Providence Wins $39 Increase, Wilkes-Barre $33, In 2 Years

THE GUILD REPORTER

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

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$199.75 Top Marks Pact In Pennsylvania

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—The Wilkes-Barre Guild won a $33.50 increase over two years in top minimums for reporters and advertising salesmen at the Wilkes-Barre Record and Times-Leader, News last month, more than a month before contract expiration.

The tentative settlement, which is subject to ratification at a meeting scheduled for tomorrow, will raise the key minimums to $199.75 with increases averaging $16.75 a year.

It also moves circulation supervisors a step closer to parity with increases totaling $36. The top minimum will go to $191.25, among the highest in current Guild contracts.

Employes earning $120 and over will receive increases of $10 retroactive to Oct. 6 and $6.50, $10 and $7 at successive six-month intervals. Those earning under $120 will get $7.50, $3.75, $7.50 and $4, for a total of $22.75.

The top minimum for copy-readers is increased $33.50, to $204.75; that for outside classified salesmen is raised the same amount, to $175.50; that for telephone solicitors $22.75, to $126.25; that for stenographers the same amount, to $114.20, and that for maintenance employes the same amount, to $113.70.

The shift differential is increased from $4 to $5 over copy-reader pay for employes working as city editor, from $3.25 to $4 for those working as assistant city editor, from $2.50 to $3 for those working as telegraph editor, and from $1.50 to $2 for those working as sports or suburban editor.

The night differential is also raised, from $1 a shift to $1.50, and a Sunday differential of $1.50 is established.

Double time will be paid after two hours' overtime instead of four and for all holiday work, on

(Continued on Page 2)

Adman Gets $10,000 In Arbitration

San Francisco, Calif. — An arbitrator last month awarded $10,000 in back pay and a $56.17 weekly increase to an advertising salesman for the San Francisco Chronicle and Examiner.

The award went to Eugene DeForrest to compensate for commissions eliminated when Hearst's Examiner and News Call Bulletin were merged with the Chronicle in 1965.

In another key arbitration, the San Francisco-Oakland Guild was upheld in its contention that employes cannot be eliminated from the merged papers' rehiring list because they go on pension.

Fred D. Fletcher, executive secretary of the local, said the ruling will affect numerous discharged employes who have or will become eligible for retirement benefits under the contract.

The $10,000 back-pay award was handed down by Adolph M. Koven, whose decision gives DeForrest a salary of $270 a week, $56.17 above the prevailing mini-

(Continued on Page 2)

California Labor Boosts Aid To L.A.; May Co. Handbilled



Target: May Co.

Boycott of May Co. chain for advertising in Hearst's struck Los Angeles *Herald-Examiner* is carried to the company's Denver outlet. Distributing handbills to shoppers are Sam Mancinelli, left, of the Denver Typographical Union, and Paul Simonette of the Stereotypers. The operation was organized by the Denver Guild as handbilling of May Co. stores began in six cities across the country.

The California Federation of Labor launched a seven-point program to escalate statewide support of the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner strike last week as newspaper unionists in six cities across the country distributed "don't-buy" handbills at stores of the May Co., a major Herald-Examiner advertiser.

The California federation's program, adopted at its convention last month in Sacramento, calls for a "voluntary contribution" to the strike fund of five cents a member per month from all unions in the state. It also calls for the state and national AFL-CIO to seek the aid of top management of the Hearst Corp. in bringing Herald-Examiner management to the bargaining table.

In Los Angeles, meanwhile, the striking and locked-out unions

A Scab Calls for Help . . . Page 6

announced that the Thrifty Drug Co., which had been one of the struck paper's major local advertisers, has agreed to withdraw its ads for at least a month beginning Oct. 7.

Handbills stating that "the May Co. helps support imported professional strikebreakers" by advertising in the Herald-Examiner were distributed last week outside company stores in Baltimore, Denver, Hartford, St. Louis, San Diego and Portland.

The May Co. campaign is being co-ordinated by ANG International Vice President Barney Peterson, who is guiding ANG efforts aimed at national firms still advertising in the struck paper.

