

Strike Ends In Detroit As Mailers Ratify Pact

Papers Plan Publication Again Today

Detroit, Mich.—The Detroit News and Free Press were due back on the stands today after the longest blackout in U.S. newspaper history.

The record Detroit strike came to an end Aug. 5 as the ITU Mailers ratified settlement terms, and the papers announced they would resume publication today after a 268-day shutdown.

Four hundred and eighty Guild members idle since the Teamsters struck the News Nov. 15 began returning to work at the start of this week. The Mailers, last of the striking unions to reach terms, took down their picket lines Aug. 3, two days after negotiating the settlement.

Six small nonstriking unions, including the Machinists, Electrical Workers and Service Employees, have still to negotiate their

Washington Shutdown Ends After 3 Days, Stereotypers Gain \$45 Pact Page 3.

contracts, but they agreed to return to work while bargaining for settlements based on a \$33 package negotiated by the larger unions in 34½-month contracts.

The publishers and the Mailers, in announcing a settlement of scheduling, union security and other noneconomic issues in an initial contract, termed the agreement evidence that "true collective bargaining is not dead in the Detroit newspaper industry."

But bitterness generated during the prolonged strike was not entirely dissipated.

Edwin K. Wheeler, general manager of the News, told a meeting of nonunion employees who had been training to operate the presses and other equipment that "this newspaper cannot avoid the conclusion that we must be prepared to operate without unions if another strike takes place."

But ANG International Vice President James G. McMahon, president of the Detroit Guild, declared that "any publisher who attempted to put out a newspaper in the City of Detroit without union help would do so at his own peril."

He said that the recently concluded alliance between the Teamsters and the United Automobile Workers would make such a step "particularly hazardous."

And the Guild filed a grievance the first day its members were back at work when the Free Press (Continued on Page 7)

The ANG GUILD REPORTER

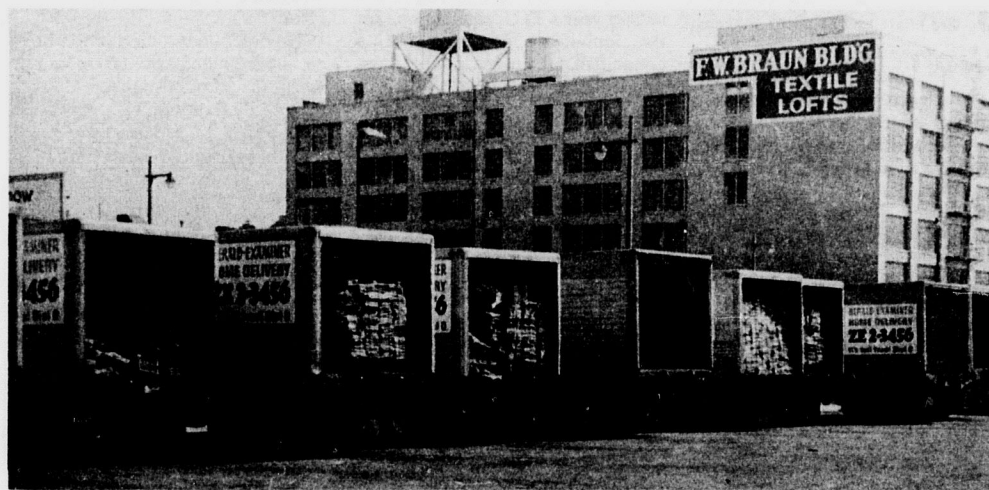
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER GUILD (AFL-CIO, CLC)

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L.A. Ad Drive Is Extended To Agencies, Conventions



Many Happy Returns

A Herald-Examiner Joint Strike-Lockout Council photographer catches trucks carrying unsold and returned issues of the scab-produced Herald-Examiner on a company parking lot a half block from the struck paper's plant. Shortly after the picture

was taken the company quit marshalling truck loads of returns at the plant, ordering them hauled directly to a paper shredding mill instead, leaders of the Herald-Examiner unions report, thus making it more difficult to gauge the number of returns.

N.Y. Moves For Referendum On New Assessment Rates

A New York Guild membership meeting last month moved for an international referendum on the new assessment schedule adopted by ANG's Cleveland Convention in June.

The membership instructed local officers to draft language providing for a referendum to determine whether Guild members approve the new schedule or favor a return to the old one.

The convention voted to bolster the International Defense Fund by replacing the old assessment schedule of from \$1 to \$6 a month with one based on the Guild's Model Dues schedule, with a present range of \$2.75 to

\$8.75 and an eventual top of \$12.50 in October 1970. The new assessment schedule takes effect this month.

New York Guild officers presented their text for the referendum ballot July 18 for publication in the Guild Reporter. But they agreed to delay publication of the motion for an issue at ANG's request when the Washington Stereotypers' strike began, idling 1,000 Guild members. The strike has since been settled.

The ANG Constitution provides that motions for a referendum "shall be open for seconds for 30 days after publication," a provision that allows for seconds of the New York motion through Sept. 8.

The Constitution requires that referendum motions be seconded "by membership action by at least 10 additional locals located in five states, territories or provinces, provided that the moving and seconding locals include at least five percent of the members in good standing of the ANG"—27,947 as of June 1.

Both the Buffalo and Harrisburg Locals seconded the New York motion at membership meetings last month, but ANG counsel Irving Leuchter said the seconds were invalid under the Constitution because they were made before the motion's publication in the GR.

This week the Hudson County Guild submitted a resolution petition signed by a majority of its members seconding the New York

motion, but Leuchter advised that it was not only premature but did not legally constitute membership action by a local as required by the Constitution. Such action, he said, must be taken by a membership meeting or in other ways prescribed by local by-laws: typically by referendum or, possibly, by a local representative assembly in meeting.

This week also, officers of the New York Guild, specifically protesting the earlier denial of the Buffalo and Harrisburg motions, requested that the International Executive Board be asked to validate the motions.

(Continued on Page 7)

Guild Honors Picket Lines In Peoria Drivers' Strike

Peoria, Ill. — Eighty Peoria Guild members are honoring Teamster picket lines set up at the Peoria Journal-Star last week in a strike for a new contract.

The Teamsters, who represent Star-Journal circulation drivers, struck at midnight July 31, the day their old contract expired. Two Guild membership meetings the next day voted to observe the picket lines.

Pressmen, stereotypers and mailers were also observing the lines. Most printers honored the lines for the first four days of the strike, returning to work after a circuit-court injunction limited Teamster picket lines to two marchers at any entrance to the

Strikers Send Mobile Team On First Tour

ANG this week pointed out to more than 200 top advertising agency executives and media buyers the declining value of space in the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner in announcing to them the extension of the Los Angeles-area boycott of the scab-produced paper's advertisers to a national scale.

At the same time the Herald-Examiner Joint Strike-Lockout Council's new mobile strike-information team left Los Angeles to begin a 2½-month schedule of appearances before conventions and meetings of state labor bodies and international unions.

And the striking and locked-out Los Angeles unions launched a six-week, \$40,000 series of spot announcements on local radio and television stations seeking increased local support for their efforts to secure an honorable settlement of the 34-week strike against the Hearst paper.

Meanwhile, the Los Angeles unions announced that a major brewery, Olympia of Olympia, Wash., has withdrawn its ads from the Herald-Examiner "for the balance of the year."

The brewery took its action, the unions reported, after Guild leaders in Seattle-Tacoma and San Francisco-Oakland wrote to its president, Robert A. Schmidt, advising him of the objections union members have to advertisements in the Herald-Examiner.

Olympia's action was relayed to the Los Angeles unions by George Lambert, executive secretary of the Seattle-Tacoma Guild.

San Francisco-Oakland members also have been handbiling Bay Area outlets of Akron de-

(Continued on Page 6)

Amsterdam News Strike Wins N.Y. Daily Pattern

New York City—A seven-week strike at the Amsterdam News ended this week with a settlement giving Guild members wage increases ranging up to \$45.35.

The strike was settled on a formula providing general increases of eight percent the first year and six percent each of the second and third—the pattern set in contracts at New York's major dailies.

The Newspaper and Mail Deliverers' Union, which joined the New York Guild's strike shortly after it began June 17, settled on the same formula.

Guild members ratified the settlement Aug. 6 and returned

to work two days thereafter.

The News, an 80,000-circulation Negro weekly, had been printed during the strike at a non-union plant in Mt. Kisco, but a vigorous Guild boycott campaign had cut the paper's press run approximately in half and reduced advertising substantially. The paper's normal 48-page size had been reduced to 30 in the final week of the strike.

