television, AM radio and FM radio station in any single market area and limiting any owner to a total of seven of each kind of station in maintaining that there has been no "readily measurable . . . increased concentration" of ownership.

FCC Commissioner Lee Loevinger, former head of the Justice Department's Antitrust Division, told the subcommittee that there are joint newspaper-broadcast ownership interests in 248 cities, about half the total number of television markets in the nation.

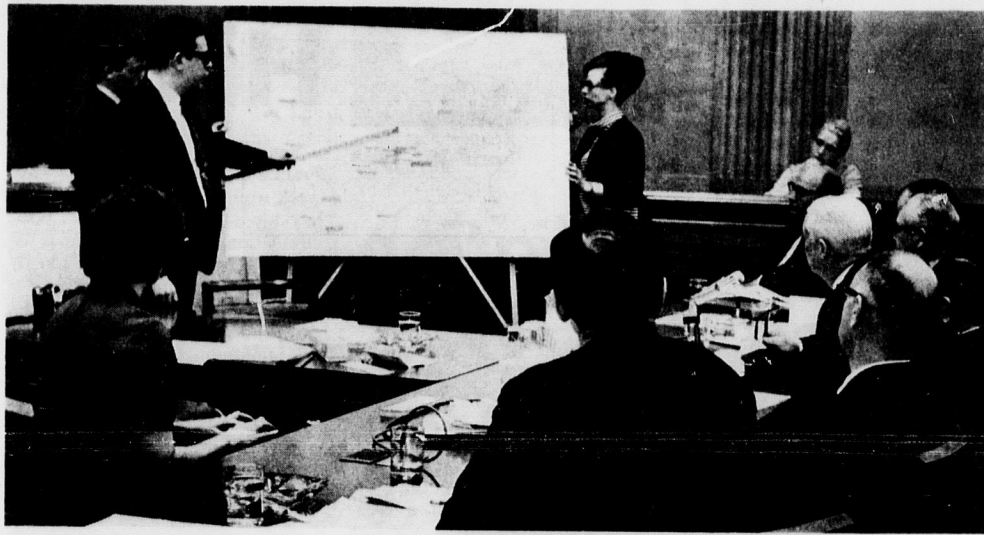
"There is an increasing cross-ownership of newspaper-broadcast interests, which would tend to negate the competitive effects of broadcasting with respect to newspapers," he said.

After Jack Blum, assistant subcommittee counsel, exhibited seven maps depicting newspaper-broadcasting links across the country, Loevinger, while saying he was not advocating passage of the Failing Newspaper Bill, suggested that Congress "might consider making the bill inapplicable to any newspaper which owns a broadcasting interest."

Hyde testified that the FCC "has not adopted rules governing the ownership by broadcast licensees of newspapers or other outside interests," but that it does "take into consideration the fact that an applicant for a broadcast license 'may have newspaper interests' as part of its vigilance against concentration of control in the communications media."

When Blum pointed out that the Gannett newspaper chain first bought a television station in Rockford, Ill., and then, after securing its license, bought the city's only two daily papers, Hyde said the effects of the newspaper-television purchases on competition "would have to be examined" when Gannett applied for renewal of the television license.

In response to a question from



Concentration

The full seven-man Federal Communications Commission listens as Jack Blum, assistant counsel of the Senate Antitrust Subcommittee, explains one of

six subcommittee maps showing concentration of newspaper chains' ownership of radio and television stations throughout the United States.

Hart, Hyde said he "cannot recall" any instance of a broadcasting-license renewal having been denied in a similar tandem purchase. He said the FCC "would be concerned" if there was a pattern . . . of first getting broadcast facilities and then the newspaper."

Hart said the subcommittee staff had told him of a newspaper-broadcast chain that had "consistently" purchased a broadcasting station and then the community newspaper.

"All of a sudden some generation" may "wake up to the fact that whatever the statistics prove, there are only four or five people in this country feeding us information," Hart observed.

Three FCC commissioners disagreed vociferously with Hyde's assurances to the subcommittee that the FCC has long been deeply concerned with concentration of ownership in the news media.

Kenneth A. Cox called the FCC's concern "theoretical," with no practical result, Robert T. Bartley warned that concentration of broadcast ownership is "rapidly increasing" in the top 50 mar-

ket areas where 75 percent of the U.S. population lives, and Nicholas Johnson said he sometimes feels that monopoly "in the marketplace of ideas" may already be so far advanced that he questions "whether it is any longer under our control."

Hochstein, who retired from the Newhouse chain last June after nearly 40 years as its chief editorial executive, said the newspaper industry is in the midst of a technological revolution that will soon make it possible to start new papers relatively cheaply.

"It would be a tragic mistake," Hochstein said, to pass the Failing Newspaper Bill and thus "prejudice the potentialities . . . with legislation that accepts and practically assumes that an agency operation with no commercial competition is better."

Pointing out that he was not speaking for Newhouse, Hochstein listed eight reasons advanced for passage of the bill that he considers "superstitions and clichés." Among them was the claim that many failing newspapers merge because no one on the outside is

willing to bid for them. Hochstein said he knew of "a number of instances where newspapers were bid for by outside publishers and the outside publisher was unable to buy at a reasonable price because a better price was available" from a competing publisher who wanted to eliminate competition.

Passage of the bill would "elevate the myth that a community of 500,000 cannot support two papers to the status of a national belief," he said.

"It is because the press has come to want the most of two worlds—the profits of groceries and hardware stores and the special privileges of a Fourth Estate—that so many of us want the shelter of specially legalized monopolistic practices," Hochstein declared.

The bill would "further emphasize the merchandising aspects of the newspaper at the expense of its role as a medium of news and opinion," Hochstein said, adding: "If any legislation is needed, it should go in an opposite direction."

UPI Denies Policy Seeks To Stifle Competition

United Press International seeks down payments from new newspapers as a demonstration of the publisher's ability to stay in business, not to discourage competition with existing clients, Frank Tremaine, UPI's general business manager, told the Senate Antitrust Subcommittee last month.

"UPI does not wish to risk its

reputation with a publisher who does not have the resources to publish a newspaper" because "the public and possible future subscribers . . . tend to regard failure as a contagious disease," said Tremaine.

Wes Gallagher, Associated Press general manager, testified at hearings on the Failing Newspaper Bill that AP required a deposit before authorizing membership from only four of 40 new papers admitted in the nine years ending in 1966.

All four papers were strike papers that were unable to provide financial data to satisfy AP's board of directors that they would be able to continue publication, Gallagher said.

Tremaine appeared at the hearings March 19 and Gallagher March 27 to respond to charges by previous witnesses of restrictive wire-service practices against new publishers.

Tremaine said that UPI received down payments from 19 of the 78 new papers to which it sold its services from 1958 through 1967. Eleven of the 19 failed, and five of them still have unpaid bills with UPI, Tremaine told the subcommittee.

Thirteen of the 39 new papers from which UPI did not require a down payment failed, he said, and two still have outstanding

bills with UPI.

UPI did not require a down payment from the New York World Journal Tribune when it started up in 1966, Tremaine said, adding that it still has not been paid for the balance of its contract, though the paper was closed nearly a year ago.

Tremaine said he didn't think failure of the World Journal hurt UPI's "image" any more than it affected AP's.

Gallagher and Tremaine both defended the wire services' refusal to serve newspapers that fail to meet paid-circulation requirements (85 percent for UPI and 75 percent for AP), stating that paid circulation is an indication of a new paper's ability to survive.

Tremaine said a new newspaper must pay the same rate for UPI's service as an established paper because UPI "cannot endanger our rate structure in a city by giving the service to a newcomer at a rate below the going rate in the city."

"You can be sure," Tremaine said, that if UPI gave lower rates to new papers the existing publisher in a city "would be pounding on our door wanting to renegotiate his contract."

Gallagher said AP has established a basic assessment for a city, which is shared equally by

each general circulation daily, and that a new newspaper must share the cost of the AP assessment on the same basis as established papers.

Both men said their rates are established primarily on the basis of the circulation potential of an area.

Gallagher said AP's discussions with transportation magnate C. Roy Chalk about providing service for new papers in Washington and New York never got beyond the "verbal" stage and "we did not ask Mr. Chalk for a deposit."

Tremaine said UPI offered to "modify" the deposit requirement for Chalk if it were written with one of Chalk's existing companies rather than "a new organization that could go into bankruptcy if the papers failed."

St. Louis Newspaper Buys Tucson Station

The St. Louis Post-Dispatch is seeking Federal Communications Commission permission to acquire a television station in Tucson.

Purchase of station KVOA-TV by the Post-Dispatch for a reported three million dollars was announced last month. The station is being purchased from the Steinman broadcasting group.

FCC Moves To Put Curb On Broadcast Holdings

The Federal Communications Commission last month proposed to limit ownership of broadcasting facilities to one station in a single market area.

The agency acted March 27, a day after the seven FCC commissioners were cross-examined by the Senate Antitrust Subcommittee on what they are doing to prevent concentration of media ownership by newspapers.

The commission's proposed new regulation would limit ownership to a single AM or FM station or a single television station in any community. At present an owner can operate one of each.

The rule would apply only to new stations and future transfers of existing licenses. It would not require present owners of multiple facilities to relinquish any of

their broadcasting stations.

The FCC said the proposal was a result of "a continuing study of problems dealing with concentration and diversification of the broadcast media and of allied interests in other public-opinion media."

But last week the commission approved transfer of a Chicago FM radio license to a subsidiary of the Chicago Tribune despite the fact the Tribune already owns a radio station and a television station in the Chicago area as well as stations in four other cities.

Commissioner Nicholas Johnson dissented vigorously from the action. He charged it was in conflict with the commission's avowed stand in favor of diversifying media ownership before the Senate Antitrust Subcommittee.

Detroit Hits Move To Curb Strikes, Interim Papers

Lansing, Mich.—Opposition to proposed legislation that would provide a mandatory 90-day cooling-off period before newspaper strikes and bar the publication of interim newspapers for 90 days after a strike starts was voiced last week by Thomas M. McMahon, executive secretary of the Detroit Guild.

McMahon and other Detroit newspaper-union officers testified April 1 before a special State Senate subcommittee investigating the 150-day Detroit newspaper strike.

The committee, headed by Sen. Robert J. Huber, is weighing legislation that would provide for fact-finding and possibly compulsory arbitration as well as the cooling-off period and 90-day moratorium on interim papers.

McMahon voiced particular concern over the mandatory "cooling-off" period and the restriction on interim papers. Officers of the International Mailers' Union, the Machinists and the Electrical Workers also objected, although they said they were not opposed to fact-finding.

McMahon said a "cooling-off" period is already built into bargaining machinery in the form of a requirement that unions give advance notice of a dispute that

may lead to a strike.

McMahon said interim papers perform "an invaluable public service" by filling the news void during a strike and give jobs to newspapermen "who would otherwise flee the city."

Interim papers would not appear in Detroit were it not for the publishers' mutual agreement to shut down both papers whenever one of them is struck, he said.

"If this committee's efforts can eliminate the atmosphere and conditions in which interim papers are nurtured," he declared, "it will have done a far greater service for the public, the publishers and labor than it ever could by promoting restrictive legislation against interim papers per se."

A week earlier Lee Hills, publisher of the Detroit Free Press, and Peter B. Clark, publisher of the News, argued that strike papers tended to "lessen the possibility of a quick settlement."

Hills confirmed that the publishers had strike insurance, paying \$10,000 a day for 50 days. But he said it "offsets only a very small part of our losses."

Hills defended the publishers' lockout agreement, stating that if the Free Press had continued to publish when the News was

struck "we would have conceded that any one of the 14 unions we bargain with could arbitrarily decide which newspaper would publish and which would not."

Hills said the need was to "somehow re-establish fair collective-bargaining procedures that encourage continued publication while disputes are being settled."

Clark said compulsory arbitration was not the solution.

McMahon noted that the unions' demand for \$36 in a 36-month contract was consistent with "the national pattern," citing newspaper settlements in New York, San Francisco and Chicago.

"I can't imagine that the newspaper business in Detroit is not

extremely profitable," he said. "The Free Press had managed, by the end of 1966, to lay away some 23 million dollars for a rainy day, according to the undistributed profits tax it paid that year."

"Yet, the Free Press is poor compared to the News, which showed undistributed profits of well over 40 million dollars."

Unions Refuse Plea To Put Strike On Ice During Detroit Emergency

Detroit, Mich.—The Detroit Council of Newspaper Unions this week unanimously rejected a proposal by Mayor Jerome P. Cavanagh that the five-month-old Detroit newspaper strike be suspended during the city's racial emergency.

