AFL-CIO Warns Herald-Examiner Advertisers



Parade Rest

"Boycottmobile" telling the story of the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner strike is thrown out of Baltimore's Hearst-sponsored "I Am An American" parade. Here, a policeman summoned by two parade officials (seen behind him) orders the National Boycott Team's car out of the line of march after it traveled four blocks with signs attacking Hearst's use of strikebreakers in Los Angeles.

Stating that firms advertising in the scab-produced Los Angeles Herald-Examiner are promoting Hearst's union-busting aims, the AFL-CIO Executive Council last week declared that "not even the smallest fraction of a union dollar should be spent for the support of strikebreakers, their employer or their sympathizers."

The council called on "all state and city central body officials to remind" local outlets of the paper's national advertisers that "the trade-union movement actively resents anyone who helps break a strike."

On Sept. 15, the day before the AFL-CIO Executive Council's statement of support, the Boycott Team was evicted from the "I Am An American" parade in Baltimore, sponsored by Hearst's News American.

And a few days later the Railway Labor Executives' Association, made up of the chiefs of 23 railway organizations, voted a $2,000 contribution to the Strike-Lockout Council after being addressed by the Boycott Team earlier this month.

The AFL-CIO Council said that Publisher George Hearst, Jr., provoked the strike by refusing wages and benefits established at other papers in the area, and noted his use of strikebreakers, injunctions and police and his spurning of "repeated public and private" mediation efforts. "Hearst's goal," the council said, "is not a settlement but a total victory . . . which he hopes will lead Southern California back to the open-shop, antiunion conditions of 40 years ago."

The paper's advertisers are making a "grave mistake" in contributing to a campaign that would lower Southern California's living standards and thus reduce their sales volumes, the council warned, adding that they are not getting their money's worth from the Herald-Examiner since its circulation is lower than Hearst claims.

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THE GUILD REPORTER

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

Vol. XXXV, No. 18 Washington, D.C. Sept. 27, 1968

Boston Hearst Pact Hikes Key Top $36

Boston, Mass.—The top minimum for display-advertising salesmen at Hearst's Boston Record-American will be increased $36, to $216, in a new three-year contract with the Boston Guild.

A $30 increase in the salesmen's starting minimum will raise it to $166 in the third year, the highest such starting minimum negotiated in any Guild contract outside New York City.

Top minimums for other key classifications covered by the contract will also be among the highest in Guild contracts, with outside classified salesmen going up $30, to $190, and circulation roadmen $29, to $179.

Increases of $22 in the top minimums for janitors and telephone operators will raise them to $138, each becoming the second highest in any Guild contract. The only higher janitor minimum is $141.25 at the nearby Salem News; the only higher minimum for operators is $139.10 at the New York Times.

The Guild also won an additional $5.30 a week per employe in pension benefits and $5.10 a month in health-insurance benefits, in addition to other fringe improvements.

The top minimum for display salesmen is increased $3.50 retroactive to Jan. 1, $3.50 retroactive to July 1, $7 next Jan. 1, July 1 and Jan. 1, 1970, and $8 July 1, 1970.

The top for typists is increased $17, to $112, and that for office boys $16, to $86.85.

The company's pension contribution is raised from $3.75 a week to $9.05 in six steps at successive half-year intervals, and its health-insurance contribution is raised from $4.90 to $10 in two steps, $4.10 of the increase retroactive to July 1.

In addition, severance pay available to employes on retirement at 62, after 25 years' service or upon disability is made the same as on dismissal—one week for each six months of service to a maximum of 62 weeks—in place of a schedule that yielded lower payments to most employes.

Hours for city, suburban and

(Continued on Page 6)

ANG Backing Suit On Police Attacks

ANG last week agreed to support the American Civil Liberties Union in a suit to bar Chicago police from interfering with newsmen covering demonstrations.

ANG counsel Irving Leuchter will file a "friend-of-the-court" brief on behalf of ANG and the Chicago Guild in the ACLU's suit for a permanent injunction against the Chicago Police Department.

The suit was brought on behalf of four photographers beaten by police during demonstrations accompanying the Democratic National Convention.

Meanwhile, eight publishing and broadcasting companies asked the President's National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence to investigate "police violence aimed at repressing free news coverage" of the demonstrations.

The ACLU suit, which will be heard by the U.S. Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals, would prohibit Chicago police from "interfering by force, violence or intimidation with the constitutional

(Continued on Page 6)

Perlik Suffers Heart Attack

Arlington, Va.—ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., suffered a mild heart attack Sept. 15. He was taken to Northern Virginia Doctors Hospital here, where his condition is reported good.

Perlik was stricken at his home in nearby Falls Church two days after returning from a week-long Guild trip to Eastern Canada and Boston.

The attack was diagnosed as a mild coronary thrombosis. Doctors estimated Perlik would be hospitalized for three or four weeks and confined to his home for some time thereafter.

Humphrey Support Of Labor Unparalleled, Says AFL-CIO

New York City — Declaring that "never before has there been a Presidential candidate more clearly identified with the aims and aspirations of America's workers," the AFL-CIO General Board last week urged members of its affiliated unions to support the Humphrey-Muskie ticket "with all the energy at their command."

The 160-member board voted unanimously to endorse the Democratic ticket, bolstering its stand with a 22-page analysis of the state of the nation, the party platforms and the candidates.

ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson was unable to attend the board meeting because of the press of extra work resulting from a heart attack suffered Sept. 15 by ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr. But he said he would have voted to support the Humphrey-Muskie ticket had he attended.

Both Farson and Perlik were members of the National Labor Committee for Humphrey, organized last May to help the Vice President obtain the Democratic nomination and the Presidency.

"Rarely before," said the General Board, "have rival candidates for the Presidency had such nearly parallel and completely different careers. Often they dealt with the same issue at the same time. The comparison is direct and the contrast is total and in every respect Mr. Humphrey is the superior man.

"It is our deep conviction that both the Democratic candidates and the Democratic platform merit the wholehearted support of American workers.

"And more than that, we believe Hubert Humphrey is unique-

The Party Platforms . . . Page 4

ly qualified to lead America onward toward that better future he himself has envisioned throughout his career.

"From his first elective office as mayor of Minneapolis to the present day, Mr. Humphrey has been an ardent and effective champion of human progress. He originated many and fought for all the social and economic measures Mr. Nixon opposed. When the Kennedy-Johnson Administration took office in 1961, Mr. Humphrey, as Senate majority whip, played a major part in the enactment of these measures.

"It was he who in 1948 led the uphill fight which at long last put the Democratic Party unequivocally behind the full achievement of civil rights. He spoke out against witch hunting when others cowered before Joe McCarthy's terror tactics. He

(Continued on Page 5)

The Vanishing Pay Raise

Soaring Prices Gut Wage Gains

The sharpest two-month price increases in 11 years have bitten deeply into Guild wage gains and made the Guild's new wage goals obsolete less than three months after their adoption.

Increases of .5 percent in the Consumer Price Index in both June and July sent the cost of living to a point 4.3 percent above the year before and 2.8 percent above what it was at the start of 1968. And a further .3 percent increase for August was announced yesterday.

The eight-month 1968 increase exceeds even the steep 1.9-percent rise recorded for the same period last year. And the June-July increase, which sent the index soaring to 121.5 percent of the 1957-59 base, was at a rate that would send the index zooming upward six percent a year.

A 1.66-percent increase in the index from April through August has left the wage goals adopted by the Guild's annual convention in June a long step behind, ANG Collective Bargaining Director J. William Blatz pointed out.

The convention adopted a goal of $340.50 for key employes and $170.25 for all adult employes, representing an updating of the Guild's original 1946 goals of $100 and $50 to keep pace with increases in prices and productivity.

But the April-August living-cost increase alone would require a $5.65 increase in the $340.50 goal and a $2.83 increase in the $170.25 goal just to stay even, Blatz pointed out.

(Continued on Page 2)

'War To The Death'

Tucson Papers See Divorce Fatal

A spokesman for the jointly owned Tucson Citizen and Arizona Star told the House Antitrust Subcommittee last week that the only alternative facing the two papers is continued marriage or war to the death.

If the Supreme Court upholds a ruling divorcing the papers and modifying their joint operating arrangement, said attorney James L. Donahue, the Citizen and the Star would have to "go to war" for circulation and advertising.

The result, he predicted, would be the death of one of the papers.

Donahue testified at the opening a newspaper that appears would immunize from antitrust prosecution semimergers involving a newspaper that appears "unlikely to remain or become a financially sound publication."

ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson and John J. Pilch, president of the International Typographical Union, are scheduled to testify Oct. 3.

Donahue appeared on behalf of William A. Small, Jr., publisher of the Citizen, which purchased the Star in 1965 after operating with it for 25 years under a joint advertising, circulation and mechanical arrangement.

A District Court decision ordering the Citizen to divest itself of the Star requires dissolution of their profit-pooling and joint advertising and circulation operations but allows the continuation of joint production facilities.

Donahue, however, said that if the papers lost their appeal to the Supreme Court they could not work out an acceptable plan to continue joint operations and would have to make heavy investments in new equipment and personnel.

A return to competition would drive one of the papers out of business, he maintained.

Rep. Emanuel Celler, chairman of the subcommittee, said Congress has assented to "piecemeal" antitrust exemptions in the past "reluctantly and only after there has been a clear showing of overriding need."

When such exemptions have been granted, Celler added, they have invariably been accompanied by government regulation to protect the public from the absence of competition.

"It is hard to imagine that anyone would want regulation of the newspaper business," he said.

Celler told one of the sponsors of the bill, Rep. Ed Edmondson of Oklahoma, that he didn't believe the Justice Department would prosecute joint operating arrangements limited to common printing facilities.

But Edmondson, a former newspaper reporter, insisted that Justice Department action is "a sword of Damocles hanging over the heads" of newspapers with such joint arrangements.

When Celler pointed out that joint agreements might provide for editorial competition but not commercial competition, Edmondson maintained that there could be commercial competition, too, if the owners worked out an agreement for it.

Another of the bill's sponsors, Rep. Robert Kastenmeier of Wisconsin, a member of the subcommittee, indicated some misgivings, questioning whether the economic agreement and editorial co-operation are compatible.

"Is the independent editorial voice a myth when the business end of two newspapers is jointly controlled?" he asked.

Kastenmeier also questioned what basis there was for determining whether a newspaper was actually failing, at what point in a joint operation its necessity could be reconsidered, and what competitive effect joint operations would have on radio, television and suburban weeklies.

Rep. James Quillen of Tennessee said that according to information from "competent and reliable sources" the Chattanooga Times and News-Free Press have been losing money since their joint operating agreement was terminated on the News-Free Press's initiative in 1966.

Celler denounced increases in newsprint prices as a major factor in rising newspaper costs. He said newsprint prices have increased to "extortionable sums," hurting principally smaller newspapers that do not have their own newsprint mills.

A wave of $5-a-ton increases began among Canadian newsprint manufacturers last week, raising Eastern prices to $147 a ton and Western prices to $142.

'Poverty No Excuse'

U.S. Hits Tucson Monopoly Alibi

Claims that one of two Tucson newspapers was in danger of going out of business when they merged their advertising, circulation and mechanical operations in 1940 cannot justify violations of the Sherman Antitrust Act, the Justice Department has declared in urging the Supreme Court to uphold an antitrust ruling against the papers.

The department, in a brief filed with the court, said that price-fixing under the joint agreement between the Tucson Citizen and the Arizona Star was illegal even if one of the papers was in danger of failing.

"Price-fixing agreements between competitors are deemed unlawful per se principally because they commonly serve no purpose except the elimination of competition," the department said, adding:

"There is no more reason to permit a price-fixing agreement when it is accompanied by an agreement for joint operations than there is to permit such an agreement standing alone."

In any case, the brief pointed out that the Federal Court decision ordering the elimination of price-fixing and profit-pooling in Tucson found it improbable that the Citizen would have gone out of business despite losses.

The department also charged that the Citizen's acquisition of the Star was a monopolistic arrangement designed to keep out competition. It pointed out that the Citizen exercised an option to buy the Star in order to prevent the Brush-Moore chain from acquiring it.

The Tucson papers have agreed to resume separate ownership but are asking that the owners be permitted to sell either the Citizen or the Star. And they are appealing the order requiring modification of their joint agreement.

The American Newspaper Publishers Association has joined in asking the Supreme Court to reverse that part of the District Court ruling.

The ANPA, in a "friend-of-the-court" brief, contended that joint operations of the Tucson variety are "the only viable alternative" to the death of a failing newspaper.

The association maintained that District Court Judge James Walsh, in concerning himself with price-fixing, profit-pooling and market-splitting, had ignored "the legitimate main purpose" of the papers' joint operating arrangement: "to maintain effective competition in news and editorial views."

ANG Initiates Institutes On Organizing

Allentown, Pa. — Thirty-five delegates from six locals attended the first of ANG's 1968-69 regional organizing institutes here last weekend.

The institute, sponsored by the Middle Atlantic District Council, was conducted by ANG Research and Information Director Ellis T. Baker and Collective Bargaining Director J. William Blatz, who for many years was director of organizing.

Organizing institutes have been scheduled for later dates by the Western, Midwest, Pennsylvania-Ohio-Indiana, Empire State and New England district councils.

ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson also participated in the Middle Atlantic institute and reported on the establishment of the Guild's new pilot organizing project in New England and Eastern New York.

ANG Regional Vice President Thomas M. Buckley, Jr., attended the institute, during which the Middle Atlantic Council was host at a Saturday-night buffet.

The schedule of forthcoming organizing institutes follows:

- Western Council: Oct. 26 and 27, Stockton.
- Midwest Council: Nov. 9 and 10, Chicago.
- POI Council: Nov. 16 and 17, Youngstown.
- Empire State Council: Dec. 7 and 8, Jersey City.
- New England Council: Dec. 14 and 15 (tentative), Boston.

The Middle Atlantic Council's next meeting will be Dec. 7 and 8 in Wilkes-Barre.

Oct. 11 NLRB Vote Slated In Lewiston

Lewiston, Pa.—More than 50 employes in a "wall-to-wall" bargaining unit at the Lewiston Sentinel will vote Oct. 11 on a Guild representation bid.

Management and Guild representatives agreed on the unit at a National Labor Relations Board hearing Sept. 16. It includes editorial, advertising, business-office, composing-room, pressroom and job-shop employes.

Fleming, Ex-Guild Officer, Leaves White House Post

Robert H. Fleming, President Johnson's No. 2 press secretary and former Madison Guild leader, assumed a new post this month as assistant director for press and publications at the U.S. Information Agency.



Fleming

Fleming held the second-ranking White House press post for two and a half years, first under Bill D. Moyers and then under Press Secretary George Christian.

Fleming was a charter member of the Madison Guild and served as its secretary and treasurer during 10 years on the Madison Capital Times. He was a member of several Guild bargaining committees.

Fleming left the Capital Times in 1943 and later worked for the Milwaukee Journal and as Chicago bureau chief for Newsweek. Before joining the White House staff he was Washington bureau chief for the American Broadcasting Co.

Another active Guildsman, Alvin A. Spivak, has been appointed director of public affairs for the Democratic National Committee and chief press spokesman for Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey's campaign.

Spivak, a former newsman for United Press International and the old International News Service, helped negotiate one of the Guild's INS contracts and was a delegate to two ANG conventions.

He served most recently as information director of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders and as public-information director of the United Democrats for Humphrey during the preconvention campaign.

Unfair Charge Filed By Guild In Hollywood Firing Threat

Los Angeles, Calif. — The Los Angeles Guild this month filed an unfair-labor-practice charge in a growing dispute over the dismissal of eight employes of the Hollywood Citizen-News and Valley Times on economy grounds.

The Guild acted after a management representative suggested that additional employes would be dismissed if the Guild took dismissal of the original eight to arbitration.

The Guild initiated arbitration proceedings when the eight were dismissed out of seniority following Guild-management agreement on a six-month bargaining moratorium. The moratorium was requested by the company on grounds of financial hardship.

The company has refused to rehire any of the eight to fill five additional vacancies created by resignations following the dismissals.

Rising Prices Gut Salary Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

An employe who earned $100 a week at the start of 1968 would have had to be earning $103.13 at the end of August to maintain his purchasing power in the face of the 3.13-percent increase in living costs since then, Blatz noted. One earning $200 would have had to be earning $206.26.

If the 1.8-percent increase in productivity from the beginning of the year to the end of June is taken into consideration, the $100-a-week employe would have had to be earning $104.99 and the $200 employee $209.97 just to stay on the treadmill, Blatz added.