The May Co.'s Los Angeles stores have been among the primary targets of the Los Angeles unions' handbillers for the past three weeks.

In Denver, where handbillers included Guild members, printers, drivers, pressmen, machinists and mailers, the Denver Post carried a 10-inch story, and at least one TV station ran a film clip on their activity. The Post story quoted a store executive as expressing bewilderment over the handbillers' aims while complimenting them for being "very orderly."

In St. Louis, 60 Guild members distributed handbills.

The per-capita contribution to the strike-lockout effort called for by the California Federation of Labor could bring more than

(Continued on Page 6)

$207 Ad Top, Union Shop Gained In R.I.

Providence, R.I.—A tentative two-year settlement increasing top reporter pay by $39—$23 in the first year—was won by the Providence Guild on the edge of a strike deadline at the Providence Journal and Bulletin Sept. 27.

The settlement, one of the biggest in recent Guild history, sets a $200 top minimum for reporters and a $207 top for newly organized advertising salesmen. The Guild also won a seven-out-of-ten Guild shop.

Ratification was delayed pending final agreement on contract language.

The average annual increase of $19.50 at the top-reporter level is the second largest in a series of recent record-breaking Guild settlements. It is exceeded only by an average increase of $24.45 won earlier this year at the San Jose Mercury and News.

General increases range from $13 to $44.50.

Guild picket captains were poised to rouse 200 pickets from their beds as the wage settlement was reached a short while before a 6 a.m. strike deadline. Agreement on union security was achieved in the face of another strike deadline 72 hours later.

Craft unionists played a key role in helping the Guild win the settlement. More than 100 joined Guild members in the plant auditorium after finishing the night shift at 4 a.m. Sept. 27 to observe negotiations as the deadline neared. The auditorium was packed to capacity by the time a settlement was reached on stage.

The record settlement was the first to be negotiated since advertising, business-office and janitorial employes were organized during the past 10 months. The Guild previously represented only editorial employes.

An initial top minimum of $191 for display salesmen is retroactive to June 1. The top will

(Continued on Page 7)

Farson Asks Antitrust 'Watchdog'; Scripps Yields Cincinnati Monopoly

ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson called last week for a Congressional "watchdog" committee to monitor the newspaper industry's business practices.

Farson made the suggestion in testifying before the House Antitrust Subcommittee in opposition to a bill that would exempt partial mergers of so-called "failing newspapers" from the antitrust laws.

Farson said the record of hearings on the bill before both House and Senate committees "points to a need for continuing investigation of the industry's business practices by an appropriate Congressional body," perhaps the House subcommittee.

"Some such continuing watchdog operation is necessary," he declared, "to see to it that the constitutional provision of freedom of the press is interpreted as it was meant to be—a guarantee of freedom of expression, not as a means of creating a privileged industry."

Farson testified Oct. 3 as the

(Continued on Page 7)

Newspaper Bill Clears Hurdle

The Newspaper Preservation Bill, which would legalize profit-pooling, rate-fixing and market-splitting for partially merged newspapers, was approved by the Senate Antitrust and Monopoly Subcommittee Oct. 4.

It was approved by a 5-to-3 vote, with Sen. Philip A. Hart, subcommittee chairman, against.

Normal procedure calls for the full Senate Judiciary Committee to act on the bill next. But proponents of the bill were expected to try to beat imminent Congressional adjournment by attaching the bill to one already reported to the Senate floor.

Cincinnati, Ohio—Scripps-Howard agreed to sell its majority interest in the Cincinnati Enquirer last week, three days before the scheduled trial of a federal antitrust suit against it.

A consent agreement terminating the antitrust suit requires the E. W. Scripps Co. to sell its 58-percent share of Enquirer stock within 18 months. Scripps also owns Cincinnati's only other newspaper, the Post & Times-Star.

The consent judgment requires the Enquirer's buyer to assure the U.S. District Court here that it will continue to operate the Enquirer as a going concern. And it forbids Scripps from acquiring an interest in any daily paper in Cincinnati or the surrounding area for five years.