The unions suggested instead that around-the-clock negotiations be launched to bring the shutdown to an end.

Cavanagh wired his request to the publishers and the unions April 6 after an outbreak of racial unrest following the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. He urged "that publication of the struck News and Free Press be resumed for the duration of the emergency to 'help in restoring calm to the citizens of our community.'"

On the same day a legislative subcommittee headed by Sen. Robert J. Huber, which has been investigating the strike, offered to serve in a fact-finding capacity in the dispute but insisted that pub-

lication of the papers be resumed while the facts were being found.

The union council met next day and rejected Cavanagh's proposal, which was similar to one under which the Toledo Guild ended a strike against the Toledo Blade and Times after President Kennedy's assassination. It was almost a year later before a contract settlement was reached.

The unions said it was inadvisable to call off the strike temporarily, urging instead that negotiations be intensified on a nonstop basis. Their position was conveyed the next day to Cavanagh and the publishers, who had agreed to discuss "ground rules" for resumption of publication.

The unions and management immediately resumed negotiations, which last week produced the first progress to date toward settling a 150-day strike that has exceeded the longest previous Detroit strike in 1964 by 16 days.

Cavanagh, who called in Na-

than P. Feinsinger as a mediator two weeks ago in an effort to break a bargaining deadlock, reported "real progress" on noneconomic issues last week after six days of steady bargaining.

Feinsinger, a Wisconsin University law professor, met March 28 with the publishers and the four striking unions—the Pressmen, Paper Handlers, printers and Lithographers and Photoengravers—and then put the negotiators on their own.

At least one union, the printers, reportedly had settled all noneconomic issues by the end of last week.

The Detroit Guild, meanwhile, met with the Free Press April 3 and submitted a revised offer, adding up to \$33 over 33 months plus fringe gains. Management termed the proposal unacceptable, and bargaining was recessed for an unspecified period.

Globe-Democrat Asks Carrier-Edit Review

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat is asking the U.S. Supreme Court to review its 7-to-2 decision that the Globe-Democrat was guilty of antitrust violations in forcing carriers to sell the paper at a fixed price.

The Newhouse paper based its request on a contention that a triple-damage provision of the antitrust laws, under which the suit was brought, is unconstitutional.

Per Capitas To Rise 3c Under Formula

Local per-capita payments to ANG are scheduled to go up a net three cents starting in June as the result of a formula based on wage increases in Guild contracts, partly offset by a special five-cent rebate to locals.

The per-capita will go to \$2.67 for 10 months, then rise to \$2.72 next April, when the five-cent rebate ends.

Locals were notified of the prospective increase last week by ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr.

The ANG Constitution provides that the new monthly per-capita take effect May 1 (with payments due by June 15) "unless revised by the International Executive Board." The board meets April 22 through 26.

ANG's per-capita formula, adopted by its 1964 Convention, bases payments, like local dues, on members' wages. It ties the per-capita to a percentage of the average reporter top minimum in Guild newspaper contracts.

The new top-minimum average, computed from 135 contracts in effect April 1 covering newspapers published five days a week or more, was \$164.88, Perlik reported, up \$8.55 over 1967.

The new average was multiplied by .0165, producing a basic per-capita figure of \$2.72052, rounded off to \$2.72.

In establishing the formula three years ago, ANG determined that the then-existing per-capita of \$2.30 represented 1.625 percent of the 1964 top-minimum average of \$141.83.

The formula was changed to .0165 by last year's convention to incorporate five cents of a special 10-cent increase voted by the convention for 10 months to meet a General Fund deficit.

Terming the other five cents of the increase an "advance" from Guild locals to ANG, the convention authorized locals to obtain repayment by deducting five cents from the new per-capita for a 10-month period starting in June.

Under the convention's action, the International Defense Fund will continue to receive \$1.016 of each per-capita until next April, while the General Fund's share will be increased from \$1.624 to \$1.654. After that the Defense Fund's share will revert to its normal 40 percent of the per-capita, rising 7.2 cents to \$1.088.

Reporter Magazine To Fold; 27 Jobless

New York City—The Reporter magazine will cease publication June 13, it was announced this week, leaving 27 New York Guild members jobless.

Harper's magazine will take over several of the liberal journal's features, it was announced, and several Reporter writers have been invited to join Harper's staff.

Dr. Max Ascoli, the Reporter's editor and publisher, said the magazine has been operating at a deficit for its entire 19 years of publication. Renewal subscriptions have been declining, he said, citing the magazine's support of President Johnson and the Vietnam war as probably the most important reason.

"I have become more controversial in liberal circles," he said.

The Reporter's circulation, at 210,000, is actually higher than it was five years ago, when it had 172,000 readers. But advertising

volume has been declining.

Dr. Ascoli, who said he wants to devote more of his time to writing, will become a contributing editor of Harper's.

Mid-Atlantic Council Contest Won By Lehigh Newspaper

Allentown, Pa.—Lehigh University's Brown & White was named the winner of this year's Middle Atlantic District Council college-newspaper contest in judging here March 31.

The Lehigh tabloid repeated its victory in the council's first college contest nine years ago. The Temple News was named runner-up, and the Crown of King's College in Wilkes-Barre was third.

Honorable mentions were ac-

corded to the Acorn of Drew University in Madison, N. J., the College Reporter of Franklin and Marshall College at Lancaster, and the Dickinsonian of Dickinson College at Carlisle.

Judges of the contest were Council President Robert Golden of Lehigh Valley, Secretary Sidney Benjamin of Scranton, Robert Patton of Wilkes-Barre and Donald Rosset of North Jersey.

The council will hold a dinner next month in honor of the winning paper, which will be entered in the Conference of District Councils' annual national contest.

The 'Silver Fox' Retires



HARVEY H. WING
In Convention Attire

Wing Taps '30' To 52-Year Career

San Francisco, Calif.—A 52-year newspaper career almost as checkered as the vest he used to wear as a race-track reporter ended last week for former ANG International Vice President Harvey H. Wing.

Wing, dean of the Hall of Justice press corps, went out with March, punching his final period on the 31st. He ended his career on the San Francisco Examiner, where he started it as a copy boy in 1915.

In between he covered the races and other sports, the waterfront, police headquarters and the courts and worked on rewrite and as assistant city editor for the San

Francisco Bulletin, the News and the amalgamated News Call Bulletin, as well as the Examiner.

He found time to serve for 10 years as an ANG vice president, as the first chairman of ANG's Pension Committee, as president of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild, the San Francisco Press Club and Congregation Beth Israel and as Northern California president of the United Synagogue of America.

He covered some of the area's major stories, including the 1934 waterfront strike and the Holmes-Thurmond lynching in San Jose.

Always dapper, he wore a carnation in his lapel, a derby and

pearl-buttoned spats in his younger days, when he was known as "The Silver Fox of Kearney Street."

Later on, bright-hued Hawaiian shirts became his Guild trademark. Wing achieved such a reputation as a sports writer that once, while covering a Stanford-California basketball game, he was impressed into service as a referee when the official assigned failed to show up.

Wing's friends inside and outside the Guild gave him a party April 5. A telegram wishing him and his wife, Doris, well on his retirement was sent by ANG's three top officers, who said Wing "will long be remembered as one of our courtliest ministers."

It's A Fact

Annapolis, Md.—Maryland's legislators fell just short of mustering enough courage last month to require newspapers to label their product as fiction.

A bill requiring papers sold in Maryland to carry a front-page notice declaring "this newspaper is for your reading pleasure only and is not necessarily consistent with the facts" was held up in the House Judiciary Committee.

"I didn't have the guts to send it to the floor," confessed Committee Chairman Thomas Hunter Lowe.

Can Fall Be Far Behind?

ANG Launches COPE Drive

ANG last week launched its election-year dollar drive for COPE, the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education.

Noting the International Executive Board's recent call for early contributions to meet the Guild's

\$3,045 COPE quota "long before the elections—the time when COPE dollars do most to assist progressive candidates," ANG's Research and Information Department dispatched dollar-drive books and COPE literature to all

U.S. locals and district councils.

Last year, a letter from Associate R&I Director Jim Cesnik recalled, the Guild met only 34.4 percent of its \$2,985 quota.

"But," he noted, "last year's dollar drive once again showed that where Guild local leadership makes the decision to conduct a dollar drive and carries it out, the membership does contribute."

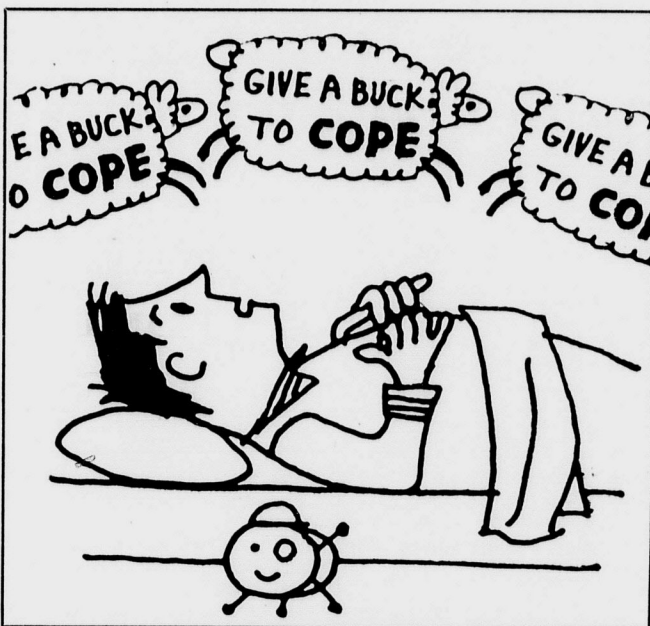
Two locals that conducted a drive for the first time in several years, Cesnik said, found that members responded at more than twice the per-capita basis on which ANG's COPE quota is based—approximately ten cents per member.

In addition to dollar-drive books, locals were sent new copper-colored books for \$5 contributions, silver books for \$10 donations and gold books for \$20 contributions.

Cesnik notified locals that, in addition to leaflets and bulletin-board posters, ANG expects to have available for local use a 15-minute COPE film dealing with "the stepped-up attack on the trade-union movement by conservatives in and out of Congress."

"Its message," said Cesnik, "is that the addition of a small number of such-minded persons to the Congress through the elections of 1968 will result in antilabor legislation next year and in the undoing of social-welfare achievements of recent years."

Locals also were sent registration forms for COPE area conferences.



Strike Curb Enacted In British Columbia

Victoria, B.C.—A bill banning any strikes that the provincial government deems "against the public interest" was passed by the British Columbia Legislature last

week despite vigorous protests by the labor movement.

The measure was approved by a 29-to-22 vote in the Legislative Assembly April 4 and received royal assent from Lt. Gov. George Pearkes the next day.

The law establishes a "mediation commission" to hand down binding arbitration decisions in any labor dispute referred to it by the cabinet. It would ban a strike in any such dispute.

The British Columbia Federation of Labour immediately launched a campaign to bring about the Social Credit government's defeat at the ballot box.

The Vancouver-New Westminster Guild went on record against the bill at membership meetings last month, terming it "a danger to the entire wage structure of the province."

The meetings adopted a three-point program against the bill, urging members to write their legislative representatives in opposition to it, to make generous financial contributions to the labor federation's campaign against it and to attend meetings called to mobilize labor opposition.

The Guild, in its official publication, Folio 115, said the bill "takes the responsibility of realistic negotiations from employee-employer groups" and contains "nothing . . . to prevent the imposition of wage cuts."

Bridgeport Guild Seeking Ad Unit

Bridgeport, Conn.—The Bridgeport Guild this week moved to represent display- and classified-advertising employees of the Connecticut Sunday Herald in nearby Fairfield, where it already represents editorial employees.

The Guild submitted cards signed by all of the department's 10 employees, but management refused to grant voluntary recognition. ANG International Representative Ed Allen then petitioned the National Labor Relations Board for certification.

Farson LBJ Guest

ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson was a White House guest March 27 at an official dinner given by President Johnson for Liberian President William V. S. Tubman. AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer William F. Schnitzler was the only other labor representative attending.

Once A Guildsman

Last Take For Pearson

Ottawa, Ont.—The first Guildsman to become Canada's Prime Minister delivered his "last hurrah" last week.

Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson, stepping down as Liberal Party leader and therefore as head of the government, bade farewell to his colleagues April 4 as the party met in convention to select a successor.

Pearson, who is nearing 71, became a member of the Toronto Guild when he wrote a column for the Toronto Star as a member of the Liberal opposition in the late 1940s. He rose to party leader 10 years ago and to Prime Minister five years later.