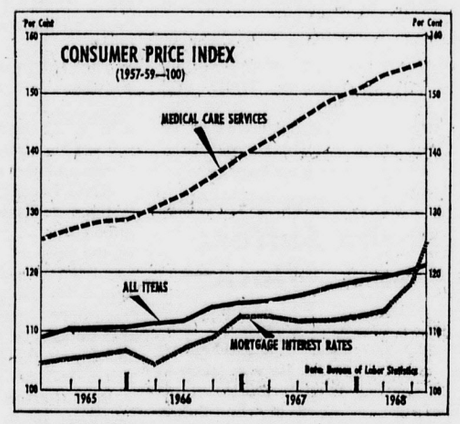
Guild wage gains at the top-reporter level averaged a record $10.92 during the last fiscal year. But even that figure would be left behind for the $200-a-week employee, Blatz said, if the six-percent annual rate at which prices increased in June and July were to be maintained.

Such an increase would require a $12 raise for the $200 employe to keep pace, he said, without even considering productivity.

The 4.3-percent increase in prices over the 12 months ending in July was sharper than any annual increase since the Korean war.

The July increase, coupled with the federal income-tax surcharge, combined to reduce real earnings for the average worker by from one to three cents, according to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Frank C. Porter, writing in the Washington Post, noted that the real take-home pay in July



Washington Post chart

Consumer Price Index graph shows how cost of living has risen steadily during the past three years, with costs of medical care and mortgage-interest rates pacing the recent climb.

of the average worker with three dependents—$79.25—was 10 cents lower than it was at its peak in October 1965.

Steep increases in medical costs and mortgage-interest rates were principally responsible for the July increase.

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Ontario Labor Rakes Rand Report As Antiunion

Toronto, Ont.—Proposals by the Rand Royal Commission for sweeping changes in Ontario labor legislation, including compulsory arbitration of many industrial disputes, were assailed this month by Ontario labor leaders and the Canadian Labour Congress.

CLC President Donald MacDonald said the recommendations, if implemented by the Ontario Government, "would set back free trade unionism in Canada by at least a century." David Archer, president of the Ontario Federation of Labour, said they would place unions in "a legal straitjacket."

Foremost among the Rand proposals is one for a labor tribunal with power to arbitrate disputes in "essential" industries, where strikes would be prohibited, as well as in cases where the survival of a business is deemed threatened by union demands and in all strikes of more than six months.

The proposals would also ban mass picketing of the type that was instrumental in winning the Toronto Guild's 1966 strike against the Oshawa Times. They would restrict picketing to members of the bargaining unit and officials of the union involved.

The government would have the power to designate industries deemed "essential" under the compulsory-arbitration provision, which is similar to one adopted earlier this year in British Columbia. At that time a Vancouver-New Westminster Guild spokesman pointed out that even newspapers could come under such a provision, which leaves wide discretion to the government.

And as an example of a business that might have been saved by compulsory arbitration the Rand Commission cited the New York Herald Tribune. The commission said union demands were not solely responsible for the Tribune's demise but contended that if they had been lessened publication probably would have continued.

While the commission would ban ex-parte injunctions — those obtained by management without notice to the union—except in emergencies, it would allow injunctions to limit the number of pickets on top of its broad ban on sympathetic picketing.

Archer said the limitation on ex-parte injunctions would be of little value since such injunctions are at present supposed to be issued only in emergencies anyhow.

The commission also proposed to prohibit professional strikebreakers, limit replacements for strikers to the unemployed and guarantee strikers the right to return to their jobs if they were not guilty of "misconduct." But strikers would lose that right if they obtained other than casual employment—more than 24 hours a week—during the strike.

The recommendations would prohibit an international union from interfering with terms reached by a Canadian local and approved by an authorized Canadian representative of the union. The commission claimed the 1964 Toronto printers' strike would have been prevented by such a law.

Decisions of the proposed labor tribunal would be final and not subject to court review. It could enforce its orders by fines and imprisonment.

The tribunal could impose settlements in strikes of more than 90 days if there was evidence of bad-faith bargaining and could end any strike after six months.

Among other recommendations drafted by Commissioner Ivan C. Rand were:

► A ban on all strikes by public employes.

► Designation of unions as legal entities, subject to suit.

► A mail ballot to be conducted by the Ontario Labour Relations Board on contract acceptance wherever membership ratification is required under the union constitution.

► A similar ballot to be conducted by the proposed tribunal on ending a strike after 45 days if such a vote is requested by any striking employe.

► A ban on secondary boycotts in industrial disputes.

Said CLC President MacDonald:

"The report's recommendations would seriously curtail the right to strike and to picket, would expose unions to lawsuits by making them legal entities and would upset well-recognized and accepted labor-management procedures based both on legislation and mutual agreement by labor and management."

He termed the report "a travesty on justice harkening back to the days of indentured slavery."

Referendum Action Awaits IEB Session

ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson told the New York Guild last week that International Executive Board rules do not provide for a poll of the board on scheduling an international referendum on ANG's new assessment schedule.

New York officers had asked ANG to poll the board by mail, wire or telephone "to schedule a referendum for the month of October."

"Even if the rules did permit a poll," Farson wrote New York Secretary-Treasurer John E. Deegan, "the time saved between the completion of the poll and the IEB meeting would only be a matter of two weeks.

The regular fall meeting of the IEB begins Oct. 14, and Farson said that if the board finds the required seconds in order he will recommend that it proceed to set constitutional referendum machinery in motion as speedily as possible.

The Constitution requires the IEB to order a referendum on any local motion seconded by at least 10 locals in five states if the moving and seconding locals include at least five percent of ANG membership in good standing.

The New York motion has apparently received the required support. Fifteen locals in 11 states have submitted seconds, and New York alone has sufficient members to meet the five-percent requirement.

The motion provides for a membership vote on returning to ANG's old assessment schedule of from $1 to $6 a month in place of the new schedule adopted by this year's Guild Convention. That schedule is based on ANG's Model Dues Schedule, with a range of from $2.75 to $10 effective next month and an eventual top payment of $12.50 in October 1970.

$202 Key Top Bargained At Catholic Paper

Denver, Colo.—Reporter top minimums are increased $38.50, to $202, under a new three-year contract between the Denver Guild and the Catholic Register. The Guild also won a wide range of fringe improvements at the weekly publication.

The reporter top will go to $202 Dec. 1, 1970, with the last in a series of $6 increases at six-month intervals. The first is retroactive to June 1.

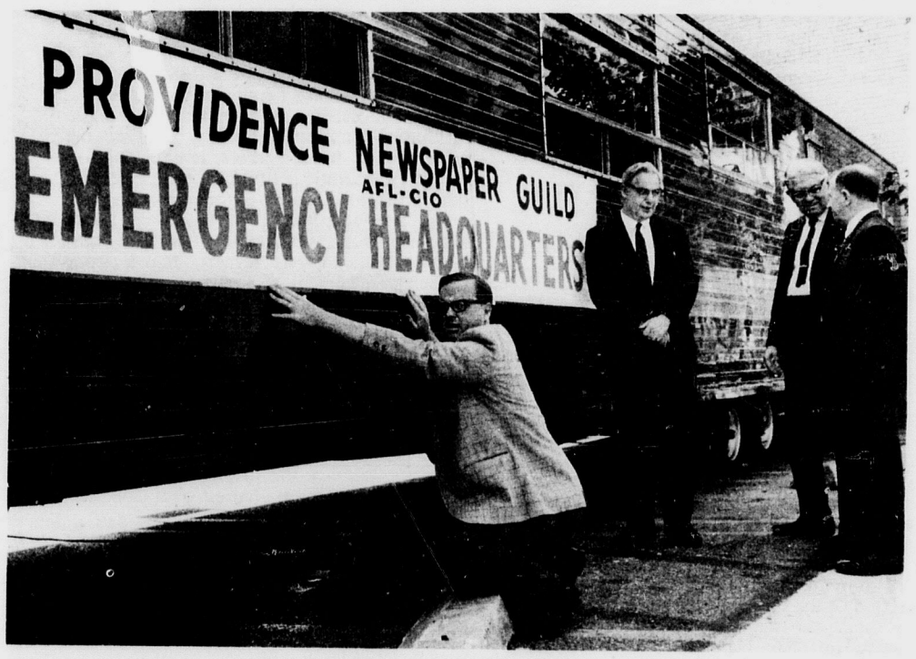
An upgrading to the reporter level for artists will produce a $107 increase in that top minimum.

The Register will contribute $4.50 a week per employe into a pension plan to be drawn up by management and subject to Guild approval. If the plan is not established, the money will go toward purchasing one.