But last week the Enquirer and a minority stockholder filed motions with the court objecting that the consent agreement does not contain adequate safeguards for the Enquirer.

Asking that Scripps be ordered

(Continued on Page 7)

IT SEEMS TO US

New York Guild Scored For Referendum Action

BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

New York's action to move the ANG assessment schedule to referendum is disgusting! What is the reason for their action? Don't the people of New York realize a vote for the referendum is a definite vote against the Los Angeles strike? Does New York intend to sell out these people in L.A.?

New York has collected over 2½ million dollars in strike benefits since 1962. All Guild locals were assessed in order to support New York strikers, and they accepted the assessment because they felt New York's fight was also their fight. It seems New York is working for New York and not with or for the entire Guild.

How can the IEB accept the seconds of locals who weren't even represented at the ANG Convention? Eight of the 15 seconding locals were not represented at the convention and weren't informed as to the extreme necessity of a higher assessment schedule.

What happened to "solidarity"? All locals have always been governed by rules adopted at the ANG conventions. These rules were accepted because each local felt they were for the best interest of the entire Guild. If this referendum passes, Los Angeles loses the strike and the entire Guild suffers.

DOROTHY A. STRUZINSKI
Secretary
Washington-Baltimore Guild

By ANG Convention action, letters shall be limited to 200 words and shall avoid libel and subjects detrimental to the Guild. Members subjected to personal attack shall be given opportunity to reply in the same issue, but publication of either attack or reply shall not be delayed longer than one issue.

Letters relating to elections or referenda to appear in the issue preceding distribution of ballots and subsequent issues preceding the start of voting shall be confined to rebuttal of material already published.

$9-$30 Raises, $2 In Pensions Won In Bakersfield Settlement

Bakersfield, Calif.—The Bakersfield Guild has won increases of from $9 to $30 plus $2 a week in pensions in a new three-year contract with the Bakersfield Californian.

The Guild, in negotiations leading to the settlement, won the scrapping of a company plan to switch to carrier-boy delivery at the expense of 17 or 18 circulation helpers' jobs. The settlement was reached following a 65-to-1 strike vote.

The reporter top minimum is increased $30, to $192.50, in $5 steps at six-month intervals starting with Oct. 5, 1967. The top for delivery salesmen is raised $17.50, to $175, that for bookkeeping-machine operators $15.75, to $100.75, and that for janitors $15, to $87.50.

The minimum commission for circulation district supervisors, who deliver the paper, is increased $60 a month, to $660 (or $152 a week).

The contract establishes a joint pension fund, with the publisher contributing an initial $1 a week per employe and an additional $1 next October.

The night differential is increased from $1 a shift to $1.25, with janitors included for the first time.

The new contract combines three formerly separate ones for editorial, outside circulation and business-office employes and extends many editorial and business-office benefits to circulation employes for the first time.

Among them are severance pay of up to 20 weeks, overtime on holidays, maternity leave, and military-service credit.

Five additional days of sick leave are added for business-office employes with at least five years' service, increasing the maximum to 35 days after 10 years. The service requirement for four weeks' vacation is reduced to 16 years, down two for editorial employes and four for others.

Minimum weekly car allowances for circulation employes are increased $5, to $25, and mileage payments are increased one cent for the first 500 miles a week, to 11 cents. The company's contribution toward auto insurance is increased $5 a year, to $65, for circulation employes, and from $20 to half the cost for business-office employes.

An exemption of temporary employes from Guild-shop coverage is eliminated, and a fair-employment-practices clause is added.

The settlement was negotiated under the leadership of ANG International Representative Robert J. Rupert.

L.A. Guild Wins $29 At Suburban Paper

Garden Grove, Calif.—The Los Angeles Guild has won three-year increases ranging up to $29 in a new contract at the suburban Orange County Evening News.

The settlement followed a strike vote, taken after the company failed to offer more than $12 at the top and insisted on freedom to establish "independent" circulation agencies exempt from Guild jurisdiction in new circulation areas. That plan was dropped in the settlement.

The reporter top minimum will go up $29, to $185.05, with increases of $5 retroactive to Oct. 1 and $9.50 the following April.