Pearson, addressing the convention in "my last hurrah," made an emotional plea for Canadian unity, declaring that the separation of Quebec would be "the end of Canada."

Pearson received a standing ovation and a gift of sculpture from the delegates when he concluded his speech. Outside there was a burst of fireworks.

Minister of Justice Pierre Elliott Trudeau was elected to succeed him.



LESTER B. PEARSON

LABOR



BEAT

A U.S. Court of Appeals has held that the Labor Department cannot prescribe union policy in limiting candidates for office.

Reversing a lower-court ruling, the appellate court held that the government had no right to seek invalidation of a Motel and Club Employees Union bylaw limiting candidates for local office to those who had been members of the local's executive board or assembly for at least a year. The Labor Department acted after a group of dissidents complained that the bylaw helped perpetuate the control of incumbents.

The Second Circuit Court of Appeals held that the government had "trespassed upon an area of union governance which is left by the statute [Landrum-Griffin] to the union's decision."

Swift & Co., defending itself against a charge of refusing to supply an employees' mailing list before a union representation election, said it was protecting its employees' right to make "uninformed choices." But a Federal District Court in St. Louis ruled that while employees may have the right to be uninformed, the choice of whether

to exercise that right is theirs, not the company's.

ME TOO

Strike insurance has raised its head in yet another industry. The Associated General Contractors is reported drafting a mutual-aid plan similar to that prevailing in the airline industry.

'Privilege' Bill Adopted By N.Y. Assembly

Albany, N. Y.—The State Assembly last month passed a bill giving newspapermen the right to protect their sources.

The measure, which passed the lower house after heated debate, must still receive Senate approval.

Assemblyman Arthur J. Kremer, the bill's sponsor, said it would "protect the public against graft and corruption in government by encouraging reporters to seek out the truth without fear of reprisal."

But opponents contended that to make conversations with reporters privileged would result in "accusation without confrontation."

Guild Joins Council In New Brunswick

New Brunswick, N. J.—The North Jersey Guild is joining four craft unions in a unit council at the New Brunswick Home News.

Unit Chairman William Hefernan last month was named Guild representative on the newly organized council, which is designed to foster "understanding and unity" and "avoid possible conflicts" between member unions.

Other unions on the council are the Typographical, Pressmen's, Stereotypers' and ITU Mailers.

LOCAL ELECTIONS

Denver

President, Jack Shannon; first vice president, Abe Weiner; second vice president, Richard Martin; secretary, Ralph Veatch, Jr.; treasurer, Harold S. Heffron (Heffron, 88; Jack Phinney, 20).

Detroit

President, James G. McMahon (McMahon, 145; John A. Woerpel, 108); vice president, Kenneth Kramer (Kramer, 137; Simon Alpert, 118); secretary, Karen E. Field; treasurer, William C. Baker.

Indianapolis

President, Robert N. Ball, Jr.; first vice president, Edwin L. Jester; second vice president, George Lindberg; secretary, Dorothea Critzer; treasurer, Leon Good.

Lynn

President, Louis D. Wilkinson; secretary, Carol A. Cronk; treasurer, William C. Pike.

Rockford

President, Ronald Leys; vice president, Michael O. Elmer; secretary, Marion F. Wilke; treasurer, Barbara Schulz.

Toledo

President, William R. Lee; vice president, Baldwin J. Gwynne; treasurer, Cletus Buckenmeyer; secretary, Lillian White.

Toronto

President, Glen Ogilvie; first vice president, Ross Miller (Miller, 769; John Lowe, 585); second vice president, Isabel Greenwood (Greenwood, 762; Ross Henderson, 542); secretary, Eileen Craig; treasurer, Ray Biggart (Biggart, 763; Jean Pakenham, 525).

Woonsocket

President, Thomas Roberts; vice president, Woodrow L. Abbott; treasurer, Edgar J. Allaire; secretary, James Anagnostos.

Up The Boston Ladder

Ex-Guildsman Becomes Publisher

Boston, Mass. — Harold E. Clancy, a former Boston Guildsman, last month became president and publisher of the Boston Herald-Traveler, where he started as a reporter 19 years ago.

Clancy, who had been executive vice president of the company, was elevated by the board of directors March 19. He succeeds George E. Akerson, who was named chairman of the board.

Clancy, 47, served as city editor and managing editor of the old Boston Traveler and then quit to practice law. He returned to the Herald-Traveler as a consultant in 1964.

Akerson told the directors' meeting that merger of the afternoon Traveler with the morning Herald last July has resulted in "sharply increased earnings."

The company, which incurred a deficit of \$104,795 last year,

had earnings of \$175,000 before taxes in the first two months of 1968, he reported, representing an improvement of more than half a million dollars over the same period of 1967.

The 1967 deficit, Clancy reported, resulted from the company's consolidation of balance sheets for the first time with Entron Inc., its community-antenna television subsidiary, which had losses of \$420,135. Without the consolidation, he noted, there would have been a net profit.

In 1966 the company had a profit of \$1,978,453.

Severance payments and other expenses involved in closing the Traveler were a major factor in cutting into profits, Clancy said, amounting to "well in excess of a million dollars."

Since the merger, he said, the Herald-Traveler's financial performance has exceeded expectations. "I can assure you we aren't going to fold the paper," he declared.

The company is seeking a permanent license for its profitable Boston television station, WHDH. The Federal Communications Commission is reviewing an examiner's decision to grant the company a three-year extension of its temporary license; three other groups have applied for it.

Canada Papers See CNTU Bill A Peril

Ottawa, Ont. — The editorial writers of major Canadian newspapers agree with the Canadian Labour Congress in opposing a government-sponsored bill that would encourage the fragmentation of such national bargaining units as the Guild's Canadian Broadcasting Corp. unit.

The Toronto Star, the Toronto Globe & Mail and the Vancouver Sun are among newspapers that have denounced the bill, which is currently before the House Committee on Labour and Employment.

Editorial opposition to the bill is set forth in a compilation published by the CLC as part of its campaign against the legislation.

Minimums Up \$5-\$15 In Muskegon Pact

Muskegon, Mich.—Minimums are increased from \$5 to \$15 in a new one-year contract at the Muskegon Chronicle.

The reporter top minimum is raised \$10, to \$150, and that for state, sports, wire and assistant city editors is up \$15, to \$165. The top for copy boys is increased \$12.50, to \$75.

The measure, said the Hamilton (Ont.) Spectator, "would encourage Quebec separatism, promote interunion warfare, fragmentize the national labor picture and prolong union certification procedures."

Stating that the bill "might have a disastrous effect" and should be abandoned, the Saskatoon (Sask.) Star Phoenix said that "in national business such as the railways, the CBC or the federal civil service the interests of the nation would be better served by a union with national jurisdiction."

The Globe & Mail, pointing out that management representatives on the Canada Labour Relations Board have joined CLC representatives in opposing the destruction of national bargaining units, reported that the bill was fostered by Manpower Minister Jean Marchand, former president of the Quebec-based Confederation of National Trade Unions, "a measure contained a 'potential for disaster.'"

The Vancouver Sun, noting that the bill has been "sidetracked," said "the safest course for the government . . . is to see that it stays dead and buried."

Massillon Guild, has retired after 33 years with the Massillon Independent. Baker, an advertising salesman, received a television set from fellow employees and was voted a paid-up life membership by the Guild.

Murray Goldblatt, a founder of the Ottawa Guild and a former president and executive officer of the local, has been appointed research and education officer of the Canadian Government's External Affairs Department. Goldblatt had been national news editor of the Toronto Globe & Mail during recent years, serving as chairman of the Toronto Guild's education committee. . . . Former Washington Post Guildsman Julius Duscha is the new director of the Washington Journalism Center. Duscha, a former assistant editor of the International Association of Machinists' official publication, was most recently associate director of the Stanford University professional journalism program.

Richard J. Murway, a former chairman of the Guild's Cleveland Press Unit, has left his position as editor and public-relations director for the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers to become press secretary to Cleveland's new mayor, Carl B. Stokes. Murway, a former member of the local's executive board, won Guild writing awards in 1954, 1955 and 1956. . . . Guildsman Rex Hardesty of the Washington Star has been appointed editor of the CWA News, publication of the Communications Workers of America. . . . And San Francisco-Oakland Guildsman Paul Williams, has resigned as editor of the East Bay Labor Journal to take a position with the Labor Department in Chicago.

Atlantic City Unit Votes To Strike

Atlantic City, N. J.—Members of the Philadelphia Guild's Atlantic City Press Unit last month voted to authorize strike action in their quest for an initial contract.

The Guild acted after protracted bargaining had produced nothing better than a company offer of a three-percent wage increase

in each year of a three-year contract, with no retroactivity.

The company's position on severance pay was set forth by a management spokesman who said dismissed employees should be "left to unemployment compensation and public assistance—that's what taxes pay for."

The Nation's 10 Best Undressed—Page 24

10¢ Stock of the Day —Page 40

RFK: U.S. Cries for New Life
EXCLUSIVE FIRST CAMPAIGN REPORT

DON'T COUNT LBJ OUT ON VIET AND ELECTION

Getting Help On 2 Fronts

JOSEPH ALBINO in Saigon, says Johnson's bargaining position in Vietnam strengthened by the enemy's recent decision to accept a cease-fire. Page 2.

VICTOR KIESEL, noted labor columnist, says that some things are strongly leaning to the President for another term and reveals who and why. Page 4.

MARIANNE MEANS, in Washington, questions Johnson's attitude toward prisoners, suggests that his name will be on the list next. Page 5.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, seen in a different way. Page 16.

MAFIA CHIEF DOOMED

—Walter Winchell, Page 10

Charles Bartlett.....	Page 9	Edward P. Morgan.....	Page 3
Oleg Cassini.....	Page 26	Edgar Ansel Mowrer.....	Page 13
John Crosby.....	Page 32	Jack O'Brian.....	Page 29
Jeanne Dixon.....	Page 32	Paul Scott.....	Page 4
Roscoe Drummond.....	Page 5	Joseph Slevin.....	Page 38
Harry Golden.....	Page 19	Henry J. Taylor.....	Page 3
Ann Landers.....	Page 14	William S. White.....	Page 7

Best-Seller "KENNEDY & JOHNSON" Starts Today—Page 17

Beginner's Luck

Lead headline of the newsless New York Daily Column's maiden issue was made obsolete by the news before it hit the stands. The paper made its debut the morning after President Johnson announced he could be counted out of the 1968 election.

Newark News Drops N.Y. Edition; Two New Journals Sprout In Void

Newark, N.J.—The Newark News late last month all but dropped its two-month-old New York City edition, ending an attempt to fill part of the void left by closing of the New York World Journal Tribune.

The News, whose purchase by

Times Inc. is reportedly under investigation by the Justice Department's Antitrust Division, cut its New York City press run from 45,000 to 24,000 copies, only 5,000 more than it had been sending in for Newark commuters before establishing the edition. It also dropped the "New York Edition" tag.

President Edward D. Scudder, Jr., said production and traffic problems had made it impossible to get late sports and stock-market news into the edition and still get it to New York in time. New York had been limited to a single page.

Meanwhile, two new substitutes of a sort made their debuts on New York newsstands—a revival of the World Journal's magazine, New York, standing on its own, and the New York Daily Column, a tabloid journal of opinion devoted largely to syndicated columns.

New York appeared as a glossy 132-page magazine with 64 pages of advertising and a press run of 200,000.

It is published on a basis of big-city magazines that have sprouted in recent years.

The Daily Column, with half of its 40 pages devoted to ads, had an initial press run of 200,000 copies.

Hawaii Doles Out Aid To Pineapple Strike

Honolulu, Hawaii—The Hawaii Guild last month gave its full support to 7,000 striking pineapple workers, sending a \$50 strike donation to the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union.

The local executive board, in a unanimously adopted resolution, cited the Guild's "close fraternal relationship" with the ILWU, which represents Honolulu newspaper drivers.

The pineapple workers have been on strike since Feb. 8 in quest of substantial wage increases and fringe improvements and contract coverage for 13,000 seasonal employees.

AMONG

OURSELVES

John R. Finnegan, a former president of the Twin Cities Guild, has been promoted to assistant executive editor of the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press.

Finnegan was a member of the Guild executive board for four years and chairman of the local's strike-policy committee during its seven week strike against the St. Paul papers in 1958. He received the local's John Biddison Award when he left the board.

Finnegan served as chairman of a special ANG Strike Policy Committee in 1958-59.

Walter Baker, a charter member and former president of the

GUILD



BRIEFS

San Jose, Calif.—The San Jose Guild voted this month to hire its first full-time executive officer.