The severance-pay ceiling is increased two weeks, to 14; the service requirement for a fourth week's vacation is reduced from 20 years to 17, and an automobile allowance of eight cents per mile is established.

The Guild won a maintenance-of-membership clause and added initiation fees to its checkoff clause.

Funeral leave of three days with pay is provided.



Providential Measures

Providence Guildsman Tom Stevens mounts sign on the local's emergency-headquarters trailer opposite the Providence Journal as strike preparations are stepped up. At right, ANG International Representative Ed Allen reviews the bargaining crisis with local members.

Providence Crisis

Guild Edges Toward A Strike

Providence, R.I.—The Providence Journal and Bulletin returned to the bargaining table last week after a break-off in negotiations produced a Guild steering-committee decision to call a strike.

The Guild set no date for the walkout pending the completion of strike preparations. But it immediately filed an unfair-labor-practice charge accusing management of refusing to bargain.

The company, which had declared bargaining at an "impasse" after presenting a "take-it-or leave-it" offer Sept. 13, returned to negotiations after Gov. John H. Chafee ordered state mediators into the dispute.

The Guild, meanwhile, set up emergency headquarters in a trailer opposite the plant and began to prepare picket signs. James Orcutt, president of the Brockton Guild, which conducted a successful one-day strike last April, came to Providence to help draw up picketing plans.

The Rhode Island AFL-CIO executive board voted full support of the Guild should a strike materialize, promising to furnish pickets from affiliated unions. And representatives of the Typographical and Stereotypers' unions joined the Guild bargaining committee.

The Guild picketed a meeting of the papers' board of trustees Sept. 19, distributing an open letter appealing for settlement of the dispute.

The company's "take-it-or-leave-it" offer provided for a $23 general increase over one year for reporters and ad salesmen at the top-minimum level. But management insisted that in return the Guild surrender on all unresolved issues, including a Guild shop, pension and severance-pay improvements and additional money for lower-salaried employes.

After resuming negotiations last week the company submitted an offer providing increases of $34 over two years at the top-minimum level for key jobs and increasing its previous offer for lower-paid employes. It said the package would cost it $465,000 and offered to distribute it any way the Guild desired.

Bargaining was continuing this week. The unit had authorized strike action by a 269-to-8 vote Sept. 5.

Mrs. King Hails Guild Gun Plea

The action of this year's Guild Convention in urging the adoption of gun-control legislation was hailed last month by the widow of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Mrs. King, in a letter to ANG, expressed appreciation of the convention's resolution of sympathy and its call for a law to regulate the trade in firearms.

"With violence rampant in our nation," she wrote, "it is heartening to know that an influential organization such as yours is concerned that efforts be made to curb this senselessness which takes from families their husbands and fathers and from the country some of its best minds."

Albany Guild Submits Petition For Unit Of 80 In Glens Falls

Glens Falls, N.Y.—The Albany Guild last week filed a petition to represent 80 employes in all Guild departments of the Glens Falls Post-Star and Times.

The petition, supported by a substantial majority of advertising, accounting circulation, editorial, mail-room and maintenance employes, was submitted to the National Labor Relations Board. An NLRB hearing has been scheduled for Oct. 15.

The petition followed an organizing drive conducted by ANG International Representative Ed Allen, director of ANG's pilot organizing project in the Northeast, and Frank Jaquinto, president, and Paul Lyman, treasurer, of the Albany Guild.

The Post-Star and Times have a combined morning-evening circulation of 27,000 in this upstate community, located 50 miles north of Albany.

Labor Weighs The Platforms



Following are excerpts from a statement by the AFL-CIO General Board comparing the Democratic and Republican platforms.

"Every Presidential election is vital," the board said in issuing its statement, "But this has never been more true than in 1968, when the domestic and international problems facing America have assumed crisis proportions."

The platforms presented by the two parties, it said, are "as revealing as the personalities of the candidates in determining what the nation can expect from each side."

Labor Legislation

The Republican platform praises the "key role" of organized labor in American life and proposes a "re-examination" of the 40-hour week with a view toward reducing it. It also includes a highly qualified endorsement of wage-hour improvements.

The platform promises vigorous enforcement of the Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin acts and the "addition of new protections (for workers) where needed." In the light of Republican-sponsored bills now in the hopper—to destroy industrywide bargaining, adopt national "right-to-work" legislation, substitute labor courts for the time-proven National Labor Relations Act and outlaw multiunion bargaining—this can only mean a promise of a wave of antiunion attacks.

The platform would deny to young workers in industrial-training programs the protection of the minimum wage. It also attacks, in somewhat disguised language, recent decisions of the National Labor Relations Board.

The platform attacks "crippling economic strikes" and "government intervention" that results in a settlement that raises wages. It promises to stop such "intervention" without saying how.

The platform has nothing at all to say about unemployment compensation, workmen's compensation, occupational safety, situs picketing or the extension of the National Labor Relations Act to farm workers and others now denied its protection.

The Democratic platform promises to review and update the National Labor Relations Act to reinforce the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively. It endorses repeal of Section 14(b) and the legalization of situs picketing, pledges to withhold government contracts from firms that violate the act, speed up board procedures in unfair-labor-practice cases and enforce "free speech" for unions as well as employers.

The platform calls for the extension of NLRA protection to farm workers and others now excluded. It advocates the improvement and extension of wage-hour coverage, federal minimum standards for unemployment compensation and federal action to promote health and safety on the job.

AFL-CIO analysis: It is evident that the framers of the Republican platform do not accept the real nature of free collective bargaining. Although the platform gives lip service to organized labor's accomplishments, its whole thrust is an attack on union strength. Its silence on specific points, such as the protection of farm workers, is shocking.

The Democratic platform offers a clear and straightforward program for correcting the major shortcomings of the National Labor Relations Act and the other protective legislation so vital to wage earners. It is a strong and clear document of support for collective bargaining and free unions.

Civil Rights

The Republican platform avows its concern for those disadvantaged by their minority status, recognizes that nonwhites in particular suffer from a higher incidence of poverty and pledges to "attack the root causes of poverty and eradicate racism, hatred and violence." It does not say how.

Although the platform mentions Negroes and Mexican-Americans in a passing way, most of its few words on civil rights are devoted to American Indians and Eskimos.

Neither the reports of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders nor of the Commission on Rural Poverty are mentioned at all, nor, as noted above, is there any reference to open housing.

The Democratic platform gives a ringing endorsement to the findings of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders and commits the party to "wipe out," once and for all, the stain of racial and other discrimination from our national life. It also accepts the report of the Commission on Rural Poverty.

The platform calls for a positive program to help and encourage victims of past discrimination. It pledges to enforce existing civil-rights statutes and propose new ones if necessary. It gives "first priority" to stronger enforcement provisions against job discrimination. It recognizes the basic need for every American to share fully in the benefits of economic progress.

AFL-CIO analysis: What little the Republican platform says about civil rights is worthy enough but is just about the least that a major national party could say without embarrassment. In vivid contrast, the Democratic Party wholeheartedly espouses a specific, detailed attack on discrimination and deprivation of every kind.

Tax Reform

The Republican platform reflects the party's traditional faith in big business as the primary source of progress in America. One of the most glaring of all tax loopholes, the depletion allowance for producers of oil and other natural products "must be continued." Block handouts to the various states should replace specific federally financed programs. Tax exemption for state and local bonds should be continued. Tax gimmicks should be substituted wherever possible for direct federal outlays for everything from housing to education.

The Democratic platform promises to revise federal taxes "to make them more equitable as between rich and poor." It says all "tax preferences" that do not serve the national interest should be eliminated.

The platform endorses a minimum income tax for persons of high income "no matter how many tax shelters they use." It also calls for a corresponding reduction in taxes on very low incomes, asserting that no one below the poverty level should be required to pay income taxes. A tax structure firmly based on ability to pay is reaffirmed as the goal of national tax policy.

AFL-CIO analysis: On no other issue is the philosophical difference between the parties so sharply defined. The Republicans favor a tax system that deliberately gives special benefits to big corporations and to wealthy individuals whose income is derived from sources other than wages or salaries. The Democrats call for a tax system based on ability to pay.

It is obvious that no matter how much concern the Republican platform may express about the plight of the deprived minority, the effect of the party's tax program would be to further enrich the affluent at the expense of wage and salary earners and widen the already intolerable gulf between the haves and the have-nots.

Social Security

The Republican platform proposes to increase Social Security benefits through an automatic cost-of-living escalator and raise the ceiling on earnings permitted without loss of benefits. The platform does not even acknowledge the existence of Medicare.