The top for district managers is increased $25.10, to $160.15; that for librarians $18.68, to $119.23; that for telephone operators and clerks $17.85, to $113.90, and that for bookkeeping-machine operators $18.79, to $119.84.

The service requirement for a fourth week's vacation is reduced from 20 years to 15 and maximum sick leave increased from 10 days to 20, both effective Jan. 1. One day's funeral leave is added in the death of a brother or sister.

Two Held In Contempt For Ray-Case Story

Memphis, Tenn. — Two Memphis Guildsmen were convicted of contempt of court Sept. 22 for reporting interviews with the attorney for James Earl Ray.

Charles Edmundson, a reporter for the Memphis Commercial Appeal, and Roy Hamilton, a reporter for the Press-Scimitar were charged with violating a court order that the Ray case not be discussed outside the courtroom.

The stories dealt mostly with Ray's treatment in jail. Ray's attorney and a private investigator, on whose reports the stories were based, were also held in contempt.

Criminal Court Judge W. Preston Battle held sentence in abeyance, indicating it would hinge on the reporters' future conduct.

The Memphis papers said they would appeal the convictions, saying they did not believe the court had power to prohibit publication of stories on the impending trial of Ray, who is accused of slaying the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

"Such handcuffing of the press and blindfolding of the citizens in a free country cannot be accepted by a responsible newspaper, which must report all important happenings to the people," the Commercial Appeal declared in an Oct. 1 editorial.

Perlik Leaves Hospital, Thanks Well-Wishers

Falls Church, Va.—ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., was discharged from Northern Virginia Doctors Hospital Oct. 5, three weeks after suffering a mild heart attack.

Perlik, whose convalescence at home in Falls Church is expected to last for several weeks, issued a statement of thanks to hundreds of Guild members who have sent messages wishing him a speedy recovery.

"If there is a blessing from an illness," he said, "it is in the way friends from near and far rally to one's side.

"There have literally been hundreds of expressions of goodwill and hopes for my recovery—letters and notes, phone calls and cards, fruit baskets and floral pieces, telegrams and visits—all in such quantities that I could never hope to complete the task of individual acknowledgment.

"As to my condition: I feel fine, but the doctor says I am still sick. He has allowed me to return home and to the environment best able to restore me to full health in the quickest possible time.

"Until that happy day, my heartfelt (no pun intended!) thanks to all who have bountifully kept me in their thoughts and prayers."

ANPA Backing Hearst Appeal In Albany Case

The American Newspaper Publishers Association has filed a brief in support of an appeal by Hearst's Albany Times-Union and Knickerbocker News against a National Labor Relations Board regional director's dismissal of an unfair-labor-practice charge against the Albany Guild.

Hearst accused the local of refusing to bargain because it failed to execute a settlement reached last December with its negotiating committee but rejected by the membership after disapproval by ANG's Contracts Committee.

The ANPA brief charged that the local was "no more than a stalking horse" for ANG, which it contended had the power "to act as the undisclosed principal."

Adman Wins $10,000 In Coast Arbitration

(Continued from Page 1)

mum in lieu of future commissions.

DeForrest received the commissions for resort advertising in the News Call Bulletin before the merger. He continued to handle the advertising after the merger as an employe of the papers' joint printing company, but the commissions were eliminated.

The hiring-list decision was handed down by Sam Kagel, who mediated this year's San Francisco newspaper strike. Kagel ordered reinstatement to the rehiring list for two employes who names were removed after they began receiving pensions.

The company argued that their retirement meant "withdrawal from the labor market," but the Guild pointed out that the contract provides for removal from the list only when an employe is rehired or refuses a comparable job.

Kagel noted that the company had sought to limit rehiring rights without success in several rounds of bargaining.

"To provide that one loses the right to remain on the rehiring list upon receiving retirement payments would be adding a new term" to the clause, he declared.

Kagel also upheld the Guild in a related case, in which the company transferred an exempt employe from the joint company's clasified-advertising department to a Guild-covered job in display advertising instead of taking back an employe from the rehiring list.