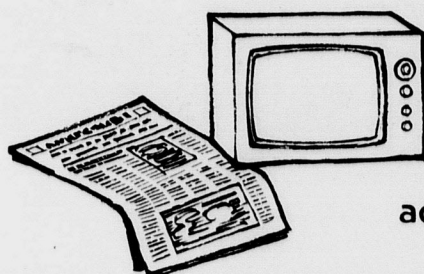
Authorization for the position was voted, 88 to 52, in a mail ballot March 5. A selection committee has been appointed to seek candidates from among the San Jose membership and other Guild locals, as well as from outside the Guild.

The committee will explore the possibility of sharing the time and cost of the new executive officer with other California locals or ANG on a pro-rata basis.

San Francisco, Calif.—Leonard Milliman, a founder of the Wire Service Guild and its first president, will retire June 30 after a long career with Associated Press.

Milliman, a newsman in AP's San Francisco bureau, has held Guild posts from branch to national level. He has been a frequent delegate to ANG conventions, most recently to the Ottawa convention last year.

He and three other retiring AP Guildsmen will be honored by fellow newsmen at a champagne brunch June 30.



The NEWS MEDIA and RIOTS

The President's Commission finds that failure to adequately portray the Negro, and employ him in news operations, has contributed to the black-white schism

THE NATION'S news media, while bearing no responsibility for the spread of ghetto rioting through major U.S. cities last summer, exaggerated both its "scale and character," according to the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders.

But the commission said its "major concern with the news media is not in riot reporting as such but in the failure to report adequately on race relations and ghetto problems and to bring more Negroes into journalism."

By failing to portray the Negro in the context of the total society, the commission said, the news media "have contributed to the black-white schism in this country."

Termining the ghetto riots "one of the crucial domestic stories in America's history," the commission concluded:

"Along with the country as a whole, the press has too long basked in a white world, looking out of it, if at all, with white men's eyes and a white perspective. That is no longer good enough."

"The painful process of readjustment that is required of the American news media must begin now. They must make a reality of integration—in both their product and personnel. They must insist on the highest standards of accuracy—not only reporting single events with care and skepticism but placing each event into meaningful perspective. They must report the travail of our cities with compassion and in depth."

The commission devoted a 10,000-word chapter to the news media in its report to the President, which cited increased communication across racial lines as one of three broad objectives for national action "to meet the fundamental needs of a democratic society."

The commission noted that, despite their failures, the news media had tried to present a balanced account of the 1967 riots, that their coverage was more restrained than inflammatory and that steps toward improved coverage already have been undertaken.

"But much more must be done, and it must be done soon," the commission declared. Specifically, it recommended that

both newspapers and television:

► Expand coverage of the Negro community and of race problems through permanent assignment of reporters familiar with urban and racial affairs, and through establishment of more and better links with the Negro community.

► Integrate Negroes and Negro activities into all aspects of coverage and content, including newspaper articles and television programming. The news media must publish newspapers and produce programs that recognize the existence and activities of Negroes as a group within the community and as part of the larger community.

► Recruit more Negroes into journalism and broadcasting and promote those who are qualified to positions of significant responsibility. Recruitment should begin in high schools and continue through college; where necessary, aid for training should be provided.

► Improve co-ordination with police in reporting riot news through advance planning, and co-operate with the police in the designation of police information officers, establishment of information centers and development of mutually acceptable guidelines for riot reporting and the conduct of media personnel.

► Accelerate efforts to ensure accurate and responsible reporting of riot and racial news through adoption by all news-gathering organizations of stringent internal staff guidelines.

► Co-operate in the establishment of a privately organized and funded institute of urban communications to train and educate journalists in urban affairs, recruit and train Negroes into journalism and broadcasting, improving police-press relations, review coverage of riots and racial issues and support continuing research in the urban field.

Rejecting government restraints as inconsistent with freedom of the press, the commission emphasized that "a society that values and relies on a free press as intensely as ours is entitled to demand in return conscientious attention by the press to its own deficiencies."

Following are excerpts from the report:

The Commission's Conclusions

FIRST, that despite incidents of sensationalism, inaccuracies, and distortions, newspapers, radio and television, on the whole, made a real effort to give a balanced, factual account of the 1967 disorders.

Second, despite this effort, the portrayal of the violence that occurred last summer failed to reflect accurately its scale and character. The overall effect was, we believe,

an exaggeration of both mood and event. Third, and ultimately most important, we believe that the media have thus far failed to report adequately on the causes and consequences of civil disorders and the underlying problems of race relations.

Riot Coverage In Summary
We have found a significant imbalance

between what actually happened in our cities and what the newspaper, radio and television coverage of the riots told us happened. We found that the disorders, as serious as they were, were less destructive, less widespread and less a black-and-white confrontation than most people believed. . . .

The imbalance between actual events and the portrayal of those events in the press and on the air cannot be attributed to sensationalism in reporting and presentation.

We have, however, identified several factors which, it seems to us, did work to create incorrect and exaggerated impressions about the scope and intensity of the disorders.

First, despite the overall statistical picture, there were instances of gross flaws in presenting news of the 1967 riots. Some newspapers printed "scares" headlines unsupported by the mild stories that followed. All media reported rumors that had no basis in fact. Some newsmen staged "riot" events for the cameras.

Second, the press obtained much factual information about the scale of the disorders—property damage, personal injury, and deaths—from local officials, who often were inexperienced in dealing with civil disorders and not always able to sort out fact from rumor in the confusion. At the height of the Detroit riot, some news reports of property damage put the figure in excess of 500 million dollars. Subsequent investigation shows it to be 40 to 45 million dollars. . . .

Third, the coverage of the disorders—particularly on television—tended to define the events as black-white confrontations. In fact, almost all of the death, injuries and deaths—from local officials, who often were inexperienced in dealing with civil disorders and not always able to sort out fact from rumor in the confusion. At the height of the Detroit riot, some news reports of property damage put the figure in excess of 500 million dollars. Subsequent investigation shows it to be 40 to 45 million dollars. . . .

Those who report and disseminate news must be conscious of the background of anxieties and apprehension against which their stories are projected.

This does not mean that the media should manage the news or tell less than the truth. Indeed, we believe that it would be imprudent and even dangerous to downplay violence in the hope that censored reporting of inflammatory incidents somehow will diminish violence. . . .

But to be complete, the coverage must be representative. We suggest that the main failure of the media last summer was that the totality of its coverage was not as representative as it should have been to be accurate.

News Coverage Of The Disorders

LIKE TELEVISION coverage, newspaper coverage of civil disturbances in the summer of 1967 was more calm, factual and restrained than outwardly emotional or inflammatory. During the period of the riot there were many stories dealing exclusively

with nonriot racial news. Considering the magnitude of the events, the amount of coverage was limited. Most stories were played down or put on inside pages. . . .

2. Newspapers tended to characterize and portray last summer's riots in national terms rather than as local phenomena and problems, especially when rioting was taking place in the newspapers' own cities. . . . Most newspaper editors appear to have given more headline attention to riots occurring elsewhere than to those at home during the time of trouble in their own cities.

Accuracy Of The Coverage

As is to be expected, almost everyone had his own version of "the truth," but it is noteworthy that some editors and reporters themselves, in retrospect, have expressed concern about the accuracy of their own coverage. For example, one newspaper editor said at the commission's Poughkeepsie conference:

"We used things in our leads and headlines during the riot I wish we could have back now, because they were wrong and they were bad mistakes. . . . We used the words 'sniper kings' and 'nests of snipers.' We found out when we were able to get our people into those areas and get them out from under the cars that these sniper kings and these nests of snipers were the constituted authorities shooting at each other, most of them. There was just one confirmed sniper in the entire eight-day riot, and he was . . . drunk and he had a pistol and he was firing from a window."

Most errors involved mistakes of fact, exaggeration of events, overplaying of particular stories or, conversely, speculation about unfounded rumors of potential trouble. This is not only a local problem; because of the wire services and networks, it is a national one. . . .

In particular, we believe newsmen should be wary of how they play rumors of impending trouble. Whether a rumor is reliable and significant enough to deserve coverage is an editorial decision. But the failure of many headlines to report that the riot was not a "sniper press" as one interviewer reported.

By the same token, the news reports of riots often are not as carefully made as the sensitivity of the subject requires. . . .

► In Tampa, Fla., a deputy sheriff died in the early stages of the disturbance, and both national wire services immediately bulletined the news that the man had been killed by rioters. About 30 minutes later, reporters discovered that the man had suffered a fatal heart attack.

► In Detroit, a radio station broadcast a rumor, based on a telephone tip, that Negroes planned to invade suburbia one night later; if plans existed, they never materialized.

► In Cincinnati, several outlets ran a story about white youths arrested for possessing a bazooka; only a few reports mentioned that the weapon was inoperable.

► In Tampa, a newspaper repeatedly indulged in speculation about impending trouble. When the state attorney ruled the fatal shooting of a Negro youth justifiable homicide, the paper's news columns reported: "There were fears today that the ruling would stir new race problems for Tampa tonight." The day before, the paper quoted one "top lawman" as telling reporters "we now fear that Negro residents in the Central Avenue Project and in the West Tampa trouble spots feel they are in competition, and are trying to see which can cause the most unrest—which area can become the center of attraction."

A West Coast newspaper put out an edition headlined: "Rioting Erupts in Washington, D.C./Negroes Hurl Bottles, Rocks at Police Near White House." The story did not support the headline. It reported what was actually the fact that a number of teenage Negroes broke store windows and threw bottles and stones at police and firemen near downtown Washington, a mile or more from the White House. On the other hand, the same paper did not report un-

derstandings of the disorders. . . .

Our second and fundamental criticism is that the news media have failed to analyze and report adequately on racial problems in the United States and, as a related matter, to meet the Negro's legitimate expectations in journalism. By and large, news organizations have failed to communicate to both their black and white audience a sense of the problems America faces and the sources of potential solutions.

The media report and write from the standpoint of a white man's world. The ills of the ghetto, the difficulties of life there, the Negro's burning sense of grievance, are seldom conveyed. Sights and indignities are part of the Negro's daily life, and many of them come from what he now calls "the white press"—a press that repeatedly, if unconsciously, reflects the biases, the paternalism, the indifference of white America.

This may be understandable, but it is not excusable in an institution that has the mission to inform and educate the whole of our society.

Our criticisms, important as they are, do not lead us to conclude that the media are a cause of riots, any more than they are the cause of other phenomena which they report, truth. Indeed, we believe that it would be imprudent and even dangerous to downplay violence in the hope that censored reporting of inflammatory incidents somehow will diminish violence. . . .

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► To report instances of excessive force by the National Guard.

► To explore and interpret the background conditions leading to disturbances.

► To expose, except in Detroit, what they regarded as instances of police brutality.

► To report on white vigilante groups which came into some disorder areas and molested innocent Negro residents.

Conduct Of Newsmen

Most newsmen appear to be aware and concerned that their very physical presence

in a riot area can be a major factor in the lack of common sense. . . . Some newsmen have done things "for the sake of the story" that could have contributed to tension.

Reports have come to the commission's attention of individual newsmen staging events, coaxing youths to throw rocks and interrupt traffic, and otherwise acting irresponsibly at the incipient stages of a disturbance. Such acts are the responsibility of the news organization as well as of its individual reporter.

Two examples occurred in Newark. Television cameramen, according to officials, crowded into and in front of police headquarters, interfering with law-enforcement operations and "making a general nuisance of themselves." In a separate incident, a New York newspaper photographer covering the

Newark riot repeatedly urged and finally convinced a Negro boy to throw a rock for the camera. Pushing and crowding may be unavoidable, but deliberate staging of events is not.

Improved Riot Coverage

A recurrent problem in the coverage of last summer's disorders was friction and lack of co-operation between police officers and working reporters. Many experienced and capable journalists complained that policemen and their commanding officers hostile toward reporters attempting to cover a disturbance. Policemen, on the other hand, charged that many reporters seemed to forget that the task of the police is to restore order.

After considering available evidence on the subject, the commission is convinced that these conditions reflect an absence of advance communication and planning among the people involved. We do not suggest that familiarity with the other's problems will beget total amity and co-operation. The interests of the media and the police are sometimes necessarily at variance. But we do believe that communication is a vital step toward removing the obstacles produced by ignorance, confusion, and misunderstanding of what each group is actually trying to do.

Reporting Of Racial Problems

The commission's major concern with the news media is not in riot reporting as such but in the failure to report adequately on race relations and ghetto problems and to bring more Negroes into journalism. . . .