The Democratic platform favors cost-of-living adjustments for both Social Security and welfare payments but only after both have been raised to adequate current levels. It correctly hails Medicare as one of the nation's greatest social-welfare advances and pledges extension of its coverage to the disabled, to expectant mothers and to infants.

AFL-CIO analysis: The idea of applying a cost-of-living escalator to Social Security benefits is a beguiling one and has long been advanced by Republicans in Congress. What's wrong with it, as the Democratic platform observes, is that benefit levels are not and have never been adequate. Adoption of an escalator would keep them from getting worse but would effectively prevent them from ever getting any better. This is not nearly good enough for us, for the beneficiaries or for the nation.

Consumer Protection

The Republican platform contains a single paragraph on consumer affairs, tucked away in its section on the poor. It pledges to "strive for fairness for all consumers," to promote consumer education and vigorously enforce the "numerous" protective laws now on the books. It also promises active support for "the many consumer-protection initiatives and organizations of private enterprise."

The Democratic platform praises by name the consumer-protection laws adopted in the last few years and promises further legislation to improve the safety of drugs and to penalize deceptive sales practices. It proposes to consolidate the various consumer functions of government in an Office of Consumer Affairs, which will also represent consumer interests within governments and before the courts and regulatory agencies.

AFL-CIO analysis: The Republican platform obviously approached the consumer issue without enthusiasm, and its reliance on private enterprise for further safeguards is appointing the wolf to guard the sheep.

The National Economy

The Republican platform places its whole reliance, both as to economic expansion and jobs, on private business, assisted by tax gimmicks.

The Democratic platform, while asserting the primary importance of economic growth to the elimination of poverty, pledges to make the federal government the employer of last resort for those who cannot find other jobs.

AFL-CIO analysis: In essence the Democratic platform calls for an intensification and extension of government policies which are the basis for the vast economic growth of the last eight years and the affluence of the great majority of Americans. The Republican platform, without offering anything more specific than "fiscal integrity," would clearly reverse most or all of those policies and in our view bring about a return to the periodic recessions of the past.

Urban Crisis

The Republican platform stresses the encouragement of self-help by communities and the investment of "sweat equity" by homeowners. The platform says nothing about public housing nor does it deal specifically with the extent of the housing shortage. It proposes "economic incentives" to attract private capital into the low-cost housing market. Open housing is not mentioned at all.

The Democratic platform proposes a new federal banking structure to assist urban-development projects of all kinds. It sets a target of 2.6 million new housing units a year. While promising "such incentives as may be essential" to enlist private enterprise in the attack on slums, it recognizes that some of the most urgent urban needs can be met only by federal action. Open housing is warmly endorsed without reservations or exceptions.

AFL-CIO analysis: Instead of facing up to the need for making the American system work better for the poor, the Republicans—through the use of tax credits and tax gimmicks—would make the system work better for the affluent. The Democratic platform gives full recognition to the complexity of the urban crisis and the absolute need for a national approach to them. The Republican silence on open housing is further evidence of its compromise with racism.

Education

AFL-CIO analysis: Both parties envision a nation with unlimited educational opportunities for all. Both recognize the special needs of preschool children from deprived families, and many other needs as well.

But the Democrats are prepared to invest in all of this, from the bottom to the top of the educational ladder. The Republicans, as the level of schooling increases, rely mainly on tax gimmicks that would be helpful to the affluent but of no use at all to the really poor.

AFL-CIO Cites Prosperity . . . And Its Gaps

Declaring that for the past eight years under the Kennedy and Johnson administrations the nation has enjoyed "a period of uninterrupted economic growth, ever-increasing prosperity and basic social reform without precedent," the AFL-CIO General Board last week vowed its determination to see that "the minority who have been left behind share in the nation's wealth.

"The overwhelming majority of Americans," the board said, "have higher real incomes, greater economic security and greater material well-being than any people, any time, anywheres."

"Along with this, full equality for all Americans in every aspect of life has been firmly established by law; educational opportunities have been so vastly broadened that the day is in sight when every young person can get all the education he wants and can absorb; the elderly have been freed from the scourge of medical bankruptcy; consumers have been given a substantial degree of protection against usury and fraud; the minimum wage—the soundest weapon against poverty—has been strengthened and extended; a whole range of measures have been undertaken to beautify, to purify, to conserve and otherwise to enrich the environment in which the people live.

"All these gains and more have been made, we are convinced, because during these years the Federal Government has followed a concept long ago advanced by the AFL-CIO—the concept of investment in America. General affluence has come from doing what is right and necesary for the continuing improvement of American society.

"It is with this same conviction that we approach the manifold problems that remain; problems both in domestic and foreign affairs which are causing widespread discontent in a nation whose people as a whole, enjoy unprecedented affluence.

"There can be no quarrel with the discontent of those who have been left behind—who have had only a small share, or none at all, in the affluence of the great majority. We in the AFL-CIO have said repeatedly that a society which does much for the majority and little or nothing for the minority is a society that needs changing.

"But the change must be to build, not to tear down; to invest more, not less; to develop new programs for unmet needs, not to abandon that which, while good, needs further improvement.

"We join in the discontent of those who have been left behind. We are determined that the minority must—and will—share as well in the wealth of America."

Pressmen, Stereotypers Back Move To Merge Into 1 Union

International conventions of the Pressmen's and Stereotypers' unions this month approved proposals to merge into a new Graphic Arts and Allied Trades International Union.

The membership of the Stereotypers' Union must still ratify the merger by referendum in December prior to a joint constitutional convention to effect it. No referendum is required in the Pressmen's Union until a constitution is drawn up.

The Pressmen's convention also authorized union officers to continue merger talks with the International Typographical Union and the Lithographers' and Photoengravers' International Union.

The Stereotypers' convention, held in Palo Alto, Calif., received merger proposals from the ITU and the Lithographers and Photoengravers as well as the Pressmen. But delegates acted first on the Pressmen's proposal, and the other two were not brought to a vote.

Earlier this year a Stereotypers' referendum failed to approve a proposed merger with the Lithographers and Photoengravers.

Pressmen's President Anthony J. DeAndrade, while urging approval of the Stereotypers' merger, warned at his union's convention in Bal Harbour, Fla., that achieving it might be difficult.

"It is about as easy to effect a merger between international labor unions as it is to print a four-color process job with only one plate and no rollers," he said.

DeAndrade reported that merger talks will "resume soon" with the ITU, with which the Pressmen have concluded a jurisdictional agreement that DeAndrade said has "resulted in a tremendous reduction in raids upon us and the virtual elimination of serious disputes relating to jurisdiction."

Vice President Ray Boland of the Pressmen, addressing the Stereotypers' convention, said that such attacks on the printing-trades unions as Hearst's current one in Los Angeles can be repelled only by interunion cooperation and merger. He urged a merger of all graphic-arts unions into a single organization.

DeAndrade, at the Pressmen's convention, noted a more militant attitude on the part of the union rank and file. It has shown itself, he said, in "an over-riding concern for more in the pay check" and the abandonment of long-standing arrangements for arbitration of new contract terms by many locals.

DeAndrade termed it "absolutely essential to achieve some type of responsible multiplant bargaining with the chain newspapers, such as Hearst, Scripps, Gannett and others."

AFL-CIO Verdict:

Nixon Most Expedienced

New York City—The nation's "domestic progress of the last eight years" has been achieved through policies that former Vice President Richard M. Nixon opposed when he was in office, the AFL-CIO General Board declared last week in rejecting his Presidential candidacy.

"Obviously," the board declared, "the future of these programs cannot now be entrusted to a man who fought or feared them.

"The fate of Medicare, to cite only one example, would be placed in the hands of a man who in 1960 described it as 'too extreme.'

"As this General Board noted when Mr. Nixon last sought the Presidency eight years ago, there is nothing in his record as a member of Congress or as Vice President to suggest that he understands the Constitutional obligation to 'promote the general welfare' means the advancement of the social and economic well-being of the American people as a whole.

"The nation is now being assured that there is a 'new Nixon.' It is possible, of course, for the passage of eight years to bring a greater measure of maturity. But the question can fairly be raised whether in Mr. Nixon's case the years have made him wiser or merely more expedient.

"Expediency was certainly the outstanding feature of his campaign for the Republican nomination, including as it did an open and unabashed alliance with the most flagrant racists in his party's Southern wing, culminating in Strom Thurmond's control of Nixon policies at the Republican convention."