Tentative terms were reached late Aug. 1 in bargaining coordinated with the Deliverers'. Almost three weeks of intensive negotiations aided by federal mediators preceded the settlement. (Continued on Page 6)



Providence Guild Photo by Thomas D. Stevens

Orientation

Alan Saftel, right, president of the Providence Guild, reviews the local's contract with George Barros, leader of the local's successful organizing drive among porters at the Providence Journal and Bulletin, preparatory to the start of bargaining for the new group.

Guild Seeks Recognition For All At Small Daily

Lewistown, Pa.—The Guild this week sought recognition as bargaining representative for 48 employees in all white-collar and mechanical departments of the Lewistown Sentinel.

A letter asking company recognition was sent after members of an independent union, representing all departments, voted unanimously July 11 to affiliate with the Guild. ANG Collective Bargaining Director J. William Blatz attended the session.

The Sentinel is a 14,000-circulation daily some 60 miles northwest of Harrisburg. The employees—advertising, business-office, editorial, circulation, typographical, pressmen, stereotypers, maintenance, drivers and job-shop—applied for a local charter in voting ANG affiliation.

The independent union has been operating without a formal contract. It struck the paper for a week last spring but won only a five-cent hourly increase effective next month.

The company offered the employees individual contracts and another five cents an hour in each of the next three years after the group voted to affiliate with the Guild.

Lexington Paper Challenges Unit

Lexington, Ky.—The Lexington Herald and Leader challenged the appropriateness of the Cincinnati Guild's proposed bargaining unit at the two papers during a National Labor Relations Board hearing July 25.

The company sought to have a single election and to include all nonmechanical employees. The Guild has petitioned only for 81 editorial and business-office employees and is seeking separate elections in the two departments.

A board decision is being awaited.

Effort To Organize Publicists Is Ended

Ottawa, Ont.—The Canadian Wire Service Guild has dropped an organizing campaign among 400 government information and publication employees to whom ANG's 1968 Convention opened the doors by amending the union's Constitution.

The Guild withdrew from the campaign after failing to gain sufficient strength in competition with two other organizations, the Public Service Alliance and the Public Service Professional Institute.

The convention amended ANG's Constitution in June to specifically make units of government employees eligible for Guild organization, subject to "special permission" from the International Executive Board.

Guild Challenges Board's Decision, Asks New Hearing In CNTU Case

Ottawa, Ont.—The Canada Labour Relations Board's reasoning in opening the door to fragmentation of the Canadian Wire Service Guild's Canadian Broadcasting Corp. unit was challenged last week in a Guild brief asking reconsideration.

The Guild, calling for a new hearing on the case, disputed the board's assumption that because CBC did not object to splitting off its 87 Montreal and Quebec employees, the step would not interfere with employer-employee relations.

The board, in a precedent-setting decision, has ordered an election among Guild-covered CBC employees in Montreal and Quebec on a representation petition by the Union of Cinema and Television Employees, an affiliate of the Quebec-based Confederation of National Trade Unions.

The Guild, in asking for reconsideration, said the board had advanced no reasoning to support its carving out a regional bargaining unit from an existing nationwide unit except a "unique situation internally." It said that consideration is not relevant.

The Guild also objected to the board's decision to segregate the ballots of 15 International Service employees in Quebec, stating that such a separation would eliminate secret balloting.

And it cited errors of fact in the board's decision, including a statement that the Guild and disidents belonging to the CNTU affiliate are currently bargaining jointly with CBC.

The labor-board's ruling was

Farson Calls For New Pattern Of Cooperation, Union Council

Cleveland, Ohio—Newspaper unions must undertake more than "conventional" interunion co-operation to meet new developments in the industry, ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson told the International Typographical Union's annual convention this week.

Addressing the convention's opening session here Aug. 5, Farson said ANG and ITU officers plan to meet this fall "to seek a better way" for their unions, and other newspaper unions, to meet the challenge of the industry's "rapidly-changing technology."

And he reiterated his call, made at last year's ITU convention, for the immediate formation of a council of all unions in the communications field.

"No matter how effective it has been in individual situations in the past," he said, "conventional ad-hoc interunion co-operation, which must be sought and built and tested anew in each new crisis, will not be adequate to meet the challenges of new tools and techniques, new methods and managements of tomorrow."

"This is the era of the conglomerate," Farson said. "The unions in the newspaper industry can ill afford the luxury of continued, needless competition and wasteful duplication of effort."

"We must face facts. The good old ways—like the good old days—are not adequate to the challenge of tomorrow."

Noting that the ITU's late president, Elmer Brown, had called for an eventual single union of communications workers, Farson said that delay in forming a council of communications unions

"only hardens positions, especially if change means loss of jobs, much less if another union in the communications field should take over work presently being done by traditional newspaper unions."

Farson hailed the results of interunion co-operation during the past year in helping to win strike victories in Hawaii, Vancouver, Utica, Cincinnati, Detroit, San Francisco and Washington. And he termed interunion teamwork in the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner strike "unprecedented" with "Hearst's challenge" being taken up by AFL-CIO and unaffiliated unions alike.

He noted that a circulation boycott conducted in co-operation with the Los Angeles County Labor Federation has produced a reduction of at least 60 percent and that a similar advertiser boycott has reduced lineage to 69 percent of its 1967 level.

"Our striking and locked-out brothers in Los Angeles—and we—are convinced that union members and friends of labor across the nation will cease doing business with advertisers who are subsidizing young George Hearst's union-busting efforts," Farson declared, "and tell those advertisers that they can get their business back by pulling their ads out of the Herald-Examiner."

"This is the kind of interunion solidarity that has prevented Hearst from breaking our unions at the Herald-Examiner—and this is the kind of solidarity that will bring us final success against Hearst in Los Angeles."

Looking beyond Los Angeles, however, Farson said, "we can al-

ready see the shape of problems yet to come in the changing technology of the newspaper business."

"Working together," he declared, "we can make this rapidly-changing technology work for us, as well as our employers, rather than divide and cripple us."

San Antonio Wins Raises Up To \$26

San Antonio, Tex.—Increases in minimums ranging up to \$26.35 have been negotiated in a new three-year contract between the San Antonio Guild and Hearst's San Antonio Light.

The settlement, raising the reporter top \$24.45, to \$170.01, in the third year, followed a strike vote taken last April after negotiations had failed to produce a management offer better than \$6 at the top over three years. International Representative John Edgington assisted the local in obtaining the settlement.

Minimums for jobs at \$150 and over are increased \$4.75 retroactive to March 19, \$4.75 Sept. 19, \$4.25 next March 19, \$4.60 in September 1969, and \$8 the following March—a total of \$26.35.

Increases total \$24.45 for jobs from \$135 to \$149.99, \$20.20 for jobs from \$110 to \$134.99, \$13.62 from \$85 to \$109.99, and \$11.62 under \$85.

The settlement also includes \$1.88 a week per employee for pensions, increasing the company's contribution to \$6.88 in September 1970.

The minimum for Sunday editor is raised \$26.35, to \$187.34; the top for junior clerks \$11.62, to \$94.49, that for telephone operators, \$13.62, to \$99.84, that for circulation drivers \$13.62, to \$99.34, and that for porters \$11.62, to \$80.95.

An upgrading will raise the top multilith operators an extra \$9.67, to \$92.62.

An initial contract negotiated earlier in the year for circulation district managers sets a top minimum of \$130 this year, \$135 in 1969 and \$137 in 1970.

The renewed contract increases the mileage allowance one cent, to 11, and brings part-time employees working 20 hours a week or less under coverage. A new clause bars discrimination against any present or prospective employee because of sex, race, creed, color, national origin or age.

not based on evidence taken at a hearing on the CNTU-union's petition, the Guild brief says, calling the board's action "contrary to" Canadian labor law.

Meanwhile, a unity committee representing the Guild, the Canadian Labour Congress, the Quebec Federation of Labour and three other CBC unions—the Association of Radio and Television Employees, the Canadian Union of Public Employees and the National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians—met to draw up plans for an election campaign should the board adhere to its decision.

The committee is headed by Laurent Chateaufort, assistant director of public relations for the CLC, and Philippe Vaillancourt, the CLC's assistant national director of organization. The Guild is represented by its secretary, George Frajkor.

Frajkor, a CBC newsman in Montreal, has pointed out that if the Quebec employees vote for a separate unit, they will not be able to work in the Guild's jurisdiction outside the province under terms of the CBC contract.

Canada's new Labour Minister, Bryce Mackasey, has announced that a bill encouraging the fragmentation of national bargaining units, pigeonholed in the last Parliament after strong labor opposition, will be reintroduced when the new House of Commons meets next month.

In doing so Mackasey reversed an announcement two days earlier that the government was shelving the bill.

Arbiter Overrules Suspension Of Memphis Guild Officer

Memphis, Tenn.—An arbitrator has ruled that Clifford R. Huffman, the Memphis Guild's first vice president, was improperly suspended for a week as the result of a dispute with an advertising client.