The company contended that the preferential rehiring clause did not apply in the case of a departmental transfer, but Kagel pointed out that the clause provided for no such exception.

He found that the company had violated the clause by making the transfer but ordered the issue remanded for further grievance discussion because the company contended that the transferred employe had special qualifications possessed by no one on the rehiring list.

The three arbitrations were the first under a new contract clause allowing for quicker and less costly proceedings, with informal hearings, brief decisions and no transcripts.

$33 Pact Won In Wilkes-Barre



Early-Bird Agreement

Wilkes-Barre Guild President Carl J. Pesavento, left, and A. DeWitt Smith, vice president of the Wilkes-Barre Publishing Co., show the span between contract expiration Oct. 6 and the date of agreement on a new two-year contract providing increases of $33.50 in key minimums.

(Continued from Page 1)

top of regular pay. Holiday pay was time and one half in the previous contract.

The severance-pay ceiling is increased from 52 weeks to 54 and the service requirement for a fourth week's vacation reduced from 15 years to 10.

The service requirement for a personal holiday each year is reduced from 20 years to one.

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Strike Paper In Portland To Pay Investors

Portland, Ore. — Guild locals and members who held stock in the defunct Portland Reporter can look forward to getting back 90 percent of their investment.

That promise was made to stockholders last month after the Reporter's land, building and parking lot were sold for $216,500. The money will be payable over a 10-year period.

The land was held by the Rose City Development Co., set up by Portland unions to finance the Reporter, first as a strike paper during the 1959 strike against the Portland Oregonian and Oregon Journal and later as a competing daily. The Reporter ceased publication in 1964 and went into bankruptcy.

Asa T. Williams, president of Rose City, said the sale "means our obligations will be paid off and, at the end of 10 years, stockholders will get back 90 percent of their investment."

A number of Guild locals and members bought stock in Rose City to bolster the Reporter as a strike weapon.

A $108,000 mortgage held by the Oregon Pioneer Bank must be paid off before stockholders are paid. But Williams pointed out that there is an additional source of prospective income for Rose City in the form of $55,300 in the Reporter's accounts receivable.

Disposition of that money is currently being held up pending appeal of a federal judge's decision giving Rose City first priority on the assets.

If the decision is upheld by the U.S. Court of Appeals in San Francisco, Rose City will receive the full amount for distribution to stockholders; if it is reversed, Williams said, it will receive about 40 percent.

Ad Desegregation Spurs ANPA Suit

The American Newspaper Publishers Association and the Washington Star last week went into court to challenge a new rule outlawing separate help-wanted ads for men and women.

They asked the U.S. District Court in Washington for an injunction to prevent the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission from putting the regulation into effect Dec. 1. The commission's new guidelines prohibit mentioning sex in job listings unless it is "a bona-fide job prerequisite."

The ANPA and the Star contend that the rule would inconvenience newspapers, employers and job seekers alike.

232 Free Riders Sign With Guild

Free-rider campaigns have added 232 employes to Washington-Baltimore Guild units at the Washington Post and the Baltimore Sunpapers in recent months.

Ninety new members have joined at the Sunpapers and 142 at the Post, the local reported. The organizing drive was particularly effective in advertising departments.

The Guild said it plans similar campaigns at the Washington Star and the Bureau of National Affairs.



THOMAS B. SHERMAN

T.B. Sherman Dies; Served On Early IEB

St. Louis, Mo.—Thomas B. Sherman, a former ANG vice president and early president of the St. Louis Guild, died Sept. 28 at the age of 77.

Sherman, a noted music critic and former book editor of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, served as local president in 1935 and 1937. He was instrumental in organizing the local, which held its first meetings in his apartment.

He was elected a regional ANG vice president in 1935 but was defeated in a bid for re-election the following year by another St. Louis leader, Julius Klyman.

In 1945 he served as editor of the St. Louis Daily News, interim paper published by the newspaper unions during a citywide strike-lockout.

Sherman was with the Post-Dispatch for 40 years, as an assistant editor, Sunday-magazine editor, Sunday picture-section editor and editorial-page editor in addition to book editor and music critic.