Disorders are only one aspect of the dilemmas and difficulties of race relations in America. In defining, explaining and reporting this broader, more complex and ultimately far more fundamental subject, the communications media, ironically, have failed to communicate.

They have not communicated to the majority of their audience—which is white—a sense of the degradation, misery and hopelessness of living in the ghetto. They have not communicated to whites a feeling for the difficulties and frustrations of being a Negro in the United States. They have not shown understanding or appreciation of—and thus have not communicated—a sense of Negro culture, thought or history.

Equally important, most newspaper articles and most television programming ignore the fact that an appreciable part of their audience is black. The world that television and newspapers offer to their black audience is almost totally white, in both appearance and attitude.

As we have said, our evidence shows that the so-called "white press" is at best mistrusted and at worst held in contempt by

many black Americans. Far too often the press acts and talks about Negroes as if Negroes do not read the newspapers or watch television, give birth, die and go to PTA meetings. Some newspapers and stations are beginning to make efforts to fill this void, but they have still a long way to go.

The absence of Negro faces and activities from the media has an effect on white audiences as well as black. If what the white American reads in the newspapers or sees on television conditions his expectation of what is ordinary and normal in the larger society, he will neither understand nor accept the black American. By failing to portray the Negro as a matter of routine and in the context of the total society, the news media have, we believe, contributed to the black-white schism in this country.

When the white press does refer to Negroes and Negro problems it frequently does so as if Negroes were not a part of the audience. This is perhaps understandable in a system where whites edit and, to a large extent, write news. But such attitudes, in an area as sensitive and inflammatory as this, feed Negro alienation and intensify white prejudices. . . .

We believe that most news organizations do not have direct access to diversified news

(Continued on Page 10)

How Hearst Foreman Abused His Men

(Continued from Page 1)

nard said, "Aiello perpetrated many spiritual assaults upon them. It twists the spirit of men to be cursed by their supervisors and to have the name of God muddled and sullied."

"The order to paper handlers to run down their fellow human beings tends to brutalize them. In addition, the threats of violence by a supervisor to his subordinates demeans the men who must live and try to work under such threats."

Accordingly, Lennard ordered that Aiello "be permanently excluded from any supervisory position in the paper handlers' department . . . and shall not be required or permitted by the company to exercise any supervisory control—directly or indirectly or on a temporary or other basis—over employees in that department."

THE UNIONS are distributing the 21-page award publicly to underscore the fact that striking and locked-out Herald-Examiner employees are fighting as much for their "right to self-respect and dignity" as for better wages and working conditions.

"If you are easily offended or shocked by profanity, don't read this document," the unions' covering letter warns.

"But if you have a strong stomach, read it. Read it and draw your own conclusions."

The arbitration stemmed from an assault by Aiello on a journeyman paper handler last Oct. 16. Lennard found that Aiello, after calling the paper handler, Daniel Sanchez, a "stupid Mexican," slammed him against a wall, held his fist against Sanchez's chin and told him that if he wanted to fight, Aiello would meet him outside the plant "and beat the hell out of him."

Sanchez, "shaking and crying" after the incident, fainted within an hour, a condition Lennard found "was induced directly by the assault upon him." Sanchez later filed an assault charge against Aiello; it was withdrawn as a condition of the arbitration, but a damage suit is pending.

The paper handlers held an angry chapel meeting outside the plant immediately after the incident and refused to return to work until General Manager George W. Sjoström promised Aiello would be kept out of the department for four days.

But when the foreman returned to work Oct. 23 the paper handlers announced they would refuse to work under him. Fired one by one as they ignored orders to go to work, they set up a picket line outside the plant.

Three days later, after pressmen joined the stoppage and the paper missed an edition, management agreed to reinstate the fired paper handlers and submit the issue of conditions in the department to arbitration.

Lennard, describing the situation in the department at the time Sanchez was assaulted as "intolerable," found the attack "a violation on the part of the company of obligations or duties to the union and its members."

LENNARD, who handed down an oral award immediately after the close of the final hearing session, later set forth the catalogue of grievances against Aiello in a detailed written opinion.

Lennard cited an incident in 1952, shortly after Aiello—a former chapel chairman for the Paper Handlers who continued to be a union member after becoming foreman—was promoted to assistant foreman.

Rejecting Aiello's testimony on this as he did on other points, the arbitrator found that Aiello had lain in wait in a dark alley near the plant after a dispute with an assistant chapel chairman and pummeled him so badly that the victim required several stitches in his lip.

Hearst's production manager declined to take any action against Aiello at that time, Lennard noted, on the ground the incident had occurred off company property. Lennard found that Aiello in later years boasted of the attack and had his assistant foreman spread the story "to intimidate employees or union chairmen."

Aiello, who Lennard said also boasted of slapping a pressman, once told the union's chapel chairman, James Duff, of beating up the assistant chairman, declaring:

"I caught him out on the parking lot one night and I knocked his f—g teeth out. If I don't get any co-operation from you I'll do the same thing."

The arbitrator found that Aiello, in "the version most favorable to him," had issued repeated orders that paper handlers whistle a warning to pressmen who were in front of rolling newsprint and if the men failed to get out of the way "to continue to push the roll through the aisle even if this meant injuring the pressmen."

Other witnesses said Aiello was even blunter. On one occasion, it was testified, Aiello shouted to a paper handler, "Hit him, hit the bastard if he doesn't get out of the way!" On another, Lennard recounted, he yelled at a pressman, "Get the hell out of the way, you bastard, or we'll run you down!"

One pressman, Fred C. Elliott, who had refused to get out of the way while working on a reel, was "nudged" by a roll of paper and was warned by three handlers the next day "to be extra careful because orders were out to 'get' him." Lennard barely escaped a moving roll.

From that time until Elliott was struck from behind last July by a roll of paper being pushed down a return track on which only empty dollies are supposed to move, paper handlers "kept shoving the rolls down the return track" where pressmen were not accustomed to expect them, the arbitrator related.

Had most paper handlers followed Aiello's orders to run down the pressmen, he said, "the number and extent of injuries would have been considerably greater."

"I have no doubt," he declared, "that the turmoil that has afflicted the relations between the paper handlers and the pressmen has been caused mainly by the foreman's orders."

CATALOGUING a long list of obscene abuse directed at both paper handlers and pressmen, Lennard cited the example of a former pressmen's local president whom Aiello called "an old f—k and an old bastard," saying that if he weren't so old he would take him out and beat him up.

In grievance meetings he called the chapel chairman "an asshole," Lennard related, and on the job he repeatedly called paper handlers "stupid bastards" and pressmen "a bunch of filthy, dirty pigs."

On one occasion, the arbiter said, when Sanchez told Aiello he was under doctor's orders not to work because of a bladder infection, the foreman told him: "F—k you, f—k the doctor; I don't give a damn what he says! You get your ass to work or I'll fire you!"

Leonard said Aiello had told of telling one man, "F—k God! God is a son of a bitch! God is dead." And on another occasion, the arbitrator said, after being told by management not to curse his men, Aiello returned to the department and screamed across the room, "I can curse God! F—k God! Jesus Christ is a son of a bitch!"

Another time, he said, when a pressman was summoned to take a call from his wife, "Aiello referred to her as a c—t." When this was protested, Aiello replied, "Only a dirty c—t would marry the man."

After the pressmen's president sent a Negro to Aiello in quest of a job, the arbitrator reported, Aiello told him:

"Don't send me any more of your relatives. I can't stand black men."

When a paper handler filed a grievance for additional vacation pay, Lennard recounted, Aiello "followed the employee from one end of the building to the other, accusing him several times of 'stealing.'"

LENNARD noted that Hearst, while stating that the company does not condone profanity, "testified that Aiello has run his department efficiently and with little trouble."

The publisher claimed he knew of no instances of misconduct by Aiello other than the assault on Sanchez and the "F—k God!" incident.

Company attorneys argued that even if all the facts charged against Aiello were true he should not be removed as department supervisor.

Noting that Aiello had shown his regard for lesser arbitration awards by threatening to "get rid" of Duff after the chapel chairman's firing by Aiello was reversed by an arbitrator, Lennard declared that Aiello "has fully demonstrated that he does not have the temperament to be a supervisor in the paper handlers' department."

Said the newspaper unions in their statement relating Aiello's case to the issues of the strike: "Sure, wages and fringes, the traditional goals of unions in collective bargaining, are important factors. But equally important is an employee's right to self-respect and dignity."

"In recent years there has been no dignity, no self-respect for Herald-Examiner workers."

Arbiter's Ruling Etches L.A. Contract Failings

Los Angeles, Calif.—An arbitration decision handed down shortly before the Los Angeles Guild's current Herald-Examiner strike pinpointed contract shortcomings it said the Guild must move to correct in negotiations. The arbitrator, Thomas T.

Roberts, ruled that long-standing past practice took precedence over clear contract language in holding that a \$4 differential for copy readers must be applied to the equivalent reporter experience level rather than to the top minimum.

Food (Drink?) For Thought

Frohnhausen, Germany—Boycotts proved their effectiveness here early this year.

Tavern keepers in this Westphalian village capitulated to a boycott instituted by beer drinkers when the price of their brew was raised from 10 cents to 11. They rescinded the increase after three weeks in which almost no one bought any beer.

Only two of 280 villagers "broke the beer strike," reported one of the tavern keepers. They were publicly condemned.

Roberts said present Guild officers "have quite properly undertaken an energetic policing of the collective bargaining agreement in behalf of their membership." But he said they would have to achieve in negotiations what had been lost by past practice.

Roberts also permitted past practice to govern in holding that the night differential for part-time employees must be prorated according to the number of hours worked rather than paid at the stipulated contract rate.

But he upheld the Guild's contention that a copy reader filling in for the picture editor must be paid at the editor's rate of \$192.35 rather than receive a \$1.50 shift differential.



Dogged Determination

Part of Los Angeles's canine population turns out to join striking and locked-out unionists on the picket line at Hearst's Herald-Examiner. The fur-

clad lass with an Alaskan husky is Sally Wiblen of the Guild. Cradling another protestor is mini-skirted Peggy Costigan, also of the Guild.

Hearst Mediation Stalled; Guild Wins \$34 At L.A. Racing Form

(Continued from Page 1)
say Herald-Examiner Publisher George Hearst, Jr., has accepted the panel as the unions have.

"The role of this panel does not appear to be clear with Mr. Hearst," Bailer told reporters April 2 upon emerging from a meeting with union leaders in which they formalized their earlier pledges of co-operation with the panel.

Bailer said he had met briefly the week before with Hearst "to discuss the role of the panel and try to bring about a settlement." "We intend to explore the situation further with management," Bailer said.

Bailer told the union leaders he had received letters from both federal and state mediation officials pledging the panel their co-operation and expressing "hope that both parties will accept the panel's good offices."

Steve Reinhardt, the Guild's attorney, urged the panel to report to the City Council and the public on strike issues, the reasons they are not being resolved and how they might be resolved if the three-man body is unable to restore negotiations.

The Guild's tentative settlement with the Racing Form provides increases of \$34 a week in key top minimums and more than \$3.20 a week in fringes over three years, retroactive to last Nov. 18. Key top minimums are raised \$26 in the first two years.

The settlement's final increase, to come at the beginning of the third year, will bring the key handicapper top minimum to \$201.55. Hearst's offer of \$13 over two years, less any fringe improvements, would bring key top minimums at the Herald-Examiner to only \$187.80 a week.

The Guild is asking increases in key top minimums of \$26, to \$200.80, over two years.

The \$34 increase at the Racing Form will also go to selectors, bringing them to \$184.55. The district-manager top will be boosted \$27, to \$177.55.

The company's pension contribution will be increased \$3.20 a week over the contract term, employer-paid major medical coverage is added to previous employer-paid health insurance, the service requirement for a fourth week's vacation is reduced to one year in three annual steps, and the work week is number of employees.

ANG International Representative Robert J. Rupert, interim administrative officer of the Los Angeles Guild, presented the mediation panel with a copy of the local's \$34 three-year settlement



Victim

Shelley Ann Wolfson, daughter of Los Angeles Guildsman James Wolfson, a Herald-Examiner driver, has a message for passers-by.

with the nearby Long Beach dailies, which forms the basis for the local's demands at the Herald-Examiner.

A day later the Guild delivered to the panel a 60-page file on the current round of Hearst-Examiner bargaining.

The Guild this week sent four delegates to the California convention of the AFL-CIO's Committee On Political Education in San Francisco to seek a commitment from COPE that it will not endorse any candidate for state political office who does not pledge his support for pending state legislation to ban professional strikebreakers.