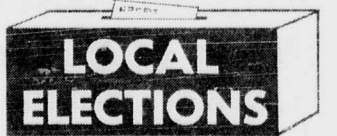
Dr. Leo S. Greene, ordered full back pay for the week Huffman was suspended.

The suspension stemmed from an incident in which a client complained that Huffman, an advertising salesman, had refused to co-operate when the client's copy was not ready on time.

The company sided with the customer, although Greene noted that he had been considered "a poor credit risk who repeatedly asks favors" and was "ill-humored" toward Huffman.

"I believe salesmen ought not to be required to possess unending patience," the arbitrator said, "and as nearly as I can make out, Mr. Huffman suffered considerable provocation."

He ruled against the Guild in three other cases, involving mileage, work transfer and an overnight bonus.



President, Robert N. Bell, Jr., incorrectly identified as "Bell" due to typographical error in an earlier issue.

Los Angeles
Treasurer, Kenneth Finch (Finch, 268; Arthur B. Chance, 202), interim election.

Akron
President, Thomas Moore; vice president, Carol Camp; treasurer, Eugene Winski; recording secretary, James Weber; corresponding secretary, Joy McNally.

Massillon
President, Mary Wallace; vice president, Herbert J. Nolt; secretary-treasurer, Vivianne L. Richards; recording secretary, David J. Crookston.

Stereotypers Win \$45 Package As 3-Day D.C. Shutdown Ends

A wage-fringe package totaling \$45 over three years was won by the Stereotypers in a three-day strike at Washington's three dailies last month as 4,000 Guild and other union members observed the strikers' picket lines.

In the first city-wide shutdown here in nearly 20 years, the Stereotypers won a settlement giving them a \$36 wage increase, \$4 more than the final pre-strike offer by the three papers, the Post, the Star and the Daily News. They also won \$9 in vacation, sick-leave and hospitalization benefits.

The settlement, \$4 higher than recent increases won by other craft unions at the three papers, will raise the Stereotypers' day scale to \$192.50 in the third year.

The strike began shortly before 5 P.M. July 24 and ended Saturday morning, July 27. The News resumed publication that afternoon, and the Post and the Star with their Sunday editions.

At a joint meeting July 25, the Washington-Baltimore Guild's Post, Star and News units voted to concur in an earlier executive board action endorsing the strike and directing Guild members to honor stereotypers picket lines.

The meeting, after extensive debate, tabled a motion from the floor charging that the Stereotypers exclude Negroes from membership and proposing that the Guild support their strike only

on the condition that they henceforth recruit and accept Negro apprentices "in numbers proportionate to the black population of the city of Washington."

The meeting voted to invite the Stereotypers to report their views on the apprentice question, and on the strike issues, at a second unit meeting the next morning.

At that meeting, Guild President Robert L. Asher, after consulting with striking Stereotyper leaders, presented a statement of their position disavowing racial discrimination and affirming that the union has no restrictive provisions in its constitution or contracts.

The Stereotypers reported that apprentices are qualified by a joint union-management committee, but that management has the sole right to hire apprentices, that no apprentices at all, white or black, have been hired by Washington papers in six years, and that, in this year's bargaining, the papers had sought to eliminate apprentice provisions from the contract. Because of changing newspaper technology, they pointed out, they are no longer a growing union.

They said they had recommended Negro apprentices to the Government Printing Office, but none was hired and that, although the Washington local has no Negro members, there are Negro members in Boston, New York, Chicago, Cincinnati, San Francisco, Los Angeles and St. Louis.

Declaring that less than full support for the Stereotypers' strike would strengthen the hands of the publishers, the Guild executive board said it would "accept no role in any such action."

The three Guild units, after an extended and sometimes heated debate, subsequently adopted a resolution which—while reaffirming support of the strike as recommended by the executive board—resolved that "the Washington-Baltimore Newspaper Guild units shall henceforth require affirmative showings of the absence of racially discriminatory policies before it shall extend strike support to any craft union."

Turning to the Guild's own jurisdiction, the resolution was eventually adopted declaring: "Regardless of wage increases or other attributes, no contract

proposed after this day will be acceptable to the membership of this local unless it provides guarantee against discrimination on account of race, creed, color, national origin, sex or age in every department or section in which the Guild has jurisdiction.

"Such guarantees must apply not merely to existing employees but also to hiring of new employees, and specifically to new employees in departments such as advertising sales where there is evidence of a pattern of discriminatory hiring."

Existing Guild contracts at the Post and News call for "affirmative action" to implement fair-employment practices at all job levels. Contracts at the Star contain a simple no-discrimination clause.

The resolution's final provision called upon the local leadership to establish a commission to study newspaper hiring practices in Washington and make "full recommendations" to the membership within 60 days.

The meeting proposed that 50 percent of the commission's membership be drawn from minority groups and that the commission ask the Equal Employment Opportunities Commission and the District of Columbia Human Relations Council to investigate the minority-employment situation on Washington newspapers.

The local executive board, implementing the resolution, voted July 31 to notify the newspapers of the unit meeting's declaration on hiring practices and authorized Asher to appoint the employment commission.

Henry C. Gronkiewicz, executive director of the Washington Publisher's Association, who is responsible for craft union personnel, said earlier he personally knows "there is no discrimination in craft hiring."

With respect to employment of Negroes as stereotypers, he said: "A man would be wasting his time to take five years' time training for a dying trade."

The second meeting of the three Guild units also adopted a resolution condemning the newspapers for a practice of neglecting to report threatened strikes against them "until the last minute" and then downgrading the story "from its true importance."

It termed the practice both "bad journalism" and "a serious disservice to our community" and said it "in conscience never again should be repeated."

The Guild received a letter from the Stereotypers' Union after the strike thanking the local for its support.

Insurance Agents End Metropolitan Strike

Some 7,000 insurance agents ended a 10-week strike against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. last week after ratifying a new contract providing \$13-a-week raises, improved health, welfare and pension provisions, and arbitration of the discharges of several strikers the company had refused to reinstate.

ANG last month had agreed, at the request of the Insurance Workers Union, to avoid placing any group insurance with Metropolitan as long as the strike lasted and had urged Guild members also to boycott the company.



Fringe Benefit

Blue Cross representative Barbara Smith, right, enrolls Marilyn Marder, society reporter at the Philadelphia Inquirer, in new Blue Cross plan in which management shares costs for the first time under a newly-effective clause of the Philadelphia Guild's contract.

Newhouse Suit Says Denver Post Conspired To Block Stock Sale

Denver, Colo.—Publisher S. I. Newhouse has filed suit in Federal Court accusing officers of the Denver Post of a conspiracy to block minority stockholders from increasing their holdings.

Newhouse, the principal minority stockholder, was blocked from enlarging his share two years ago when Post President Helen G. Bonfils bought a 23-percent block of stock from a trust held by the U.S. Denver National Bank. Newhouse owns a 19-percent block.

The suit, filed by the Herald Co. of Syracuse, parent company of the Newhouse chain, accuses Post officers of misusing funds as well as conspiring to keep Newhouse from obtaining more stock.

The suit is similar to earlier court actions that paved the way for Newhouse control of the Jersey Journal and the Springfield (Mass.) Union, News and Republican.

The suit charges that the Post purchased a 21-percent block of stock from a trust for five million dollars in 1961 for no other reason than to prevent control from passing elsewhere. The purchase cost the paper more than \$376,000 in interest, Newhouse contended.

Newhouse also charged that stockholders lost almost \$250,000 when Miss Bonfils made the 1966 purchase with the aid of a \$500,000 advance from the company.

A judge later held that the stock was worth \$450 a share instead of the \$300 paid by Miss Bonfils, and Newhouse contended that she should have paid the Post an additional \$250,000, representing the stock's increased value, when she repaid the \$500,000.

The bank, in selling the stock to Miss Bonfils, did not invite

Newhouse to bid, and a telegram from the newspaper magnate offering \$500 a share was delayed in transmission until after the sale had been completed.

The suit charged that both Miss Bonfils and Post Secretary-Treasurer Donald R. Seawell are paid far more than they are worth.

It said Miss Bonfils' salary was increased from \$50,000 to \$75,000 last year although "by reason of her infirmity and ill health she hasn't been able to render services to the corporation of a value commensurate with said salary."

It said Seawell, a New York

attorney, was paid \$131,000 in salary, expenses and employee benefits in 1966 and 1967 while spending most of his time on Miss Bonfils' private interests.

Among other charges is one that Miss Bonfils, Seawell and Post Publisher Palmer Hoyt authorized purchase of a \$10,000 painting of Seawell to be hung in the newspaper office.