Sherman gained national recognition as a music critic and once was termed "the high priest of culture in St. Louis" by Newsweek magazine. A press room in the city's new symphony hall was established in his honor last year.

On the night of his death Conductor Walter Susskind preceded the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra's concert with a tribute to Sherman as "the Nestor of American music critics." Nestor was a Greek king whose name has become symbolic of elderly wisdom.

Strikebreaker's Progress

Karafin Convicted Of Extortion

Philadelphia, Pa. — Harry J. Karafin, the strikebreaker who became the Philadelphia Inquirer's star investigative reporter, was convicted last week of using his position to shake down principals in his news stories.

Karafin was found guilty on all 40 counts of blackmail and corrupt solicitation in less than three hours, after a trial that lasted almost a month. His attorney announced he would appeal, and sentence was deferred.

Karafin was accused of shaking down businessmen, bankers, and a constables' association, among others, by either threatening to print unfavorable stories about them or doing so and then promising that they would be discontinued following payment.

Karafin crossed a Philadelphia Guild picket line during the local's 38-day strike against the Inquirer in 1958. Eighteen months ago the paper fired him as "a shakedown artist" who had "prostituted his position, an honorable profession and the integrity of the Philadelphia Inquirer for his personal gain."

During the trial John S. Gillen, the Inquirer's managing editor, indicated that Karafin's strikebreaking record had stood him in good stead even after the company fired him for the activities that brought about his conviction.

Karafin had asked that he be allowed to resign instead of being dismissed, and Gillen quoted Joseph O'Dea, the Inquirer's assistant labor-relations director, as saying:

"Remember, he had 29 years of service and he did return during the strike. Have compassion and let the internal records show that he resigned."

Two Inquirer letters to the Guild, one notifying it of Karafin's dismissal and a subsequent one changing the dismissal to resignation, were subpenaed during the trial.

Morris Litman, the Inquirer's executive city editor, testified that he had "placed the utmost confidence in Karafin," adding emotionally, "I would have trusted him with my life."

Sylvan Scolnick, who is serving a penitentiary term for bankruptcy fraud and who testified that he had a shakedown partnership with Karafin, said that Karafin even shook him down for $1,000 on threat of exposing the bankruptcy fraud.

Karafin, who took the stand in his own defense, said three quarters of the staff were moonlighting and charged five other Inquirer newsmen, including Guild President Oscar B. Teller, with having conflicts of interest in their jobs.

He said Teller had a real-estate broker's license while serving as the paper's real-estate editor. But Teller, questioned by the district attorney's office, said he had given up the license when he was named to the editor's post.

Karafin denied that there was any conflict of interest in his own outside activities.

Guildsman's Progress

Bradlee Steps Into Wiggins's Job

Former Washington-Baltimore Guildsman Benjamin C. Bradlee was named vice president and executive editor of the Washington Post Sept. 27.

Bradlee succeeds J. Russell Wiggins, who was named U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations.

Bradlee was a Guild member while working as a Post reporter from 1948 to 1951. He later became Washington bureau chief for Newsweek and then deputy managing editor and managing editor of the Post.

His post as managing editor was filled by Eugene C. Patterson, who had resigned earlier in the week as editor of the Atlanta Constitution amid reports of policy differences with the company.

Patterson denied a story that there had been disagreements over editorial policy, but both Time and Newsweek reported that there had been long-standing friction over "pinchpenny policies" on editorial coverage.

"Salaries are so low," said Time, "that many of the Constitution's most talented reporters have left Atlanta to go to work for other newspapers."

It said the paper "simply replaces them at around $100 a week with earnest young men who flock to Atlanta from all over the South," drawn by the reputations of Patterson and Publisher Ralph McGill.

Hoge, 32, Named Editor Of Chicago Sun-Times

Chicago, Ill.—James F. Hoge, Jr., a former Chicago Guildsman, became editor of the Chicago Sun-Times last week at the age of 32.