Declaring that the other major presidential candidate, former Alabama Gov. George Wallace, "has no platform, no policies and no program for America—save racism and hatred," the board said:

"His pretense to be the friend of the worker is especially galling to the American labor movement. The record of low wages, poor working conditions, high crime rates, high illiteracy rates, antiunionism, segregation and prejudice in Alabama testifies to the falsity of that claim."

AFL-CIO Cites Humphrey As Labor's Ally

(Continued from Page 1)

eloquently defended the integrity of the labor movement against a tide of Congressional and editorial hostility.

"Throughout his public career, he and we have fought side-by-side in every legislative struggle to improve the conditions of livelihood for America's people and in opposition to those who would make personal progress at the expense of their fellow citizens.

"Never have we found Hubert Humphrey faint-hearted or afraid. Never has he retreated from the battle.

"Although Mr. Humphrey has been most closely identified with domestic matters, he has a broad background in foreign affairs, including service on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, as well.

"Mr. Humphrey's consistent goal as senator and Vice President has been to strengthen the cause of peace by every practical means, not by bluster or brinkmanship but by calm, firm and patient negotiations and by helping the people of underdeveloped nations to find their own paths to freedom and economic security.

"Seldom has so qualified a candidate for President been placed before the American voters."

The General Board made the endorsement on the recommendation of the AFL-CIO Executive Council, which met here earlier in the week.



Salute To Muskie

AFL-CIO President George Meany greets Sen. Edmund S. Muskie as the Democratic Vice Presidential candidate visits meeting of the federation's Executive Council in New York.



"Welcome to the Chicago club."

Top N.Y. Police Cited In Newsmen Attacks

New York City—High New York City police officials encourage policemen to arrest photographers at demonstrations, break their cameras and expose their film, the New York Civil Liberties Union has charged in a Federal Court suit.

The Civil Liberties Union, acting on behalf of three photographers arrested during a peace demonstration in April, is seeking to enjoin the Police Department from arresting or abusing photographers at demonstrations and from destroying their film and equipment.

The three photographers were arrested in Washington Square Park as police battled demonstrators seeking to march from the park.

One was seized when he continued to take pictures after being ordered to move on; the lenses of his camera were smashed and the film exposed, the Civil Liberties Union said.

A second was arrested by a plainclothesman while photographing another plainclothesman punching a demonstrator; the third was also arrested by a plainclothesman.

The suit also seeks to enjoin police from working at demonstrations without plainly visible identification and from switching arresting officers to protect each other from identification. Such switches were made in two of the three cases cited, the suit said.

N.Y. Police 'Join' Press

New York City—FBI agents have received orders to stop impersonating newsmen, but New York City police apparently find the practice too tempting to resist.

Reporters covering the city's Labor Day parade spotted two unfamiliar faces wearing press credentials and carrying cameras. A check with police officials disclosed they were undercover policemen, reportedly assigned to photograph any incidents involving antiwar demonstrators and police.

The Guild's 1968 Convention condemned police impersonation of newsmen as a practice that undermines public confidence in newsmen.

ANG Backs Chicago ACLU Suit

(Continued from Page 1)

rights of the press to report and photograph public events."

A temporary order restraining police from harassing newsmen was issued during the convention by an Appeals Court judge at the request of the Illinois ACLU Chapter.

The chapter, in a statement to Chicagoans, later called on the city to answer 11 questions about police handling of the demonstrations, including one asking why reporters, photographers and television newsmen were "singled out for special attack."

The eight publishing and broadcasting companies, including Field Enterprises, the New York Times, the Washington Post and Time Inc., asked the commission on violence to specifically take up attacks on newsmen in its investigation of the Chicago disorders.

The commission opened hearings on the disorders last week with testimony by Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark and FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover. Both contended that the news media had exaggerated and distorted the Chicago events.

Hoover said that "agitators" in Chicago used newspapers and television by goading police into action and then causing the media to focus on force employed against the demonstrators.

Clark told newsmen after the hearing that "there was exaggeration of police conduct and of crowd conduct" in Chicago. "The descriptions were overstated," he declared.

A one-hour film presenting the City of Chicago's side of the story and shown on nationwide television Sept. 15 touched only lightly on police attacks against newsmen.

The only newsman interviewed was a reporter for the Chicago Defender, a Negro daily, who said the city was "unfairly criticized." The reporter, Robert Hunter, said many newsmen were attacked because their press cards were not visible and police didn't know who they were.

Injured newsmen have said they were wearing armbands or helmets identifying them as from the press or had shouted their identification vainly as police moved against them.

But the Chicago Press Photographers Association this month adopted a resolution commending Daley and the Police Department for their handling of the disorders.

An article in the New Republic last week quoted Mayor Richard J. Daley's press secretary, Earl Bush, as declaring last April that "this year I'll give the police permission to chase the cameras."

The article, written by Dan Cordtz, former Washington editor of Fortune, said Bush made the statement at the time of the rioting that broke out after the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King's assassination.

Newsweek said last week that Chicago police, in addition to assaulting newsman, impersonated them during the disorders to collect information on protest plans and leaders.

It said policeman posing as reporters and photographers not only infiltrated the demonstrators but attended the protestors' press conferences, armed with cameras, tape recorders and fraudulent press cards.

Togetherness Revisited

Chicago, Ill.—Chicago newsmen are casting a sardonic eye backward these days on the first of 12 tips for riot coverage given at a seminar sponsored by the Chicago Press Photographers Association last March.

It was: "Don't be a hero. Run scared. Stay close to police or National Guardsmen when you can."

NLRB Balks At Issuing Newburgh Complaint

New York City—The regional office of the National Labor Relations Board last week declined to issue a complaint on the Newburgh-Beacon Guild's refusal-to-bargain charge against the Newburgh-Beacon News.

The newspaper had refused to make any wage offer other than a $2.50 increase bargained with the craft unions 2½ years ago, but NLRB Regional Director Ivan C. McLeod said the refusal did not "demonstrate the negative attitude which could be deemed to constitute a failure to bargain in good faith."

The Guild is appealing the decision to the NLRB's general counsel.

$29 Raises Bargained In Terre Haute Pact

Terre Haute, Ind.—Wage increases of $29 for experienced key editorial and circulation employes have been negotiated in a new three-year contract at the Terre Haute Tribune and Star.

The top minimums for reporters and district managers will rise to $156.50 in the final step of the contract on Nov. 1, 1969. The starting minimum for district managers will be increased $20.50—to $110—and experience step-ups by as much as $22.40 to bring all minimums to parity with those for reporters.

The settlement was negotiated by ANG Collective Bargaining Director J. William Blatz after ANG's Contracts Committee had refused the Terre Haute Guild permission to accept an agreement providing increases of up to $14 over two years.

The final settlement increases the top minimum for reporters and district managers by $3 retroactive to May 1, 1967, $3 retroactive to last Nov. 1, $5 retroactive to last May 1, $7 effective Nov. 1, $6 next May 1 and $5 Nov. 1, 1969.

The top for secretaries is increased a total of $16, to $125.50; that for telephone operators $13.50, to $101.50, and that for copy boys $13.50, to $99.75.

A $2.50-a-week differential is established for society and women's editors retroactive to May 1, and a $10.25 differential for city and telegraph editors is increased $2.50, as are other desk differentials.

The mileage allowance is raised to 10 cents, eliminating reduced payments of eight and six cents for travel over 30 and 75 miles a week, respectively.

A new provision entitles employes called to jury duty to receive the differential between the salaries and jury pay for up to five days a year.

4th Model Dues Change Takes Effect In October

The fourth stage of changes in ANG's Model Dues Schedule voted by the Guild's 1965 Convention will take effect Oct. 1, Executive Vice President William J. Farson reminded locals last week.

The change will also produce an extension in ANG's assessment schedule under constitutional amendments adopted by this year's convention.

Dues will be raised automatically Oct. 1 for members earning over $175 in locals whose schedules are below ANG constitutional requirements. The Constitution requires locals to adopt either the model schedule, a five-percent-of-salary schedule or one that will yield "substantially equivalent" income.

Under the adjusted Model Dues Schedule, members earning from $175 to $179.99 will pay $9 a month, those earning from $180 to $184.99 will pay $9.25, those from $185 to $189.99 will pay $9.50, those from $190 to $194.99 will pay $9.75, and those over $195 will pay $10.

The assessment schedule will be extended to match the newly effective steps in the Model Dues Schedule under 1968 Convention action basing assessments on the dues schedule.