Hoyt called the allegations in the suit "unfounded" and said they will be answered "at the proper time in court." He labelled the suit "another chapter in Mr. Newhouse's long battle to prevent local, employee ownership of the Post."

Newspaper Analyst Finds

Chains Growing At Record Rate

Newspaper chains are becoming both bigger and more numerous.

Those are the findings of Raymond B. Nixon, professor of journalism at the University of Minnesota and an expert in newspaper concentration.

Reporting the results of a new survey in Editor & Publisher, Nixon listed a current total of 159 U.S. newspaper chains with a total of 828 papers. Only seven years ago the figures were 109 and 552.

"The growth rate in the number of group-owned dailies over the last seven years has been the most rapid in U.S. history," Nixon declared. Among Nixon's other findings:

► Chain newspapers now account for 58 percent of the nation's total daily circulation and 63 percent of Sunday circulation.

► Both the total number of chains and the number of chain-owned dailies have grown more than 12-fold since 1910, when there were only 13 chains with 62 papers.

► The average size of chains, after declining in the 1940s and remaining stable in the 50s, is on the rise again. The present average of 5.2 papers per chain is the highest since 1945.

Nixon listed 35 chains with seven-day circula-

tion of more than a million. The chain with the largest circulation is the Chicago Tribune's, with 26,328,730. The chain with the most newspapers is Lord Thomson's with 36.

In 1945, Nixon recalled, there were only five groups with more than 10 papers each. Now there are 16, with the five largest possessing from 22 to 36 papers each.

In 1945, he said, only 29 of 76 chains extended beyond a single state. Today, he reported, 80 of 159 are multistate operations.

Nixon said the main reason for the growth of chains is "the unusual prosperity enjoyed by most newspapers and by the country as a whole in recent years."

"Except for a few dailies suffering from excessive local competition or poor management," he said, "newspapers today are a good investment. No one knows this better than those who are in the newspaper business."

"In the early days of competition from broadcasting, and especially during the depression and war years, the tendency was toward the consolidation of local newspapers. The process of local consolidation, however, is now virtually complete. Newspaper firms with funds to invest must look elsewhere."

FCC Asked To Protect Diversity

The Justice Department last week urged the Federal Communications Commission to end newspaper ownership of radio and television stations in their home areas.

The department, in a nine-page memorandum to the FCC, said that combined ownership of newspapers and broadcasting stations reduces "the diversity of news and information sources available," lessens competition for advertising between them and may facilitate "undesirable competitive practices."

The department also urged the FCC to break up all multiple broadcast holdings in the same city.

Under the department's proposal, the FCC would deny all renewal applications for all multiple owned stations as they come up for renewal. All licenses must be renewed every three years.

It urged the commission to "consider carefully the advisability and feasibility" of extending the FCC's proposed rule against new multiple-station ownerships to "license-renewal proceedings and to newspaper-broadcasting combinations."

The memorandum, by Asst.

Job Loss Halved On Star Weekly

Toronto, Ont.—Only 20 to 40 Guild-covered employees on the Star Weekly will lose their jobs when the magazine is folded Sept. 28, Toronto Star officials told the Toronto Guild last week. Another four or five Guild employees on the daily Star will be bumped from their positions.

The company, at a meeting with Guild officers Aug. 1, sharply reduced its earlier estimate of 100 Guild employees it said would be affected by the closing. And 20 of these, it said, will be absorbed into daily Star vacancies that have been left unfilled for the past several months.

The company gave the Guild a list of employees to be displaced at the Aug. 1 meeting. Simultaneously it sent out 30-day notices to those on the list.

Several with sufficient seniority to bump into jobs on the daily have agreed to resign with severance pay.

Several features of the Star Weekly will be incorporated into the Canadian, weekly newspaper supplement published by Southstar Publishers Ltd., a joint venture of the Star and Southern Press Ltd. E. J. Mannion, publisher of the Canadian, said the magazine would be expanded, Editor & Publisher reported.

Atty. Gen. Edwin M. Zimmerman, said the commission's proposed curb on new multiple ownerships "would do little to alleviate the existing concentration of media ownership in many of the nation's major cities" or "the problems that may be created by newspaper acquisition of broadcasting media in the newspaper's market."

The department listed 50 major market areas in which there is concentration of mass-media ownership.

25 Publishers Join Plea For Antitrust Reversal

Twenty-five publishers operating under joint-production arrangements have joined the Tucson Citizen and Arizona Daily Star in asking the Supreme Court to reverse a ruling that the Tucson papers' joint agreement violates the antitrust laws.

A friend-of-the-court brief has been filed by Robert L. Stern, a former acting solicitor general, on behalf of the 25. They include publishers of three Guild papers—the Columbus Citizen-Journal, the San Francisco Examiner and the San Francisco Chronicle.

A memorandum supporting the brief says that agreements similar to the one held illegal in Tucson exist in cities ranging in size from Oil City, Pa., to San Francisco.

The Tucson papers have asked the high court to reverse a District Court decision that the 28-year-old operating agreement is unlawful on its face and that the

Weeklies Publisher Loses Round One

Sacramento, Calif.—A Superior Court judge has refused a request by a chain of suburban Sacramento weeklies for a temporary injunction to bar the Sacramento Union from what it termed unfair competitive practices.

Judge Gordon D. Schaber declined to prohibit the Union from selling advertising below cost or printing free ads in a weekly shopping supplement, using "loss leaders" or extending rebates to some advertisers. The injunction had been sought by Sacramento Suburban Newspapers Inc.

Still pending is a trial under California's Unfair Trade Practices Act on the weekly chain's \$4.5-million-dollar damage suit against the Union.

The National Association of Broadcasters submitted its own memorandum to the FCC, urging it to drop the proposed curb on multiple-ownership entirely. It said the rule "completely ignores vital public-interest considerations" other than ownership diversity.

The NAB and the American Newspaper Publishers Association have "reserved comment" on the Justice Department's memo, according to the New York Times.

Dues Suit Filed By Cleveland

Cleveland, Ohio—A Cleveland Guildman filed suit in Common Pleas Court last month challenging the use of part of his dues money for political activity by state and local labor bodies.

The suit was brought by Stephen G. Esrati, assistant city editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, against the Cleveland Guild, the Cleveland AFL-CIO Labor Federation and the Ohio AFL-CIO.

Esrati is seeking to enjoin the Guild from using any portion of dues money for political purposes. He charged that a portion of five-cent-per-capita payments to the Cleveland AFL-CIO Federation and 10-cent payments to the state body are used to "finance political activity and candidates directly opposed to the free will and choice of the plaintiff."

Jack F. Weir, executive secretary of the Cleveland Guild, said that the complaint was "without substance" and that the local would seek its dismissal at a show-cause hearing Aug. 26.

Esrati said he had exhausted all resources for relief within the Guild, but Weir said this was not so. Weir said Esrati once proposed that the Guild disaffiliate from the AFL-CIO but did not attend the executive-board meeting at which the proposal was considered and did not follow it up.

In 1968, the questions confront labor. Labor must answer. While there is still time to choose.

The starting point was before. Much before. On July 22, 1963. There was war in Asia. Civil unrest in America. Hatred in the Holy Land. It was a time of angry happenings for men, everywhere. In Los Angeles, the beginnings were happening. The beginnings of a return to tyranny. Four years, four months and 23 days later, they bore fruit. This is how it was.

1963

Young publisher George R. Hearst, Jr.—he is only 35—is in command of the flagship of the Hearst newspaper chain, the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner, merged survivor of two Hearst papers and the biggest evening paper in North America. He is rich, successful, confident. He is politically conservative. His newspaper is the darling of right-wing radicals. Suddenly, the "Old Guard" at the Herald-Examiner begins to change. A headline in the paper on July 22 signals it:

McCarthy NAMED H-E LABOR RELATIONS COUNSEL

McCarthy—W. O. (Bill) McCarthy, native Angeleno, with an apprenticeship in oil and similar anti-labor strongholds. He comes in. Old Guard Fred Mannion goes out. Also on the upgrade is young George Sjöström, destined to replace Old Guard Tommy Griffiths as general manager. Also pigeon-holed is city editor Agness Underwood, who as a reporter for the defunct Hearst-owned Herald-Express was prominent in the early days of the Newspaper Guild in Los Angeles. She gets "kicked upstairs" to the desk of assistant managing editor.

Management attitudes harden. Contract attitudes harden. Contract improvements are marginal. Plans start to attack the Typographical Union General Laws.

1964

The new-breed Hearst management turns the screws. It nibbles at jurisdiction in the composing



It came in the middle of the night. Or night it seemed. An iron fence, 10 feet high, tipped with barbed wire. Dachau? Berlin? No, Los Angeles. A web of steel walling off from men the Hearst-owned Los Angeles Herald-Examiner. Signifying the sound and fury of a new march on American trade unionism—and on the American who are part of it.