The striking and locked-out Herald-Examiner unions are scheduled to testify before the California Assembly's Industrial Relations Committee on the need for such legislation when it begins hearings April 22 on an anti-scab bill introduced in February.

A Los Angeles City Council committee's hearings on an ordinance banning professional strikebreakers, scheduled to begin March 27, were postponed.

The unions, meanwhile, continued to press their campaigns to cut the strikebreaker-produced Herald-Examiner's circulation and advertising.

As Hearst launched a \$186,000 radio, television and billboard campaign in an attempt to bolster the paper's sagging circulation, the unions countered with a series of spot advertisements over six radio stations reminding listeners that the paper is being struck and that strikebreakers are producing it. Hearst's ad campaign does not mention the strike.

The unions announced that Hollywood Park race track has banned sale of the Herald-Examiner at the track and that the track has agreed not to advertise in the paper "for the duration."

The paper's circulation had fallen to 250,000 in the third week of March, compared with a pre-strike circulation of more than 700,000, the unions estimated.

The Herald-Examiner's February lineage was off more than 808,

000 lines from its February 1967 total, according to a Media Records report in Editor & Publisher.

The Media Records reports for January and February show the paper's advertising off more than

And the unions report that lineage continued to slip in the pre-Easter weeks. The paper for Saturday, March 23, was totally devoid of paid local retail or national display advertising, they reported.

Only 11 of 40 bowling alleys are participating in this year's Herald-Examiner public bowling tournament, the unions said. Twenty-nine alleys dropped out after appeals from leaders of the striking and locked-out unions.

While there has been no bargaining, Hearst has asked to meet with the Guild April 18 to discuss its refusal to pay severance to employees who have resigned since the strike. Hearst asked for the meeting when the Guild threatened to file suit.

Hearst also has asked to meet with the Guild to discuss its refusal to provide payroll information on strikebreakers, complete with names.

The Guild reported \$8,120 in additional contributions to its strike fund, bringing total donations to \$39,183.32. Recent contributors include:

Boston Guild	\$ 660.00
Chicago Guild	150.00
Cleveland Guild	100.00
Denver Guild	50.00
Hawaii Guild	100.00
Kingston Guild	25.00
Middle Atlantic District Council	500.00
New York Guild	1,500.00
North Jersey Guild	50.00
Pawtucket Guild	50.00
Philadelphia Guild	300.00
Portland Guild	100.00
Providence Guild	100.00
Rochester Guild	300.00
St. Louis Guild	200.00
San Francisco Guild	200.00
San Jose Guild	600.00
Seattle-Tacoma Guild	1,000.00
Stockton Guild	1,000.00
Terre Haute Guild	25.00
Toledo Guild	50.00
N.Y. Day-Jewish Journal Unit	25.00
Long Beach Unit	35.00
Valley News Unit	25.00
Huntington Park Unit	10.00

ANG President James B. Woods last week sent the strikers a letter congratulating them on their determination and cautioning them against relaxing the pressure being applied to Hearst through the circulation and advertising boycotts.

ANG AUDIT

Following is the quarterly report of ANG's financial standing and General Fund operations for the 1967-68 third quarter, ending Jan. 31, as audited by Sidney S. Shulman & Co.

Statement of Condition of General Fund, 1/31/68

ASSETS	
Cash in banks and on hand	\$ 133,165.71
Advances receivable	8,140.01
Loans receivable	17,577.96
Exchanges receivable	11,436.63
Deposits	1,650.00
Investments	100.00
Accounting equipment	8,847.26
Total Assets	\$ 180,917.57
LIABILITIES	
Exchanges payable	\$ 10,969.64
Due to Defense Fund	46,484.35
Payroll taxes payable	4,877.92
Total Liabilities	\$ 62,331.91
RESERVES	
Reserve for severance pay	\$ 98,845.16
Reserve for 1968 Convention	5,000.00
Total Reserves	\$ 103,845.16
Surplus at Jan. 31, 1968	\$ 14,740.50
Total Liabilities, Reserves and Net Worth	\$ 180,917.57

Statement of Condition of Defense Fund, 1/31/68

ASSETS	
Cash in checking account	\$ 107,331.88
Cash in savings accounts	497,455.24
A.T.A. bond	500.00
Loans receivable	72,390.19
Due from General Fund	46,484.35
Scripps-Howard Investment Corp. stock	64,056.00
Canadian investments	221,000.00
Total Assets	\$1,009,217.66

Statement of Income and Expense of General Fund, 1/31/68

INCOME	
Membership Income:	
Per-capita taxes	\$ 143,723.11
Initiation fees	4,891.00
Reinstatement fees	173.65
Agency fees	928.14
Salaries paid by Defense Fund	5,214.89
Expenses paid by Defense Fund	2,670.37
Servicing salaries paid by local	1,203.85
Other income	468.48
Guild Reporter income	208.98
Research Department sales	328.35
Total Income for Quarter	\$ 159,810.80
EXPENSES	
Per-capita taxes	\$ 7,710.57
Organizing and servicing	50,215.91
Collective Bargaining	11,276.24
Research and Information	9,001.88
Guild Reporter	20,165.35
Executives	10,734.68
Administrative expenses	32,327.62
Other expenses	25,548.09
Total Exp. Deficit for Quarter	\$ 14,887.30

General Fund Budget and Expense, Quarter Ending 1/31/68

	3rd Quarter Budget	3rd Quarter Expenditures
1. Per-Capita Taxes	\$ 8,800.00	\$ 7,710.57
2. Organizing and Servicing		
Salaries-IRS	\$ 28,000.00	\$ 31,125.40
Secretary-Stenios	750.00	734.19
Expenses-IRS	12,000.00	17,613.48
Miscellaneous	1,500.00	742.84
Total	\$ 42,250.00	\$ 50,215.91
3. Collective Bargaining		
Salaries-Director	\$ 3,874.00	\$ 3,872.00
Exec. Secy. Contracts Committee	2,937.50	2,930.70
Secretary-Stenios	750.00	734.19
Statisticians	2,760.00	2,332.70
Pension consultation	750.00	675.00
Expenses-Personnel	1,000.00	731.65
Total	\$ 12,091.00	\$ 11,276.24
4. Research and Information		
Salaries-Director	\$ 1,987.50	\$ 1,936.00
Assistants	2,931.50	2,930.70
Secretary-Stenios	750.00	734.19
Expenses-Director	50.00	(15.50)
Assistants	100.00	48.10
Books and periodicals	150.00	507.79
Subscriptions	150.00	210.75
Other printed material	100.00	45.00
Publications and literature		
Contracts Survey	500.00	
ANG Manual	2,000.00	2,179.33
Organizing and other literature	50.00	50.00
Training conferences-seminars	50.00	311.51
Miscellaneous	50.00	64.00
Total	\$ 9,745.00	\$ 9,001.88
5. Guild Reporter		
Salaries-Editor	\$ 1,987.50	\$ 1,936.00
Assistants	2,886.50	2,885.70
Clerical	1,400.00	1,371.50
Expenses-Editor	200.00	11.50
Assistants	200.00	202.71
Printing and mailing	8,000.00	10,081.50
Postage	2,000.00	2,548.99
Addressing	450.00	678.62
Pictures and special material	500.00	349.94
Miscellaneous	50.00	109.79
Total	\$ 17,634.00	\$ 20,165.35
6. Administration		
Salaries-Office manager	\$ 2,138.00	\$ 2,137.70
Secretary-Stenios	2,500.00	2,202.37
Bookkeeping Department	2,900.00	2,834.48
General clerical	1,600.00	1,696.22
Rent and maintenance	5,400.00	5,293.74
Stationery and supplies	1,500.00	2,958.66
Equipment and machinery	2,000.00	2,107.84
Telephone and telegraph	2,500.00	3,565.48
Repairs and improvements	100.00	36.07
Postage	1,000.00	1,586.22
Auditing	650.00	650.00
Insurance and bonding	375.00	306.82
Employee pension	2,000.00	3,984.88
Employee health and welfare	3,000.00	2,909.94
Miscellaneous	300.00	37.10
Total	\$ 27,963.00	\$ 32,327.62
7. Executives		
Officers' salaries	\$ 8,838.50	\$ 8,598.10
Officers' expenses	1,500.00	2,136.58
Total	\$ 10,338.50	\$ 10,734.68
8. Other Expenses		
Legal fees	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 2,276.08
Payroll and personal-property taxes	2,000.00	1,754.88
Contributions and tickets	500.00	1,130.00
Brown Award		
Brown Award expenses	200.00	171.78
Delegates and committees	1,000.00	983.32
IEB meetings	5,000.00	6,082.22
Severance-pay provisions	3,000.00	2,840.20
Convention expense above reserve	5,000.00	6,869.32
AFL-CIO Convention	2,500.00	1,137.85
Totals for Quarter	\$ 22,200.00	\$ 23,246.05
Total	\$150,825.50	\$164,678.30

Boy Delivers His Route

Los Angeles, Calif.—Striking Herald-Examiner employees think Eddie Perez, 12, of Monterey Park ought to get card Number One in the newspaperboys' union, if there ever is one.

Eddie stopped delivering his Herald-Examiner paper route the day the Guild and the Machinists struck, then sat back and waited for the strike to be settled.

Last month he showed up at strike-lockout headquarters, saying he had decided people, even 12-year-old ones, ought to sit out a strike just so long.

Then he turned in 20 subscription cancellations signed by his former customers. He'd delivered his route one more time.

The News Media And Riots

(Continued from Page 7)

sources in the ghetto. Seldom do they have a total sense of what is going on there.

Some of the blame rests on Negro leaders who do not trust the media and will not deal candidly with representatives of the white press. But the real failure rests with the news organizations themselves. They—like other elements of the white community—have ignored the ghettos for decades. Now they seek instant acceptance and cooperation.

The development of good contacts, reliable information and understanding requires more effort and time than an occasional visit by a team of reporters to do a feature on a newly discovered ghetto problem. It requires reporters permanently assigned to this beat. They must be adequately trained and supported to dig out and tell the story of a major social upheaval—among the most complicated, portentous and explosive our society has known. . . .

In short, the news media must find ways

of exploring the problems of the Negro and the ghetto more deeply and more meaningfully. To editors who say "we have run thousands of inches on the ghetto which nobody reads" and to television executives who bemoan scores of underwatched documentaries, we say: Find more ways of telling this story, for it is a story you, as journalists, must tell—honestly, realistically and imaginatively. It is the responsibility of the news media to tell the story of race relations in America, and, with notable exceptions, the media have not yet turned to the task with the wisdom, sensitivity and expertise it demands. . . .

Finally, the news media must publish newspapers and produce programs that recognize the existence and activities of the Negro, both as a Negro and as part of the community. It would be a contribution of inestimable importance to race relations in the United States simply to treat ordinary news about Negroes as news of other groups is now treated.

Urban Communications Institute

During the course of this study, the commission members and the staff have had many conversations with publishers, editors, broadcasters and reporters throughout the country. The consensus appears to be that most of them would like to do much more but simply do not have the resources for independent efforts at either training or coverage.

The commission believes that some of these problems could be resolved if there were a central organization to develop, gather and distribute talent, resources and information and to keep the work of the press in this field under review. For this reason, the commission proposes the establishment of an institute of urban communications on a private, nonprofit basis. . . .

The institute would be charged, in the first instance, with general responsibility for carrying out the media recommendations of the commission.



MAYOR CARL B. STOKES
Convention Speaker

Convention Will Hear Kennedy

(Continued from Page 1)

tion. His brother, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, addressed the Guild's Washington Convention in 1966.

Among others scheduled to speak at the convention are Cleveland's first Negro mayor, Carl B. Stokes.

The day of Stokes's appearance has not been set. City Council President James V. Stanton will deliver the city's welcoming message at the convention's initial session June 17, prior to opening addresses by ANG President James B. Woods, Executive Vice President William J. Farson and Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlík, Jr.

NLRB Election At El Mundo Won By Guild

(Continued from Page 1)

cluded from last week's voting unit. The Guild represents 295 other white-collar and mechanical employees.

Last week's election included a group of 13 circulation distributors who were voting for Guild representation a second time. They had chosen the Guild last November in an election subsequently set aside at the Teamsters' request.

The Guild is fighting El Mundo's dismissal of two members who led the organizing drive. The company said it considered that Local Vice President Angel Baez and Unit Chairman Victor Morales, who were added temporarily to the Guild staff for the drive, had "resigned" when they extended leaves of absence taken for labor studies at the University of Puerto Rico.

The Guild has served notice that their reinstatement will be a condition of contract settlements currently being negotiated. Bargaining has been under way for new contracts covering editorial, business-office, advertising and maintenance employees, and is expected to start soon for the new unit.