Dues and assessments will remain unchanged in lower brackets. On Oct. 1, 1969, the model-dues and assessment ceilings will be extended to $11.25 for members earning $220 and over, and on Oct. 1, 1970, to $12.50 for those earning $245 and over under this years convention action.

Dues and assessment collections for October should be made on the basis of the new schedule in locals affected by the change, Farson wrote.

Unions Score Thomson

Guild Votes Peterborough Strike

Peterborough, Ont. — Toronto Guild members seeking an initial contract at Lord Thomson's Peterborough Examiner voted unanimously to authorize strike action this month.

The strike was voted in the face of an unyielding position taken by Thomson negotiators, who refused to make any counterproposals at a conciliation-board hearing despite concessions by the Guild.

The Guild is awaiting a conciliation-board report, after which it will be free to strike.

A joint statement issued by Michael Connaughton, president of the Peterborough Labour Council, and George Davidson, acting president of Local 524 of the United Electrical Workers, described Thomson's attitude as one of "union-busting."

The two labor leaders, who sat in on conciliation proceedings, accused management representatives of "an arrogant refusal to bargain in good faith and an open incitement to strike."

"Absentee-owner Lord Thomson will meet the combined strength of the Peterborough labor movement," they said, "if he tries to use his millions to crush two dozen Peterborough labor people who want nothing more nor less than a contract guaranteeing fair treatment."

The Guild is awaiting a decision from the Ontario Labour Relations Board on its request for permission to prosecute the Examiner on an unfair-labor-practice charge for its firing of the Guild's acting unit chairman.

The unit chairman, Bert Rupple, was discharged on the ground of "incompetence" despite the fact that management had endorsed his application for a Southam Fellowship for university study a few months before.

Rupple sparked a whirlwind Guild organizing drive following Thomson's purchase of the Examiner early this year.

. . . Boston Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

country circulators will be reduced to 38¾ a week after contract signing and to 37½ on Jan. 1. The service requirement for a fourth week's vacation will be reduced from 15 years to 12 in 1970, and service-time provisions for all employes are liberalized.

A revised job-security clause bars any dismissals resulting from automation and requires that displaced employes be retrained at company expense.

AFL-CIO Warns Herald-Examiner Advertisers

(Continued from Page 1)

"Most important," the council said, the advertisers "are building a reservoir of ill will" among union members and "many other millions who recognize strike-breaking as a frontal assault on human liberty."

The council also renewed its call for unions and union members to contribute "generously" to the Herald-Examiner Strike Fund it set up in June, stating that the strikers' "courage and determination" have earned them the entire labor movement's "material as well as moral support."

Meanwhile, pledges of support for the strikers and their boycott of the struck paper's 12 most consistent national advertisers continued to flow from union conventions and meetings as the Herald-Examiner Joint Strike-Lockout Council's National Boycott Team concluded the second leg of its schedule of appearances before labor groups across the nation.

The railroad unions' contribution, the association wrote to the strikers, came from its Wright Fund, created in memory of "a striker who was shot in the back and killed by strikebreakers during the Louisville & Nashville Railroad strike in 1935."

"We consider it especially appropriate that this money should go to you," it declared, "because the L&N strike, like the Herald-Examiner strike-lockout, was a long struggle—against a powerful antiunion employer who used goons and strikebreakers—where the strikers' rightful cause triumphed fully in the end."

It also pledged to publicize among railroad workers the names of the Hearst paper's "dirty dozen" national advertisers.

The list of state labor federations officially endorsing the Herald-Examiner unions' efforts grew to 12 with the addition of Connecticut, West Virginia, California, Oregon, Illinois, Minnesota and Missouri to previous endorsements by federation conventions in New York, Nevada, Utah, Montana and Washington.

Conventions of the National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians and the Pressmen's Union also added their endorsement of the advertiser boycott to those previously voiced by the Teachers, Machinists and Steelworkers.

And top officers of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers and the Colorado - Wyoming Teamsters Council pledged those groups' support.

Resolutions of support were also passed by the Denver Area Labor Federation and the Greater Washington Central Labor Council.

Almost without exception the labor actions, such as the resolutions of the Washington State Labor Council, introduced by the Seattle-Tacoma Guild and printing-craft unions, affirm "regular, active financial and moral support" of the Herald-Examiner unions and pledge "don't-buy" campaigns against the paper's advertisers and Hearst publications.

The state actions in Washington and Oregon followed appearances before the conventions by ANG International Representative Charles Dale, and that in Minnesota came after the convention heard Strike-Lockout Co-ordinator William Robertson.

John Carmichael, executive secretary of the Twin Cities Guild, and leaders of Minneapolis's Typographical and Mailers' unions collected $460 for the Los Angeles strike-lockout fund from delegates at the Minnesota convention.

The California federation, after an appeal from ANG International Representative Robert J. Rupert, interim administrative officer of the Los Angeles Guild, named a special five-man committee headed by Joseph Angelo, Steelworkers regional director, to draw up an intensified program of supporting action by labor in California. The program was to have been unveiled late yesterday.

Twenty picket-sign carrying Herald-Examiner unionists collected $1,436 from the California delegates.

The strikers' Boycott Team had gone four blocks in their "Boycottmobile" in the Baltimore "I Am An American" parade, held on the nine-month anniversary of the start of the Herald-Examiner strike, before they were spotted by the parade chairman. Accompanied by a policeman he told the team, "I don't think the News American wants you in this parade," and ordered them out.

The parade chairman later told the Washington Post that he ordered the station wagon, carrying signs proclaiming "Professional Strikebreakers Lead Hearst Publishing Empire" and "Professional Strikebreakers Now Infest Los Angeles, Will Your Town Be Next?", out of the parade because the sponsoring News American "is a Hearst paper" and "this was a patriotic parade."

Meanwhile, ANG International Vice President Barney Peterson, who is co-ordinating ANG efforts to persuade national advertisers to refrain from buying space in the Herald-Examiner, said that for the past two weeks ads from only one brewery, Coors, have appeared in the paper.

Peterson distributed to all Guild presidents copies of an account-cancellation form modeled on one signed and sent to Penney by all members of the Atlanta Pressmen's Union. Peterson urged Guild locals to "do the same" for "all locally appropriate Herald-Examiner advertisers.

And in Los Angeles the striking and locked-out unions continued to press their circulation and advertiser boycotts against the Hearst paper, though their activities at the local May Co. and Broadway department stores have been limited by court orders.

The temporary restraining orders, secured in a state court by the stores following demonstrations by hundreds of Herald-Examiner unionists, "in effect restricts the unions to 25" pickets at the firms' Los Angeles stores, according to the unions' lawyer.

Last week about 100 striking Guildsmen began collecting unemployment compensation after the state ruled, over Hearst's objections, that repeated bargaining-table statements by the company that it had eliminated district managers' and distributors' jobs qualified them for the benefits.

The Guild and other striking and locked-out unions have appealed to the National Labor Relations Board general counsel dismissal by the NLRB regional director of union charges that Hearst has refused to bargain in good faith.

And the unions, in an action to head off an expected move by Hearst to attempt to have them decertified, last week petitioned the NLRB for immediate elections to protect their status as bargaining agents at the Herald-Examiner.

Meanwhile a seven-man arbitration-appeals panel has upheld an arbitration award of $10-a-week wage increases for Herald-Examiner pressmen, which management had challenged.

The award was made under a reopener in the Pressmen's contract and will mean more than $400 for most of the 250 locked-out Herald-Examiner pressmen. The increase covers the period between March 1, 1967, and Dec. 15, 1967, when the strike started.

The Los Angeles Guild meanwhile reported an additional $3,053.50 in contributions to its defense fund, including:

Boston Guild	$330.00
Chicago Guild	75.00
Cincinnati Guild	50.00
Cleveland Guild	200.00
Columbus Guild	75.00
Denver Guild	150.00
North Jersey Guild	50.00
Ottawa Guild	100.00
Peoria Guild	25.00
St. Louis Guild	350.00
San Francisco-Oakland Guild	807.50
San Jose Guild	200.00
Washington-Baltimore Guild	300.00
Wire Service Guild	300.00

The latest receipts bring total contributions to the local's defense fund to $87,725.11.



On The Boycott Line In Baltimore

The Herald Examiner National Boycott Team carries its campaign to the Baltimore outlet of the May Co., one of the struck paper's leading advertisers. At left, ANG's boycott co-ordinator, International Vice President Barney Peterson, joins Mike Mulcahy, Boycott Team manager, in distributing "Don't Buy" leaflets to customers of the Hecht Co. (the name under which the May Co. operates in Baltimore and Washington). At right, Mulcahy is assisted by Local Representative David Graham of the Washington-Baltimore Guild.