This is the story of that march, by one employer, in one city. Not just any employer. But a newspaper employer. And not just any newspaper. But the largest evening newspaper in the United States.

It is all there. The resurrection of infamy. A return to outrage, to the tyrant 30s with their trained strikebreakers, paid bullies, private police and rule by court fiat.

Management refuses for the first time to permit composing-room equipment machinists to maintain and repair new electrical and electronic gear.

SIGN 2: Management lights the fuse in a blowup over reproduction in the composing room. But with reproduction rights in every newspaper-union shop in the U.S. hanging in the balance, Hearst management loses its assault on job security after an 18-month arbitration. Cost to the union, \$7,000.

SIGN 3: Newspaper Guild jurisdiction is heavily watered by introduction and expansion of nonunion independent paper dealers.

1965

Management's new breed presses its program of discrediting and maligning the unions. A campaign of distortion and misinterpretation of contract provisions deepens. Editorial-department speedups appear and increase. Company edicts abolish traditional work rules in mechanical and mail-room areas.

Management incites disputes over work crews, work conditions, jurisdictional erosion, manning, discharges. Boulwarism prevails at the bargaining table.

Newspaper Guild negotiations are conducted in an atmosphere of hostility and union frustration over company arrogance and cold intransigence. Guild members are virtually goaded into a strike when Publisher Hearst scorns an invitation to join peace efforts in the office of federal mediators. Pressmen and printers refuse to cross Guild picket lines. Herald-Examiner publication is stopped for a day. A wage settlement for reporters is quickly and totally negated by management's arbitrary cancellation of long-standing car-expense allowances. Other contract conditions are observed more in the breach than the practice.

1966

Hearst management was unprepared for the Guild strike of 1965. But it now begins preparation for the confrontation it has willed. A contract is signed with a nonunion newspaper hauler in defiance of the Teamsters Union. Plant windows are rimmed with steel

Paid-Job Leave Ok'd In Oakland Arbitration

Oakland, Calif.—An arbitrator ruled last month that a publisher can neither deny a leave of absence to take other employment nor use a "mutual-agreement" clause on the permissible number of absences to veto a leave under language prevailing in many Guild contracts.

The decision was handed down by arbitrator Sam Kagel in a case involving the Oakland Tribune. He ruled that the Tribune could not deny News Editor Mario Cotruvo a six-month leave to serve as executive assistant to U.S. Rep. Jerome R. Waldie.

The arbitration was the first on two central provisions of leave-of-absence clauses originating in a former national memorandum between the Guild and the Hearst chain and adopted in a number of non-Hearst contracts. Earlier arbitrations in San Francisco and Pittsburgh did not meet either of the issues head-on.

The leave-of-absence clause provides that employees with at least five years' continuous service "shall be given, at the employee's request, a leave of absence not to exceed six-months."

It adds that "the number of employees to be on leave at any one time shall be subject to mutual agreement between the employer and the Guild."

The Tribune contended that acceptance of other employment

was inconsistent with leave-of-absence status and that the "mutual-agreement" proviso as to the number of employees on leave gave it in effect the right to decide that number unilaterally.

Fred D. Fletcher, executive secretary of the San Francisco Oakland Guild, pointed out at the arbitration hearing that none of four employees then on leave performed work resembling Cotruvo's and that at least 16 other employees had served or were serving in similar jobs.

The company's interpretation, he noted, would nullify the entire leave provision by allowing management to refuse a leave even if the number on leave was zero.

Kagel rejected the company's contention that its judgment on the number of permissible leaves was not subject to challenge. Like other clauses, he said, the "mutual-agreement" provision is subject to arbitration if no agreement is reached.

Kagel said the facts established no valid reason for refusing the leave on grounds that the staff would be "decimated," the only limitation placed on leaves in an earlier arbitration cited.

Kagel said the leave clause places no limitation on leaves to take other employment and that "company policy cannot be in opposition to the terms of the agreement."

IT SEEMS TO US

Attack On Stereotypers Termined 'Irresponsible'

WASHINGTON, D. C.

On July 25 and 26, I attended meetings called to rally Guild units at the Washington Star. Post and News behind the striking Stereotypers.

Instead, I was subjected to two days of bad oratory and emotional outbursts by those who wanted to use that critical hour to prove they had discovered civil rights.

In what must be one of the most incredible actions of pure gall mixed with ignorance, a motion was introduced accusing the Stereotypers of racism. It was later learned that the Stereotypers haven't added a single member in six years.

There was no basis in fact for this serious accusation. There was no research. The action was brah and irresponsible.

The effect of this assault was to give unions everywhere a black eye. It weakened strong bonds that have existed among the newspaper unions in Washington. It jeopardized the Guild's position in future bargaining. It did all this without advancing the cause of civil rights one millimeter.

In the future, I suggest that if any self-styled champion of the downtrodden wants to take up irrelevant, fictitious matters when the Guild is engaged in serious business, he hire his own hall.

WILLIAM F. FUCHS

Washington Star Unit

Federal Board Urged To Prevent Strikes

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Editor:

How many more long, costly week, greater company contributions it is going to take before

By ANG Convention action, letters shall avoid libel and subjects detracting to the Guild. Writers subjected to personal attack shall be given opportunity to reply by return same issue, but publication of either attack or reply shall not be delayed.

Letters relating to elections or referring distribution of ballots and subsequent issues preceding the election voting shall be confined to rebuttal of material already published.

The idea of a federal strike-prevention board (professional members) appointed by the President from lists submitted from both management groups and unions with the power of binding, compulsory arbitration in strike situations) will not be anathema to the traditionally inflexible, unimaginative leadership of all unions.

The strike outlived its usefulness as a weapon in labor disputes about the time John L. Lewis retired. Yet we hang on to the old weapon!

Settlement of labor disputes should be left to the negotiating skills of the representatives of both parties. We pay our union leaders enough to demand the utmost skill in coming to an agreement that represents the fair achievement of the union's demands without sacrifice of its principles. Where there is a stalemate, there must eventually be some kind of strike-prevention agency created.

Another question: At contract time, what sounds better—an increase in salary that is taxable not only by our various governments but also our own union, or greater increases in nontaxable benefits such as a shorter work week, hospitalization and life insurance, and larger pension payments?

WILLIAM F. CENYO

Twin Cities Guild

L. A. Ad Drive Spreads Nationwide

(Continued from Page 1)

partment stores, whose Los Angeles branches continue to advertise in the Herald-Examiner.

Among other Guild locals undertaking to aid Los Angeles strikers, the Denver Guild has listed area outlets of Herald-Examiner advertisers and asked its members not to patronize them as long as the advertising continues. Members are also being asked to "inform the manager of your views."

The Denver Area Labor Federation recently passed a resolution supporting the boycott after hearing a report on the strike from Richard Wanek, Guild executive secretary.

And the Madison Guild has urged its members to boycott local outlets of the advertisers who have most consistently supported the Herald-Examiner with their ads, running a list of the firms in the local's publication and noting that they are "supporting strike-breakers while Los Angeles newspapermen and their families are fighting for their lives."

The ANG letter to ad agencies was part of the effort of International Vice President Barney Peterson of San Francisco who joined the ANG staff late last month to co-ordinate efforts to persuade advertisers not to buy space in the scab-produced Herald-Examiner.

Peterson's letter pointed out that both the paper's circulation and lineage have been seriously affected by a public information program in the Los Angeles area by the striking and locked-out unions, "despite claims to the contrary by publisher George Hearst, Jr."

Herald-Examiner circulation, he wrote, "has plummeted" to "something less than 300,000, according to conservative estimates."

And the paper's lineage from January through June (the latest month for which figures are available) "is down 31 percent from the same period in 1967," Peterson wrote. The decline as mea-



Strikemobile

The Herald-Examiner Joint Strike-Lockout Council's "Strikemobile" is readied for the road by the crew that is manning it. In it are Stan Progar of the Guild (left) and Mike Mulcahy of the Pressmen. Outside are Jack Dyer (foreground) of the

Mailers and Dick Huodek of the Guild. The message on the side: "Professional Strikebreakers Lead Hearst . . . War on Trade Unions!" Message on the hood: "Professional Strikebreakers Now Infest Los Angeles. Will Your Town Be Next?"

sured by Media Records, Inc., and reported in Editor & Publisher, totals 5,006,574 lines.

Peterson pointed to the simultaneous growth of other Los Angeles-area papers, citing a gain of "some 90,000" in the Los Angeles Times' circulation and an increase of 4,342,329 lines in the Times' advertising in the first six months of the year.