Philadelphia Loses Vote In Levittown

Levittown, Pa.—The Philadelphia Guild lost a representation election at the Bucks County Courier-Times April 2.

The Guild received 10 votes to 17 for no union in the National Labor Relations Board vote. An overwhelming majority of employees in the editorial unit had signed Guild cards.

Farson Offers Guild Aid On Negro Jobs

ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson last week offered Guild representation on a New York State committee Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller has created to help Negroes and Puerto Ricans obtain jobs in the news media.

Farson, voicing gratification at Rockefeller's establishment of the committee, said the Guild could "make valuable contributions" to its work "in light of its decades of employment of minorities in the newspaper industry."

Farson cited the Guild's prohibition of racial discrimination within its ranks since its founding and its long efforts to negotiate contractual bars against employment bias, to which management, he said, "often is as adamant and unyielding as though we were calling for a 100-percent increase in wages."

Farson also noted the Guild's dedication to seeking a "realistic, down-to-earth, meaningful program" that would increase minority-group employment in the newspaper industry.

Rockefeller ordered creation of the Committee on Minority Employment Opportunities in News Media last month to promote "more balanced coverage and a deeper understanding of urban and racial affairs."

Black Newsmen Seen Essential

New York City — The nation's news media must take aggressive action to increase the number of Negro reporters and editors, a panel of media specialists declared after meeting here March 28.

The panel, following a discussion sponsored by the John LaFarge Institute, also urged support of a National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders recommendation for an institute of urban communications to foster the recruitment of Negro journalists and review media coverage of racial issues.

The panel said the media "must join in rooting out racism," but some participants voiced reservations about taking on "the role of advocacy."

ANG Gives \$1,500 In King Tribute

(Continued from Page 1)

King's funeral. The pickets marched with black-bordered signs reading "Remember Martin Luther King—Union Justice."

A delegation of 27 New York Guild members led by Local President George McNickle, Second Vice President Joseph Eisenberg and Times Unit Chairman Philip Brennan flew to Atlanta April 9 for King's funeral. The local began collecting contributions for SCLC as a memorial to the slain civil-rights leader.

The two actions, said McNickle, were initiated to enable Guild members "to express their sense of shock at the death by violence of this noble leader and their determination to see that the work he started would continue after him."

The York Guild announced it would conduct a 15-minute work stoppage at the York Gazette & Daily on the day of the funeral. Management responded by ordering a two-hour closing.

ANG office personnel contributed \$75 to help supply food, clothing and furniture to thou-

2 Guild Offices Escape Damage

Rioting swirled around Washington-Baltimore Guild headquarters and within two blocks of ANG headquarters in the nation's capital last week, but neither was damaged.

Both offices closed early April 5 as looting and arson threw the city into turmoil. They shut down early again April 8 as the result of a curfew.

Both offices remained closed April 9, the day of the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King's funeral.

sands of Washington Negroes left destitute by the rioting that followed King's death.

ANG's contribution to the Memphis sanitation workers went to a special fund set up by the AFL-CIO with an initial \$20,000 in the wake of the assassination.

"These 1,300 workers, members of the American Federation

Fund Seeks Negro-Press Council

(Continued from Page 1)

he said, and universities in several areas of the country are being invited to submit proposals. The Fund contemplates that the council would begin functioning in June and continue into the fall, with a report and evaluation of its activities to be made to the Fund at the end of the year.

At its annual meeting in Washington March 23 the Fund's board of directors received interim reports on the progress of four experimental community press councils initiated with the aid of Mellett grants last year. Unlike the proposed new council, they are intended to be representative of the community as a whole rather than of minority groups.

Two of the councils, in Bend, Ore., and Redwood City, Calif., are being administered by Dr. William L. Rivers of the Stanford University Department of Communication; the others, in Cairo and Sparta, Ill., are being administered by Dr. Howard R. Long, chairman of the journalism department of Southern Illinois University. Reports and evaluations of these projects also are to be made to the Fund by the end of the year.

The Columbia Journalism Review has praised publishers of the papers participating in the pilot projects. Editor Robert W.

Chandler of the Bend Bulletin, writing in the Review, voiced hope that "something useful" will emerge from the experiments.

Bagdikian, a writer on press performance and social problems who currently is engaged in a study of the news media under

Canton Paper Seeks To Split Unit 5 Ways

Canton, Ohio—Management of Thomson's Canton Repository sought to splinter a proposed Guild bargaining unit of 130 employees into five fragments at a National Labor Relations Board hearing, April 4 and 5.

The company proposed that voting units be established for editorial, advertising, circulation, business-office and traffic employees.

The Cleveland Guild, which is seeking to represent Repository employees, urged Examiner John Vincek to maintain them as a single unit. The company asked the board to separate the traffic department even if it kept the others as a single unit.

Vincek reserved a decision pending the receipt of briefs.

auspices of the Rand Corp., was re-elected president of the Mellett Fund, an independent nonprofit corporation established through a bequest to the American Newspaper Guild from the late Lowell Mellett, Scripps-Howard editor and columnist.

ANG President James B. Woods was elected to the board of directors, succeeding Arthur Rosenstock, who resigned from the board after retiring as Guild president last year.

Re-elected were John A. Goldsmith of United Press International, vice president; ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlík, Jr., secretary-treasurer, and H. Eugene Goodwin, director of the Pennsylvania State University School of Journalism; A. H. Raskin of the New York Times, ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson, Ted Poston of the New York Post and Ellis T. Baker, editor of the Guild Reporter and ANG's director of Research and Information, directors.

Mellett, in his bequest to the Guild, specified that it be used to explore ways of encouraging responsible press performance without infringing on established press freedoms. The Guild established the Mellett Fund as an independent corporation to further the aims of the bequest.

Rich Get Richer

Dow Jones, Times, Gannett Set Profit Records

Three publishing giants — the Gannett chain, the New York Times and Dow Jones & Co. — set new profit records in 1967.

A fourth, the Los Angeles Times Mirror Co., reported record revenue, although net profits dipped a shade—to just under 20 million dollars.

► Dow Jones, which publishes the Wall Street Journal and the National Observer, netted \$14,215,687 after taxes, up from \$13,368,811 in 1966. That represents a 15.9-percent profit rate on the company's gross revenue of \$89,262,373.

► The New York Times earned \$11,290,190, up \$1,934,721—more than 20 percent—from the previous year. Net operating income was \$10,120,138, up from \$8,184,510, a 5.2-percent profit on revenue of \$194,253,000.

► Gannett netted \$7,400,000, up from \$7,020,105 in 1967. The profit rate: 6.7 percent on revenue of \$110,000,000.

► The Times Mirror Co. reaped \$19,108,438, a dip of \$1,101,205 from 1966 earnings. Its profit rate was 6.3 percent on record revenue of \$301,521,554.

Elsewhere, the Sun Publishing Co. of Vancouver reported net income of \$1,960,741 for the year ending Dec. 31, compared to \$667,483 for its former fiscal year ending Aug. 31. The two overlapped as a result of a change in the fiscal year.

And Richmond Newspapers Inc., publisher of the Richmond

Profit System
—A La Russe

U.S. newspaper collector S. I. Newhouse several years ago made a facetious offer to purchase Pravda, the Soviet Communist Party's official organ. And no wonder.

Walter B. Kerr, president of the Santa Fe New Mexican, estimates in the Saturday Review that Pravda's operating profits amount to \$36,500,000 a year. And three other papers it publishes earn "upward of 50 million," he reports.

The formula? "Small papers, high circulation, low production costs and high income per page," says Kerr.

Times-Dispatch and News Leader and the Tampa Times and Tribune, reported earnings of \$2,105,050, a drop from \$2,582,255 in 1966. An investment tax credit available in 1966 but not 1967 was largely responsible.

Costs of starting up new publications put Cowles Communications Inc. \$3,434,000 in the red despite an increase in revenue from \$146,727,000 to \$150,909,000. Cowles, which had a profit of \$3,786,000 in 1966, suffered principally as a result of costs involved in launching the Suffolk (N.Y.) Sun.

Gannett President Paul Miller,

in reporting 1967's record, voiced optimism for 1968. The company's two recently acquired Florida papers and its new Cape Kennedy paper, Today, "should approach a break-even," he said, and chain earnings will be swelled by those of the newly purchased Rockford Morning Star and Register Republic.

Miller said the company anticipates continued circulation and advertising gains.

Miller, in addresses delivered late last year in New York and Los Angeles, said most Gannett papers are located "where the profits are"—in small and medium-sized communities where the greatest newspaper growth is taking place.

In the last five years, he pointed out, Gannett profits have increased from three million dollars to more than seven million. In that time earnings at the Rochester Times-Union and Democrat & Chronicle alone have risen 48 percent, from \$2,500,000 to \$3,860,000, at the rate of almost 10 percent a year, he said.

The New York Times set records in advertising and circulation as well as earnings, according to the company's annual report, advancing to what Publisher Arthur Ochs Sulzberger termed "the strongest position in its history."

Advertising revenue rose \$15,424,264, to \$144,100,349, and circulation climbed to an average of 956,988 daily and 1,601,079 Sunday in the last quarter, up

from 873,655 and 1,502,419. The Times raised its Sunday price to 50 cents March 31, the third such increase since October 1966.

Times profits included \$1,170,052 in dividends from the Spruce Falls Power & Paper Co. The Times paid its own common stockholders \$5,218,245 in dividends, compared to \$970,245 in 1966.

Sulzberger, citing the growth of new Times subsidiaries, said "concentrated efforts are being made to expand them into sources of increased income and financial stability."

The Times increased its diversification early this year by acquiring a 51-percent interest in Arno Press Inc., a printing and publishing company specializing

in the reproduction of out-of-print reference works and classics, and joining with the Western Publishing Co. to produce an extensive line of reference and general-interest books to be marketed under the Times label.

Shareholders have authorized Times management to use 200,000 shares of new preferred stock to invest in such operations.

Times Mirror Publisher Norman Chandler, in reporting 1967 profits, noted that fourth-quarter earnings of \$5,518,081 were the highest of any last quarter in the company's history, climaxing "steady improvement" throughout the last half of the year.

"We anticipate in 1968 further progress from our development programs," he declared.

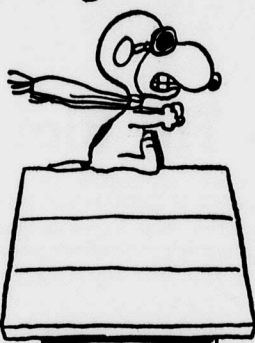
Local Copy

A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

A 'Peanuts' Original

GOOD GRIEF!

HERE'S THE WORLD WAR I
FLYING ACE ZOOMING THROUGH
THE AIR HIGH OVER THE LINES..
"PICKET" LINES, THAT IS!



© 1968 by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.
Schulz

All of us World War I flying aces who work for the newspapers aren't working right now because the Red Barons who publish the papers have been trying to shoot us down. We hope the Red Barons will stop shooting at us flying aces because we sure would like to get back to putting out our newspapers for you. And then you can read Peanuts again.

See Here, Charlie Gould

The San Francisco Unity Strike Information Committee published this handbill explaining the strike with a cartoon drawn especially for the newspaper unions by "Peanuts" cartoonist Charles Schulz.

San Francisco, Calif.—Cartoonist Charles Schulz, syndicated columnist Herb Caen and Chronicle art critic Alfred Frankenstein were among those who contributed their talents to the San Francisco newspaper unions' strike leaflets during the recent strike against the Examiner and Chronicle.

Schulz drew a special "Snoopy" cartoon for one leaflet (reproduced above), while two others were devoted to personal messages from Caen and Frankenstein.

"During a strike," wrote Frankenstein, "you learn something about the humanity of your fellow workers in the newspaper plants. We're all in it together, and we're all going to stay together. Nobody goes to strike headquarters for entertainment; permit me, however, to recommend strike headquarters as an object lesson in what people can mean to each other."

"There never was a good war or a bad peace," wrote Caen. "A strike can never be bad if it produces a decent settlement of very real grievances, and that is what we are marching for. Even the pacifists among us."

Ads, Circulation Up

Industry Profit Barometer Rising

The newspaper industry's four major profit indicators—advertising, circulation, newsprint consumption and plant investment—all set new records in 1967.

And forecasts are for an even higher surge in 1968.

This was the way the industry's health chart looked when the 1967 tabulations were completed:

► **Advertising:** U.S. newspaper-advertising volume rose to an all-time high of 4.9 billion dollars, up five million dollars over 1966. It is expected to overflow the five-billion-dollar mark this year.