One of the youngest editors of a major daily newspaper in the country, Hoge has had a meteoric rise. He started as a Sun-Times reporter in 1958, became assistant city editor in 1964, city editor in 1965 and managing editor last year.

Hoge succeeds Emmett Dedmon, also a former Guild member, who was named vice president and editorial director of Field Enterprises' Newspaper Division. John G. Trezevant, another former Guildsman, was named executive vice president of the division.

And Robert G. Schultz, a former Guild unit chairman at the Chicago Daily News, was promoted to city editor.

GR Story To Travel

A Guild Reporter feature on newspaper automation by Robert Christofferson, executive secretary of ANG's Contracts Committee, has been incorporated in the U.S. Information Agency's Labor Packet, a compendium of material on the American labor movement sent to USIA posts around the world. The feature appeared in the Aug. 23 GR.

Guild Is Upheld By NLRB On Lexington Vote Unit

Cincinnati, Ohio — The National Labor Relations Board last week upheld the Cincinnati Guild's request for representation elections confined to editorial and business-office employes of the Lexington (Ky.) Herald and Leader.

Regional Director John C. Getreu rejected a company request to include all nonmechanical employes in a single unit. There are 80 employes in the two departments the Guild is seeking to represent.

The director said there was ample precedent for establishing individual departments as appropriate units.

Despite company objections Getreu included six telephone operators and the secretary to the business-office manager in the unit. But he excluded two city editors the Guild had sought to include and included a statehouse correspondent the Guild had asked be excluded.

No date for the election was announced immediately. The editorial and business employes will vote in separate units.

Gannett Challenges Rochester Petition

Rochester, N.Y. — Gannett's Rochester newspapers last month asked the National Labor Relations Board to dismiss a Guild petition to represent 411 circulation employes on the ground that a supervisor had participated in obtaining Guild cards.

The move brought postponement of a scheduled Oct. 1 hearing on the Guild's application. The local is seeking to add outside circulation employes to its editorial and graphic-arts unit at the Times-Union and Democrat & Chronicle.



Plaque In Hand

Ned A. Bush, Sr., past president of the Terre Haute Guild, receives Labor Day Award of the Vigo-Sullivan-Clay Central Labor Council from John Ettling, council president. The award cited Bush's record as the Chicago Guild's initial vice president and bargaining chairman, his three terms as Terre Haute president and his work as executive vice president of the Eugene V. Debs Foundation, in which he originated the Debs Award for achievement in the field of labor.



'I rise to discuss what's right with labor'

The AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education (COPE) has compiled the following analysis of the comparative records of Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey and former Vice President Richard M. Nixon:

THE MAJOR nominees for President have been in public life the same length of time. Republican nominee Richard M. Nixon was elected to the U.S. House in 1946, to the U.S. Senate in 1950 and Vice President in 1952, in which office he served until 1960. Democratic nominee Hubert H. Humphrey was elected to the U.S. Senate in 1948 after serving two years as mayor of Minneapolis, Minn. He was elected Vice President in 1964 after serving 16 years in the Senate.

Each candidate has been called on to stand up and be counted on all the key issues of the past two decades. The sharp contrast in their records is revealed in the following year-by-year comparison.

Humphrey vs. Nixon— 20 Years of Contrast

1949

Humphrey—Introduced health-care legislation that eventually went onto the books as part of the Medicare program of 1965. Voted against restrictive amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act. (One of his first Senate speeches was a plea for repeal of Taft-Hartley.) Voted for strong minimum-wage bill. Backed National Housing Act to provide slum clearance, redevelopment and low-cost public housing.

Nixon—Lined up with American Medical Association in opposing President Truman's national health-insurance plan. Voted for worst amendments to Taft-Hartley. (As a member of the House Labor Committee he had helped draft the act and voted to override President Truman's veto.) Voted against strong minimum-wage bill, against National Housing Act.

1950

Humphrey—Spoke and voted for improved Social Security program. Helped lead fight for fair-employment-practices legislation.

Nixon—Voted against Social Security improvement, against fair-employment-practices.