He also pointed to lineage gains of 418,482 in May and June by the Long Beach Independent and Press-Telegram, and 817,070 lines in May and June by the Santa Ana Register.

(The Times Mirror Co. had revenues of \$162,949,578 in the first 28 weeks of 1968, up 8 percent from 1967, it reported recently. Its after-tax profits for the 28 weeks ended July 14 were \$9,498,347, up approximately the same amount.

"To date, however," Peterson

wrote, "Hearst has suffered these circulation and lineage losses rather than agree to fair and equitable wages and working conditions for his employees."

"Now a campaign is being launched to make known to the millions of trade union members and friends of labor in the U.S. and Canada the names of firms still advertising in the Herald-Examiner. All labor will be asked to refuse to patronize them, he wrote.

"We are sure that you and/or your clients will recognize that it is not good business to continue to advertise, or consider buying space, in a paper when doing so offends a substantial portion of the consuming public," Peterson concluded.

Meanwhile in Los Angeles where no bargaining has been held or scheduled in a month, the Herald-Examiner Joint Strike-Lockout Council's mobile strike-information team has scheduled its first major stop for today at the Nevada State Federation of Labor Convention in Las Vegas.

The four-man crew's itinerary also calls for it to visit nine other state federation and 11 international union conventions between now and mid-October.

The six-week series of radio and television spot announcements on the strike began Aug. 5. For the first two weeks it will consist of 208 time-spots a week over eight Los Angeles radio stations, will grow to include 53 spots a week over three television stations during the second two weeks, then conclude with two weeks again concentrated in radio.

The radio-television campaign and the mobile information group are both being financed with part of the more than \$60,000 contributed to the striking and locked out local unions following appeals by AFL-CIO President George Meany and the California Labor Federation for special aid to the Herald-Examiner strike effort.

The Los Angeles Guild reported additional contributions of \$1,226.50 to its local defense fund, including:

Albany Guild	\$100.00
Boston Guild	220.00
Chicago Guild	75.00
Denver Guild	75.00
Pittsburgh Guild	100.00
San Francisco-Oakland Guild	351.50
San Jose Guild	200.00
Wire Service Guild	100.00

The contributions bring total donation's to the local's defense fund since Dec. 15 to \$76,002.98.

Hearst Fight Backed By Bookbinders

Philadelphia, Pa.—The International Brotherhood of Bookbinders' biennial convention last month gave its support to the Guild and 10 other striking newspaper unions in Los Angeles.

The convention endorsed a boycott of all Hearst newspapers, magazines and broadcasting stations and urged a congressional investigation of Hearst's actions in the eight-month-old strike.

Delegates approved a resolution calling for a merger with the Lithographers and Photoengravers' International Union as soon as possible. The resolution received a majority after debate in which opponents urged adherence to the union's previous policy of seeking a general merger of all graphic-arts unions.

The convention also instructed the international not to co-sign any contracts calling for a work week larger than 37½ hours. The shorter week is designed to offset the effects of automation.

Amsterdam News Strike Wins N.Y. Daily Pattern

(Continued from Page 1)

The reporter top minimum will be raised from \$144.20 to \$189.55 over the life of the contract with the assistance of an upgrading to the editors' and "journeymen writers" group for all reporters attaining six years' experience.

The top minimum for advertising salesmen is increased \$13.94 to \$201.80 and the commission formula improved from a flat 12 percent on sales over quota to an escalating formula which starts at 17 percent and goes up one percent for each over-quota \$10,000 sold. The quota for journeymen is \$65,000. The commission becomes operative after the salesman exceeds \$75,000 in sales.

In addition, a new jurisdiction

clause bars advertising-department executives from soliciting or servicing accounts, a practice long fought by the Guild. And the company withdrew its proposal for 30 new contract exemptions, settling for two.

The top minimum for secretaries is raised \$22.53 to \$128.10, and that for telephone operators, typists and clerks is up \$20.54 to \$116.85.

The settlement establishes a major-medical plan for the first time, with the publisher contributing \$1.25 a week per employee to finance it.

The company's offer just before the strike was \$4 in each year of a three-year agreement.



Signing Off

Gloria Mike helps Thelma Jenkins shed her picket sign as the New York Guild Amsterdam News Unit's strike against the Harlem weekly comes to an end this week after seven weeks.

Hearst Ad-Boycott List

The following national advertisers have most consistently supported the struck Los Angeles Herald-Examiner with their ads, according to the Herald-Examiner Joint Strike-Lockout Council.

SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO.

J. C. PENNEY'S

THE MAY CO., with department stores in these cities:

Los Angeles—The May Co.

San Diego—The May Co.

St. Louis—Famous-Barr

Baltimore—The Hecht Co.

Washington—The Hecht Co.

Pittsburgh—Kaufmann's

Akron—M. O'Neill Co.

Jacksonville—May Cohn's

Cleveland—The May Co.

Portland, Ore.—Meir & Frank

Youngstown—Strams-Hersberg

Hartford—G. Fox & Co.

Denver—May D. & F.

GENERAL TIRE & RUBBER CO.

FIRESTONE TIRE & RUBBER CO.

GOODYEAR TIRE & RUBBER CO.

B. F. GOODRICH TIRE CO.

SEAGRAM DISTILLERS: All brands

CALVERT DISTILLERS: All brands, including Chivas Regal

Scotch and Myer's Rum

AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.: All brands, including Lucky Strike,

Pall Mall, Herbert Tareyton, Montclair, Carlton, Half & Half

and Colony cigarettes; Bull Durham tobacco, and La Corona,

Bock y Ca., Antonio y Cleopatra and Roi Tan cigars.

KRAFT FOODS: All products, including Miracle Whip dressings

and spreads, Parkay, Deluxe and Miracle margarine, Kraft

cheeses, and other dairy foods.

GENERAL MOTORS CORP.: All divisions, including Buick,

Cadillac, Chevrolet, Oldsmobile, Pontiac, Vauxhall and Opel

automobiles; AC spark plugs, Delco auto batteries and radios,

and Frigidaire home appliances.

N.Y. Guild Moves For Referendum On Assessment Change

(Continued from Page 1)
date the seconds, and ANG officers initiated a poll of the board on the two questions raised by the three seconds submitted.

In a letter to ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson, New York Guild Executive Vice President Thomas J. Murphy and Secretary-Treasurer John E. Deegan said that, in their opinion, the Constitution does not prohibit seconds before publication of a referendum motion in the GR but "merely sets the cutoff date by which seconds must be obtained."

"We believe that as long as they are in possession of the language adopted by the moving local, locals may act prior to publication in the Guild Reporter," they declared.

The Farson pointed out, however, in announcing the IEB poll, that counsel's ruling on the time period for seconds was not new. The same question arose in a 1964

referendum, he said, and the same ruling was made.

Following is the text of the motion adopted by the New York Guild's membership meeting July 16:

"Resolved that this general membership meeting direct the local officers to draft appropriate language which would permit members of the ANG to vote in a referendum to determine whether they approve of the new schedule of assessments set by the 1968 ANG Convention or whether they favor restoring the assessment schedule which had been in effect prior to the 1968 Convention action."

The motion was adopted, with some opposition, following a discussion in which local officers said they were presenting it in accordance with a traditional local position that the membership should have a chance to vote on

Constitutional changes requiring them to pay more money.

They did not oppose the new assessment schedule as such; at the convention New York Secretary-Treasurer John E. Deegan, in presenting a minority report for a referendum on the new schedule, promised that New York convention delegates would campaign for its approval if the referendum were held.

The New York Local, which had formerly paid membership assessments from its treasury, this month passed on the old portion of the assessment to the membership, paying the difference between the new schedule and the old itself.

ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., addressing the New York meeting, reviewed the Defense Fund's critical situation, reporting that ANG would have to begin borrowing money in August to continue paying strike benefits in Los Angeles.

(ANG subsequently obtained \$100,000 from the United Automobile Workers, the first draft against a \$500,000 loan negotiated with the UAW.)

The Fund has spent 1.5 million dollars in the last seven months, he reported, expending almost all its assets under the former \$1-to-\$6 assessment schedule.

Several speakers from the floor agreed that the Defense Fund was in need of strengthening. One, Gilbert Cant, chairman of the Guild's Time Inc. Unit, urged local officers to come up with a "constructive program" to meet the need.

Under the New York referendum proposal as submitted, members would be asked to approve a constitutional change restoring the following former assessment language:

"International assessments for the Defense Fund on the entire membership may be levied in an emergency by the IEB in the amount of \$1 per month for members earning up to \$49.99 per week, \$2 per month for members earning \$50 to \$74.99 per week, \$2.75 for members earning \$75 to \$99.99 per week, \$3.50 per month for members earning \$100 to \$124.99 per week, \$4.25 per month for members earning \$125 to \$149.99 per week, \$5 per month for members earning \$150 to \$174.99 per week, \$5.75 per month for members earning \$175 to

\$199.99 per week, and \$6 per month for members earning \$200 or more per week, at the rate of not more than one assessment in one month. An emergency shall also exist whenever on or after Sept. 1, 1967, the Defense Fund is below \$1,500,000, or whenever on or after Sept. 1, 1969, the Defense Fund is below \$2,000,000."