Two Hearst Stations Struck In Baltimore

Baltimore, Md.—Hearst's Baltimore News American missed two editions Sept. 23 when striking employes of its radio and television stations put up an informational picket line at the paper.

Pressmen and stereotypers refused to report for work until the line was dismantled a few hours later.

Newsmen, disc jockeys and announcers at Stations WBAL and WBAL-TV, members of the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists, struck Sept. 21, three weeks after expiration of their contract.

3rd Case For Guild

Plainfield, N.J.—A contribution and message of support for Los Angeles Herald-Examiner strikers from the son of U.S. Sen. Clifford P. Case (R.-N.J.) has been forwarded to the Los Angeles Guild by North Jersey Guild officers.

"I strongly support the Guild's efforts" in Los Angeles, Clifford P. Case, 3rd, a Harvard Law School student who worked at the Plainfield Courier-News in the summer of 1967, wrote to Plainfield Unit Chairman Robert Collins in asking that his $10 check be forwarded to Los Angeles.

$2,200 Fine Imposed In L.A. Decertification

Los Angeles, Calif. — A Los Angeles Guild trial board has found a former sports writer for Rogers & McDonald, a chain of eight weekly and semiweekly papers, guilty of violating the ANG Constitution by filing a petition to decertify the Guild last year.

The trial board levied a $2,241 fine against the accused, James W. Brochu, Jr.

The Guild was decertified as bargaining representative for Rogers & McDonald editorial employes by a 5-to-5 vote last January.

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

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'Neil Co.**
- **Jacksonville—May Cohens**
- **Cleveland—The May Co.**
- **Portland, Ore.—Meier & Frank**
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Editorial

The Emergent Pattern

A disturbing pattern has emerged during the past year in the relationship between police and the press—disturbing both from the standpoint of the individual newsman's physical well-being and that of the role of a free press in our society.

Starting with the antidraft demonstrations in Oakland last October and climaxed by the antiwar demonstrations in Chicago last month, the pattern has been one of deliberate and often brutal assaults by police on newsmen covering their handling of disorders.

The pattern—given individual cases of mistaken identity—appears to be beyond dispute. Newsmen—photographers in particular—are being singled out for attack in order to keep the public from learning the full extent of police action against the demonstrators.

Newsmen clearly identifiable as such by press cards, arm bands and helmets, not to mention their cameras, have been clubbed without restraint in case after case.

In Oakland, cries of "I'm from the press!" failed to stay police clubs wielded in what the San Francisco-Oakland Guild described as "deliberate physical attacks" on newsmen.

The same month in Columbus three policemen squirted Mace in the eyes of a reporter after he showed them his press card at the scene of a student demonstration.

At a Pittsburgh riot a photographer was threatened with Mace and arrested by a policeman who warned, "If you take another picture I'll break this stick over your head."

At a peace demonstration in Chicago last May a motorcycle policeman tried to run down a photographer as he was taking a picture of a shopper knocked down by police, who repeatedly ordered photographers to "Get those cameras out of here!"

In New York City, the Civil Liberties Union has charged in a Federal Court suit, high police officials have encouraged policemen to arrest photographers, break their cameras and expose their film.

And in Chicago last month the clarity of the pattern defied the explanations of city officials who claimed that police couldn't tell a newsman from a hippie. Newsman after newsman, by their own accounts, was clubbed or Maced by policemen who clearly knew their identity and attacked them because of it, not in spite of it.

Typical was the cry of "Get that camera!" that precipitated the police attack on a Washington Post photographer who was clubbed to the ground after snapping police beating a demonstrator.

Guild locals have responded quickly and vigorously to these attacks in almost every case. For what is at issue is not just a new occupational hazard for newspapermen but the right of citizens in a free society to a clear and unobstructed view of what is being done in their name.

The phrase "right to know" may be a little shopworn, but that is precisely what is at stake. Policemen who raise their clubs to prevent a news photographer from taking a picture have one aim: to keep the public from learning the full dimension of what is taking place in an area of major public concern.

If police can do this with impunity during demonstrations, the door is opened for them to do it elsewhere. And then they will have become the makers rather than the upholders of the law.

The Guild Reporter

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and
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Then . . . And Now



Violence is nothing new for newspaper photographers, as shown by these strikingly similar pictures taken in Chicago 30 years apart. At right, a picture taken by a New York Times photographer as he was being attacked with a night stick by a policeman while covering last month's demonstrations accompanying the Democratic National Convention. At left, a picture taken by a Chicago Times photographer as he was being attacked with a crank handle by a hoodlum while covering an attack on Guild strikers at Hearst's Chicago papers in 1939. Both photographers ducked in time, but others were not so fortunate; more than 30 newsmen were injured by police during last month's disorders, while 17 persons were hurt in the 1939 attack by goons on Guild strikers at the Hearst papers.

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

Humphrey Needs New Rudder To Avoid Political Shoals

By WILLARD SHELTON, *Washington Guild*

IN A NATION as volatile as this one, where changes of opinion and voting-booth conversions are familiar in our political processes, Richard M. Nixon faces a clear and present danger invited by his campaign style.

The style is aloofness, nonpartisanship and wide-open generalization to an almost otherworldly degree. The Republican explanation of this is perfectly candid and at least superficially makes sense. 'It is, when your man is ahead don't rock the boat. Why take the risk of face-to-face debate or an almost equally perilous plunge into specifics?

It is impossible not to recall that this was precisely the approach of Tom Dewey in 1948, and Dewey didn't win the election.

There is also a clear and immediate danger, however, in Vice President Hubert Humphrey's campaign, again invited by the candidate's style. Harry Truman caught and passed Dewey on Election Day because, week in and week out, he fastened the domestic record of the Republican 80th Congress like an albatross around Dewey's neck.

Humphrey in the first three weeks spent a good deal of energy in obscuring his entirely defensible record—and that of President Johnson—on Vietnam, using up time that would have been better spent in forcing his opponents into specifics.

●

A CASE IN POINT is Johnson's nomination of Justice Abe Fortas as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the waste of time while Senate opposition to his confirmation spread and hardened.

The opposition to Fortas didn't have much to do with "cronyism"—the proper stance of justices in maintaining the separation-of-powers principle—or with similar matters mentioned publicly.

It was a matter of substantive political issues, including the political issue of national labor policy and the independence and power of the National Labor Relations Board.

The country's businessmen are planning to get rid of the NLRB, in its traditional form, in the event of a Republican Presidential victory. It is no accident that the principal GOP enemy of the Fortas nomination is Sen. Robert P. Griffin of Michigan, cosponsor of the 1959 Landrum-Griffin Act.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, abetted by three dozen trade associations and working through a carefully chosen group of management lawyers, have a plan to disembowel the NLRB.

The sponsor of one of the bills is Griffin. He would abolish the NLRB in favor of a special 15-member labor court, appointing 90 commissioners to replace the NLRB's regional directors and interpret the Landrum-Griffin and Taft-Hartley acts as he himself wants them interpreted.

●

WHEN GRIFFIN speaks about the NLRB in the Senate or a Senate committee, his language exactly parallels the phrases used by the management lawyers.

He complains that the appellate courts, in deciding NLRB appeals, "defer to the supposed expertise of the board in labor-management matters." He complains that the courts do not offer "a new and unbiased hearing" on the NLRB's findings of fact.

It isn't clear how profoundly Griffin wants to change the courts, but it is clear that in opposing Fortas he wants to change judicial decisions regarding labor-management law, among others.

The Vice President, by continuing to talk about it, finally managed to smoke Nixon into deploring a Senate filibuster on the Fortas nomination. Too little and too late; Griffin is moving ahead with his filibuster.

Book can be made on this projection: If Nixon is elected, Republicans alone or a conservative coalition of Republicans and Southern Democrats will control both houses of Congress.

Humphrey's campaign needs to be oriented specifically toward what kind of Congress is required to meet the demands of the next four years. This is really what the election is about—not just the White House but also the lawgivers, the whole leadership trend of the national government. It's the future, not the past, that the nation will determine on Nov. 5.

IT SEEMS TO US

Black Panther Layout: One More Postscript

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Editor:

The coverage of the Chronicle's Black Panther-bridge collapse layout was fine but should have mentioned one additional thing: The picture ran right down to the fold. So anyone looking at the paper on a newsstand would see only the picture and the Black Panther overline.

MICHAEL MAHONEY
San Francisco-Oakland Guild