► **Circulation:** Combined U.S. and Canadian daily circulation was up more than 400,000, to a record 65,854,840, despite a loss of more than 700,000 circulation when the New York World Journal Tribune folded. Sunday circulation was up more than 100,000, to 49,703,711.

► **Newsprint:** U.S. newsprint consumption set a record for the sixth consecutive year, rising .8 percent to 9,148,998 tons. A government expert predicted it will reach 9,700,000 tons this year.

► **Investment:** U.S. and Canadian dailies surveyed annually spent more than 147 million dollars for plant expansion, another all-time high. The total is expected to top 148 million this year.

DAY BOOK

International Executive Board, spring meeting, April 22-26, ANG headquarters, Washington.
Western District Council, spring meeting, May 4 and 5, Bakersfield.
Empire State District Council, spring meeting, May 4 and 5, New York Guild headquarters, New York City.
Middle Atlantic District Council, spring meeting, May 25 and 26, Harrisburg.
Thirty-fifth Annual ANG Convention, June 17-21, Statler Hilton Hotel, Cleveland.

The advertising-volume estimate of 4.9 billion dollars, made by McCann-Erickson Inc. for Marketing/Communications magazine, was slightly below expectations. But Jack Kaufman, president of the Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, predicts it will zoom 10 percent this year.

Kaufman based the prediction—which would raise volume to 5.5 billion—on both "standard economic indicators" and past experience, which he said shows that when the pace of growth falls off "we more than make up for it in the following year."

Early returns appear to be bearing out the prediction. Advertising lineage in 52 key cities monitored by Media Records was up 1.1 percent in February over February 1967, reversing a January decline attributed to newspaper strikes in three major cities.

Long-range forecasts are even more bullish. Dr. Leo Bogart, executive director of ANPA's Bureau of Advertising, early this year predicted that ad volume would be in the eight-billion-dollar area, a jump of 60 percent, by 1975, and Richard Martwick, a bureau economist, said last week it might rise as much as 72 percent.

Average daily newspaper circulation in the United States rose to 61,381,053 in the six-month period ending Sept. 30, according to the Audit Bureau of Circulation, despite a net decrease of five newspapers. Canadian circulation climbed to 4,473,787.

Sunday figures were 48,963,169 and 740,542, respectively.

Many publishers were reaping a greater return on each copy sold. A survey by the ANPA showed that 1,392 dailies were selling at 10 cents at the end of

1967, up 180 from 1966. A total of 538 increased their prices during 1967.

The nickel newspaper appears headed for the same fate as the five-cent cigar. The total declined from 334 to 237 in the course of the year.

U.S. newspapers spent \$143,324,517 on plant expansion in 1967 according to an ANPA survey; the previous high was \$140,938,106 in 1966. Canadian papers spent \$3,968,824.

C. Norton Grubb, a Commerce Department analyst, projected U.S. consumption of 10,100,000 tons of newsprint in 1970 following this year's estimated 9,700,000.

"The predictions for growth in both the newspaper-publishing and the newsprint industries in the United States that have been advanced for the past several years remain equally valid," wrote Grubb in a survey prepared for the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

"The growth projections are long-range," he said, "and in spite of the present slight slowdown in the growth rate concurrent with the state of the economy, the future health of both industries continues to present a bright picture."

And Allen H. Neuharth, executive vice president of Gannett Newspapers, told the National Retail Merchants Association early this year that talk of fading newspapers was "humbug . . . peddled mainly by pseudo critics who can't see across the Hudson or East rivers."

"The newspaper business is thriving," he said, "because it is going where the readers are—into the rich, new, exciting, growing markets, and by going after new, affluent, responsive readers in existing markets."

Editorial

Martin Luther King, Jr.

All Americans, whether they yet know it or not, are indebted to the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and what he did and stood for, but union members owe a special obligation to him and his memory.

For he was killed while trying to help workers obtain recognition for their union.

During his life Dr. King fought not only for the civil rights of black people but also for the economic advancement of the oppressed and impoverished of all races, and he rightly demanded that the union movement be an effective agent in the achievement of both.

Ten years ago, in his first book, "Stride Toward Freedom," Dr. King wrote:

"Labor unions can play a tremendous role in making economic justice a reality for the Negro. . . .

"Only the combined religious institutions serving the Negro community can claim a greater membership of Negroes. The Negro, then, has the right to expect the resources of the American trade-union movement to be used in assuring him—like all the rest of its members—a proper place in American society. . . .

"Both Negro and white workers are equally oppressed. For both, the living standards need to be raised to levels consistent with our national resources.

"Not logic but a hollow social distinction has separated the races. The economically depressed white accepts his poverty by telling himself that, if in no other respect, at least socially he is above the Negro. For this empty pride in a racial myth he has paid the crushing price of insecurity, hunger, ignorance and hopelessness for himself and his children.

"Strong ties must be made between those whites and Negroes who have problems in common. White and Negro workers have mutual aspirations for a fairer share of the products of industries and farms. Both seek job security, old-age security, health and welfare protection.

"The organized labor movement, which has contributed so much to the economic security and well-being of millions, must concentrate its powerful forces on bringing economic emancipation to white and Negro by organizing them together in social equality."

But today it's clear that organized labor, for all its efforts, has not done enough to help bring white and black together in that social equality Dr. King called for 10 years ago. The Guild has not done enough. No one has done enough.

Organized labor, Dr. King wrote in 1958, "must use all of the powerful forces at its command to enforce the principles it has professed."

labor has a great stake in the struggle for civil rights, if only because the forces that are anti-Negro are usually anti-labor, too."

They still are.

... And The Riot Report

Two weeks ago, when we were putting excerpts from the report of the President's Commission on Civil Disorders into type for this issue of the Guild Reporter (see Pages 6 and 7), we intended to write an editorial emphasizing the urgency of the report's findings and recommendations, particularly those specifically affecting the press.

But since then the assassination of Dr. King, and the tragic events that followed, have provided a commentary of their own so powerful and conclusive that there is nothing left for us to say.

Except: Buy the report, read it, and do something about it.

The Guild Reporter

ELLIS T. BAKER, Editor

and
Director of Research & Information

DAVID J. EISEN, Associate Editor

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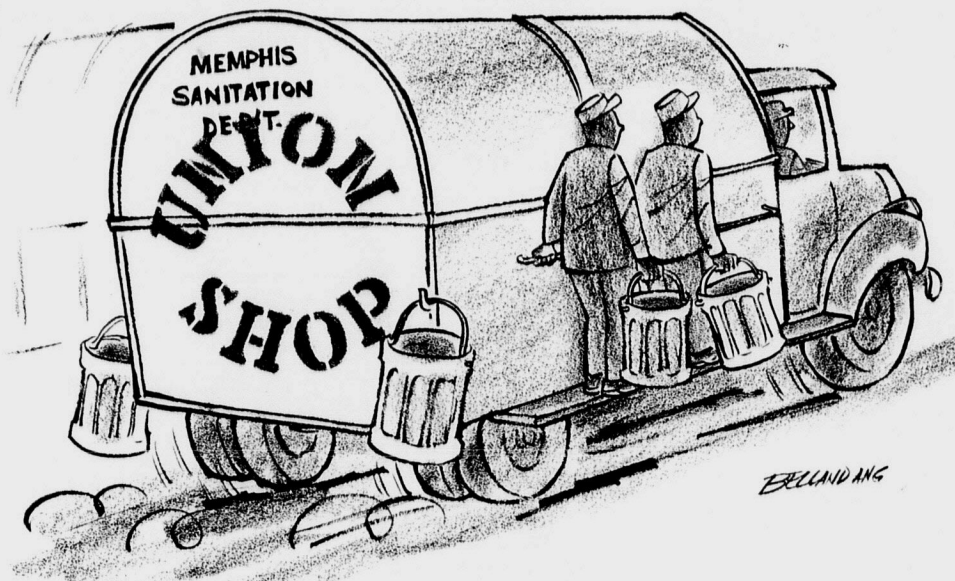
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His Last Dream



DATELINE: WASHINGTON

New Rights Bill Falls Short; Negroes Need More

By WILLARD SHELTON, Washington Guild



The frightful complexity of the dilemma about the nation's Negro minority was never more blindly revealed than when it became apparent that House acceptance of the Martin Luther King Memorial Civil Rights Bill of 1968, complete with its Senate sections on open housing, would not be enough to satisfy the aspirations and drives of the Negro.

act as Samuel Gompers used to say that the full program of American labor was "more."

The declaration of housing rights was recognized as vital, as necessary, as required to acknowledge the Negro's acceptance by white society as a man, as a full partner in our country's dream.

But in advance of its passage its provisions were discounted. The new ultimate had become more appropriations, more money—for rebuilding the ghettos, for housing, schools and health services.

Hesitant Republicans furnished the margin of votes for a House majority for the open-housing bill. But if they were prepared to vote vast supplementary funds for a sweeping attack on the slums, on the ghetto conditions of millions of Negroes, it was denied by what they were saying—and voting—publicly.

They and Democratic Ways and Means Committee Chairman Wilbur D. Mills of Arkansas were forcing slashes in budgeted funds and spending for human services.

This was required, they argued, by our balance of payments crisis, by the speculators' attack on the dollar, by the inflation threat.

They might even be right, this time, for the first time in 35 years of voicing identical fears.

But this is basically irrelevant to what the Negro feels are his needs. He still wants acknowledgment of what many civil-rights leaders, both white and Negro, increasingly tend to think of as the indispensable acts of contrition and total comprehension by the white majority.

THE FUNERAL ceremonies for Martin Luther King were almost unflawed despite the high emotion of the hours—as unflawed as those in which the nation buried John F. Kennedy and Franklin D. Roosevelt. The ancient credos and affirmations imparted were a religious experience of overpowering impact.

The one temporal act of favoritism was swept away when the Rev. Ralph Abernethy summoned former Vice President Richard Nixon, Vice President Hubert Humphrey, New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller and Sen. Eugene McCarthy to the platform quickly, after first inviting Sen. Robert Kennedy only.

It may well be that most American Negroes will throw their backing and votes to Kennedy. It seems certain that most of labor will articulate support for Humphrey—perhaps sufficient, with other elements of strength, to sweep him into the Democratic Presidential nomination and to election. (Not even the rashest prophet would risk categorical predictions, surely, after the dizzying chain of events that has exploded all previous estimates.)

There is a kinship deeper than brotherhood perceptible, nevertheless, between the Negro and labor—and it is entirely possible that it will become further illuminated

by the fact that Martin Luther King was gunned down while leading a demonstration in support of striking Memphis union members, most of them Negro.

Heirs of great fortunes—the Rockefellers, the Spingarns—have made themselves part of that strength in American society that is also Negro in its strength. So has labor, and this will not be altered by transient differences of viewpoint in regard to a single Presidential election, any more than it has been altered by differences between Dr. King and most of labor on Vietnam.

"Dignity!" has been the Negro's cry, and "more." The gates that were cracked 11 years ago, when Lyndon B. Johnson as Senate leader produced passage of the first civil-rights bill in nine decades, swing constantly more widely open. Four additional bills have become the law of the land since then.

The Negro himself pushed those doors open as only he could have done. Martin Luther King helped push them open—not because he separated himself from the whole body of American society, but because he helped force all that society to comprehend, in some small degree, the indivisibility of freedom for all of us.

The dilemma is still painful, but it is dissolving, and partly because he lived.

'Conscience Money'

Quebec, Que. — Newspapermen who quit their papers for "reasons of principle" would be paid up to 15 months' salary under a bill introduced in the Quebec Legislature.

The bill, introduced by Liberal Yves Michaud, former editor-in-chief of the Montreal tabloid La Patrie, would cover cases in which newspapers change ownership or undergo substantial changes in policy. A commission would be set up to pass on each case.

The measure would also allow newspapermen a 30-percent reduction in income taxes as an allowance for books and periodicals needed in their work.

4-Man Memphis Unit Ruled Supervisory

Memphis, Tenn.—The National Labor Relations Board last month declared ineligible for union representation four circulation employees whom both the Memphis Guild and a Distributors' local of the Pressmen's Union had sought to include in their units.

NLRB Regional Director John J. A. Reynolds ruled that the four—three assistant circulation managers and a farm-service manager—were supervisors under the law, having "effectively recommended the hiring and firing of employees."

N.Y. Guild Supports Boycott Of Grapes

New York City—New York Guild officers last month voted firm support to a California grape boycott mounted by the striking United Farm Workers Organizing Committee.

The officers urged Guild members to refrain from buying all but "Hi Color" grapes until California growers negotiate contracts with the farm workers' union.