This would replace the following convention-approved provision:

"International assessments for the Defense Fund on the entire membership may be levied in an emergency by the IEB in an amount per month per member equal to the monthly dues payment provided for that member by the Model Dues schedule current on the due date of each assessment, at the rate of not more than one assessment in one month. An emergency shall also exist whenever the Defense Fund is below \$1,500,000, or whenever on or after Sept. 1, 1969, the Defense Fund is below \$2,000,000."

ANG last month sent locals the first in a series of leaflets being prepared to demonstrate the need for bolstering the Defense Fund. It consists of an open letter to Guild members from a striking Los Angeles Herald-Examiner photographer, Clayton (Bud) Gray, describing what strike benefits paid from the Fund have meant to his family of 10.

"You'll never know the boost we got from the convention action," Gray declares in the letter. "Our benefits didn't go up, but it proved to us that Guild members faced with an empty Defense Fund will see to its rebuilding."

Several locals have begun explaining the reasons for the increased assessment schedule to their memberships.

The San Francisco-Oakland Guild's representative assembly pointed out that "without the assessment increase, the American Newspaper Guild would have to borrow hundreds of thousands of dollars—which would have to be repaid by assessments anyway—if the Los Angeles strike continued another month or more."

North Jersey Guild President Donald W. Rossette, writing in the local's official publication, pointed out "similarly that the alternative was 'a longer period of

assessments" and said that "in the long-range view the fiscal decisions taken by the convention will be the least costly to the membership."

The Providence Guild's convention delegation, in a report to the membership, said there seemed "no choice but to increase assessments" lest Hearst papers "smash their unions one by one."

"If the rest of us did not fall with them, like a line of dominoes," it said, "we certainly could suffer a setback in collective bargaining from which we might not recover in a decade."

The Boston delegation, in its report to the membership, declared that "drastic action was necessary if we were to continue to support" Los Angeles members on strike for seven months.

Wire Service Guild Secretary-Treasurer Margaret Wilson, in a letter to the membership, said the new schedule will eliminate inequities affecting lower-salaried members as well as boost Defense Fund income.

"We need to have that ANG Defense Fund behind us to make clear that we mean business and would strike if necessary," she declared.

The Seattle-Tacoma Guild Bulletin, terming the assessment decision "inescapable," warned that "Seattle, Boston, San Antonio or any other city could be next to need the assurance of an American Newspaper Guild Defense Fund."

The San Diego Guild Bulletin warned that "the Guild must be in a position to provide strike benefits to any and all locals at bargaining time."

"Otherwise," it said, "any company could do what Hearst has done—offer a deliberately inadequate settlement to cause a strike and try to get rid of all unions in his plant."

Hello, Sister

Los Angeles, Calif.—About 80 striking and locked-out Herald-Examiner union members worked for three days late last month as extras in the movie version of "Hello, Dolly."

The jobs were arranged through the Screen Extras Guild, AFL-CIO. The newspaper unionists received regular Screen Extras Guild rates.

Detroit Strike Is Ended As Mailers Ratify Pact

(Continued from Page 1)
management announced that it was unilaterally changing paydays from Friday of the week in which work is performed to Thursday of the succeeding week.

Contract terms had been ratified by the Guild units at the News and Free Press July 26. The settlement will raise the reporter top minimum at the Free Press by \$48.31, to \$226.30, and will give a \$29.38 package to janitors in the Guild's maintenance-only unit at the News.

The News unit voted Aug. 1 to divert \$3 of the money to pensions. The remaining \$26.38 will raise the janitors' top minimum of \$128.53, the third highest of its kind in any Guild contract. The highest, \$141.25, is at the Salem News.

A new interim paper, Detroit's Black and White Reporter, was launched two weeks before the strike's end. Published by Gary Stern, who published an earlier interim paper until it was closed by a Teamster walkout, the Reporter was oriented toward the black community and circulated between 30,000 and 40,000 copies.

Another interim paper, the Detroit American, had been published by the Polish Daily News during the final three months of the strike.

The Guild reported the follow-

ing strike contributions in addition to those reported previously:

Boston Guild	\$100
Wire Service Guild	700
Washington-Baltimore Guild	300
Cleveland Guild	150
Denver Guild	250
Peoria Guild	25
Empire State District Council	100
Stockton Guild	50
Toledo Guild	150
St. Louis Guild	175
Portland Guild	150
Columbus Guild	100
Chicago Guild	800
Sioux City Guild	50
Wilkes-Barre Guild	200
Seattle-Tacoma Guild	200
P-O-I District Council	100
Manchester Guild	50
Terre-Haute Guild	25
Youngstown Guild	25
Vancouver	50
New Westminster Guild	50
Kington Guild	50
Federation of Guilds	100
Representatives	100
North Jersey Guild	50

The contributions brought the total received during the strike to \$12,762.

Guild Honors Line In Peoria Strike

(Continued from Page 1)

on succeeding days.

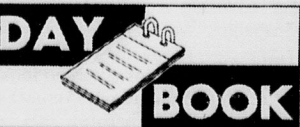
The Teamsters took a "no-contract, no-work" position as their old agreement expired with the major issue, wages, left from settlement.

The union is asking \$20 the first year and \$10 and a cost-of-living clause in the second year of a two-year contract; the company has offered \$8 in each of two years or \$8.25, \$8.50 and \$8.75 in three.

Bargaining is continuing with assistance of federal mediators.

Leaders of unions belonging to the Peoria Newspaper Council of Unions individually voiced support for the Teamsters' strike at a predawn meeting Aug. 1. The Guild, meeting at 6:30 a.m., voted to observe the picket lines that day; at another meeting that night only two of 67 members present voiced objection to continuing support and observance.

An ANG check for benefits to idled members was received this week.



Middle Atlantic District Council, ANG Regional Training Institute on Organizing, Sept. 21-22, Allentown, Pa.
International Executive Board, fall meeting, Oct. 14-17, Washington.
Thirty-sixth Annual ANG Convention, June 16-20, 1969, El Tropicano Hotel, San Antonio.



After 264 Days

Detroit Free Press Guildsmen return to their jobs 264 days after being locked out during a strike which kept the city's papers closed 268 days. In the foreground is Dave Dolson, Free Press Unit

chairman. Also identifiable in the picture are Wayne King, in front of the open window, Tom Houston, facing Dolson, and Ken Thompson, former local president, between Dolson and Houston.

Strike Is Voted In Waterbury

Waterbury, Conn.—News and editorial employees of the Waterbury Republican voted 40 to 10 Aug. 4 to authorize the Guild to call a strike on 24 hours notice if agreement on an acceptable initial contract cannot be reached.

The Waterbury Guild, which won a representation election at the papers last February by a vote of 35 to 26, has been in negotiations since March.

Local Vice President J. P. Tchakirides said strike authorization was sought because of the company's "failure to offer meaningful wage, fringe benefit and other contract proposals." Management's last wage offer before the strike vote provided for a top minimum of \$147.50 in key classifications.

Editorial

Right The First Time

The Canada Labour Relations Board's decision to open the door to fragmentation of the Guild's nationwide bargaining unit at the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. is difficult to comprehend.

Only a year ago, in rejecting a similar petition to break off Quebec employees from the unit, the board said that "segregation" of CBC employees in the province was against the best interests of the employees, the company and the public.

Declaring that the Guild's "well-established systemwide bargaining unit" was "the most appropriate and viable unit for collective bargaining," the board said that separation of Quebec employees from it "would lead to the erection and hardening of undesirable barriers to the co-ordination and interchange of work" between Quebec employees and those elsewhere.

What has happened to change the situation since then?

The principal difference adduced by the board is that a year ago the Guild had—seven months earlier—ratified a new contract, with a majority of Quebec employees voting for ratification. The board does not establish the connection between this fact and the reversal of its decision, and little wonder. The connection is hard to find.

For what has sentiment on a new contract to do with the desirability or undesirability of creating separate status for Quebec newsmen—"the erection and hardening of undesirable barriers to the co-ordination and interchange of work"?

How has a step that was against the best interests of employees, CBC and the public a year ago become in their best interests today?

Quite properly, the Canadian Wire Service Guild has asked the board to reconsider its decision. Quebec employees can only lose in bargaining strength, in promotional opportunities and in their ability to perform their job if they permit a wall to be erected between themselves and their fellow CBC employees.

Monopoly Opinion

A Federal Court judge has provided forceful support for the thesis that a newspaper sold to a competitor is not necessarily better than no newspaper at all.

It would have been better, Judge Myron Gordon told a Milwaukee audience, for Hearst's Milwaukee Sentinel to have suspended publication than to have been sold to the Milwaukee Journal to create a newspaper monopoly.

Had it been suspended, he said, "it would have left a void which some competing group may have filled at a later date." As it is, he declared, Milwaukee has a monopoly "in total contradiction of our American concept of free competition."

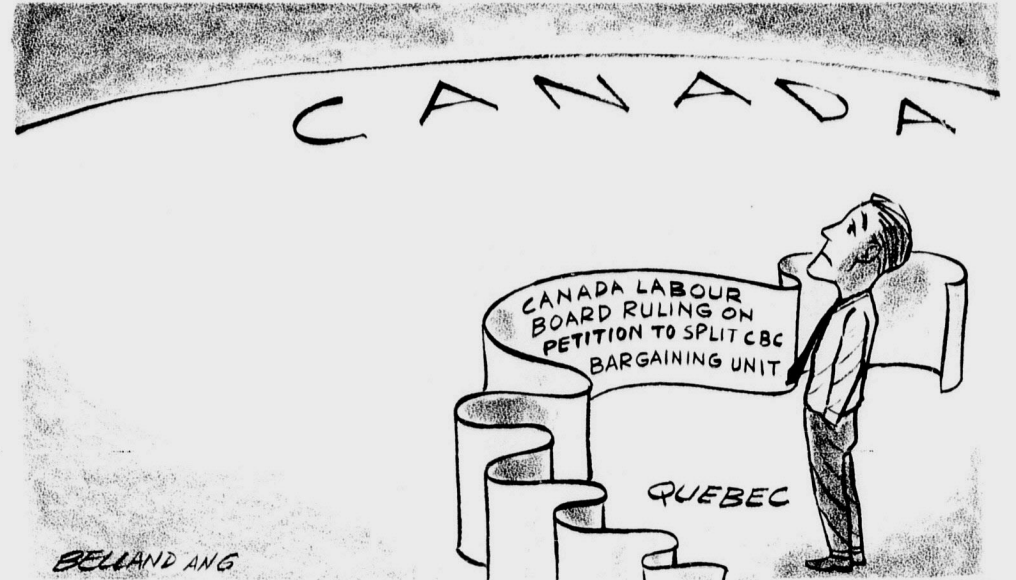
Judge Gordon's judgment would support a position far more sweeping than the Guild's proposal for legislation requiring publishers to offer a failing newspaper to outside buyers at its fair market value—rather than the inflated price a competitor is willing to pay to lessen or eliminate competition—before it could be sold to a competitor. Even a "last-resort" sale to a competitor is undesirable in the judge's view.

In Milwaukee, he said, "you now read the news the Journal Co. chooses to print; you now print the advertisements it chooses to run; advertisers now pay the rates it chooses to charge."

Judge Gordon's speech should be required reading for members of the U.S. Senate, whom publishers are beseeching to smooth their path to monopoly via the "Failing Newspaper Bill."

The bill would immunize from antitrust prosecution a type of joint operating agreement that has fostered many of the evils of monopoly while maintaining the semification of competition. In a number of cases the joint agreement has been a mere way station on the road to precisely the complete monopoly Judge Gordon decries.

'Something There Is That Doesn't Love A Wall'—Robert Frost



DATELINE: WASHINGTON

Presidential Race Shaping Up As Rerun Of '48 Donnybrook

By WILLARD SHELTON, Washington Guild



MR. NIXON's nomination for a second shot at the presidency for the Republicans must be rated one of the great political comeback stories of all American politics.

Down and out after his defeat by Democratic Gov. Pat Brown in California in 1962, the bad-sport figure of a resentful defeated candidate blaming the press for his downfall, he renounced politics and removed himself to New York City.

Just two years later, in 1964, he was back as a candidate—though not an announced one—seeking to promote a deadlock between then Sen. Barry Goldwater and almost anyone else, so that he could inherit another nomination. In 1968, he beat off challenges from Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York, Gov. Ronald Reagan of California, Gov. George Romney of Michigan, and picked up all the marbles.

There just may be, also, something in the phrase the "new Nixon." He spoke in a post-convention press conference of his role as a unifier of his own party, a unifier of the country. The abrasiveness of his role in the '50s, as chief campaigner for Republican candidates in all the states, the highly partisan assailant of Harry S. Truman, Adlai E. Stevenson, Dean Acheson, et al., had all gone away.

Whether he will be able to maintain this cool disposition in the long heat of a presidential campaign may be another question. He maintained it, nevertheless, through the convention. He is a more formidable candidate because of it.

THIS BEING SAID, the judgment, of this observer at least, must be that the GOP, as its habit has become, refused to nominate its naturally strongest candidate, Nelson Rockefeller, and turned instead to its second strongest.

The veteran opinion pollsters, Harris and Gallup, concurred in finding that Rockefeller had moved into a "clear lead," before the convention, as the most likely winner in November against either Vice President Hubert Humphrey or Sen. Eugene McCarthy.

For what it is worth, it can be reported with absolute assurance that ranking staffers of the

Humphrey camp, during the GOP sessions, dreaded the unlikely possibility that Rockefeller rather than Nixon might emerge as the nominee. Put baldly, they feared that Humphrey—an almost certain Democratic nominee—could not defeat Rockefeller, because the governor of New York is a modern-minded man, attuned to the needs of the cities, the ghettos, the dispossessed. They believe, conversely, that Humphrey has a genuine chance to defeat Nixon.

By all the ancient laws, it must be conceded, this is a year when the Republicans ought to win. The Johnson-Humphrey Administration to use the phrase the GOP campaigners will most certainly employ, has got us mired in an unpopular Asian war, Johnson is personally disliked and distrusted, there are riots in the streets. The Democrats, it would seem, must be vulnerable to the most potent ancient cry of American politics: "Throw the rascals out."

AND YET—Humphrey's people are by no means without hope against Nixon.

One reason is that the dogmatic bigotry which produced Goldwater in 1964 has not yet been cleaned from GOP hearts. For the vice presidency, New York Mayor John Lindsay would probably have brought greatest strength to the Nixon ticket, but selection of Lindsay would have infuriated most mainline Republicans. He is the leading GOP figure who has empathy with urban Negroes, a Kennedy-like glamour, but among mainline Republicans he isn't really a Republican. Neither is Rockefeller. Neither, really, is Sen. Charles Percy of Illinois. And some Southern Republicans grew apoplectic at the thought even of Sen. Mark Hatfield of Oregon.

So the virtually unknown Gov. Spiro Agnew of Maryland was chosen for a running mate.

As a newspaperman who began covering conventions and campaigns in 1948—a classic campaign—surely something of the feeling arises of a person looking at an old movie who remarks, "I've seen this before; this is where I came in."

Look at the cast of characters. They are, with adjustments for death and aging, the same characters deeply involved in that 1948 battle.

Nixon was a freshman GOP congressman given the rare honor that year of floor-managing the first severe attempt at legislating the Communist Party out of existence through the Mundt-Nixon bill.

Humphrey made his first bursting entrance on the national scene as sponsor of the minority civil rights plank that won in a floor fight at the Democratic convention, producing a bolt by all the Mississippi and half of the Alabama delegations.

Sen. Strom Thurmond, who held the South for Nixon against Gov. Reagan's last-minute charge this year, in 1948 was the Dixiecrat candidate for President against Truman and then Gov. Thomas Dewey. There is even a third party candidate named Wallace, just as in 1948, though Henry Wallace was to the left of Truman and George Wallace is to the right of both Humphrey and Nixon. And there is, as there was twenty years ago, an unpopular, despised Democratic incumbent in the White House.

We can count on one more coincidence—though I push the parallels to no glib conclusion about election results. The Democratic convention late this month in Chicago will most assuredly be turbulent and plagued with strife.

Oshawa Votes Strike Deadline

Oshawa, Ont.—Toronto Guild members at the Oshawa Times voted overwhelmingly last week to strike the Thompson paper on or about Aug. 22 if no conciliation board is named by the government.

The strike vote was taken July 31 after a conciliation officer failed to break a bargaining deadlock. The officer has recommended that no board be appointed.

The Guild is seeking a \$35 increase in the present \$115 reporter top minimum and \$25 increases for lower-paying positions. The company has offered increases of 17½ percent over three years, amounting to approximately \$20 at the top.

The Guild conducted a 15-day strike at the Times in 1966 in a conflict that touched off a nationwide labor campaign against anti-picketing injunctions.

The Guild Reporter

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