1951

Humphrey—Continued fight for strong health legislation, backing new plan of federal aid to medical schools to train more doctors, dentists, nurses and other health professionals. Failure of this legislation in the early '50s helped lead to doctor shortage of today. Humphrey also voted to raise capital-gains tax to prevent well-to-do from escaping tax responsibility. In addition, introduced legislation to decrease oil-depletion allowance through which oil companies escape fair share of taxation.

Nixon—Voted against aid to medical schools, against boosting capital-gains tax, against cutting oil-depletion allowance.

1952

Humphrey—Voted against use of injunction to force striking Steelworkers back to work. Voted to back up union shop for Steelworkers, recommended by Wage Stabilization Board.

Nixon—Voted for injunction to force striking Steelworkers back to work. Voted against Steelworkers' union-shop protection.

1953

Humphrey—Voted against giveaway of off-shore oil resources valued at from 50 billion to 300 billion dollars. When liberals failed to prevent giveaway, an effort was made, with Humphrey's support, to make the best of a bad situation and to apply revenues from off-shore leases to aid education in all states. This failed.

Nixon—Vice President of administration that delivered off-shore oil, gas and mineral resources to the big corporations and that opposed use of revenues to aid education for all American children.

1954

Humphrey—Backed proposal of Sen. John F. Kennedy to raise jobless-pay benefits and provide 26 weeks' coverage in all states, first of major efforts to standardize benefits. Also backed effort to boost income-tax exemption and to eliminate loopholes through which rich avoid billions of dollars of taxation. Opposed Eisenhower-Nixon Administration's Dixon-Yates giveaway plan to weaken TVA and hand private-power combine rights to TVA management. It was one of big domestic issues of mid-50s.

Nixon—Vice President of administration that opposed standardization of jobless benefits, opposed closing of tax loopholes (in fact, opened new ones), worked to put across Dixon-Yates giveaway.

1955

Humphrey—Fought to salvage decent public-housing program against conservative attack. Voted for adequate postal-workers' pay hike.

Nixon—Bolstered Administration effort to cave in public-housing program. Backed Administration veto of postal-workers' pay hike.

1956

Humphrey—Led fight to expand Social Security program to include pensions at age 50 for persons totally disabled. Was in front line of battle against another Eisenhower-Nixon Administration giveaway that let producers of natural gas increase prices without government approval. Voted to protect Davis-Bacon prevailing-wage pattern.

Nixon—Cast Senate tie-breaking vote as Vice President to shatter Davis-Bacon prevailing-wage protection by permitting state agencies rather than U.S. Secretary of Labor to determine prevailing rate. Was part of administration that opposed expanding Social Security benefits to include totally disabled persons at age 50 and that sponsored natural-gas giveaway.

1957

Humphrey — Fought again for low-cost public housing by voting for additional 200,000 units a year. Began spadework that led eventually to nuclear-test ban, arms-control agency, Food for Peace, Peace Corps, food stamps, youth-opportunity programs.

Nixon — His administration opposed increased low-cost public-housing program, did little to encourage progress toward test-ban treaty or arms-control, Food for Peace, Peace Corps, food-stamp, youth-opportunity programs.

1958

Humphrey — Fought against increased interest rates on GI housing loans, helped lead struggle to protect workers' welfare and pension plans, backed effort to apply Davis-Bacon provisions to public-works construction, played leadership role in push for extended coverage and increase in jobless-pay benefits. Also voted for increased public-assistance payments to the aged, blind and disabled.

Nixon — As Vice President, cast tie-breaking vote in Senate to boost interest rates on GI mortgages, declined to help aged, blind and disabled by letting tie vote stand—thereby defeating proposal for increased public assistance. Was part of administration that opposed increased jobless pay.

1959

Humphrey—In year of Landrum-Griffin and all-out attack on trade-union movement, Hubert Humphrey was labor's staunchest defender. He led the fight on the Senate floor against the worst segments of Landrum-Griffin. In an impassioned speech, "What's Right With American Labor," he said that it was its "concern with the general welfare that I find so right with the labor movement," which he described as "industrial democracy in action." He declared: "The value of a free, honest labor movement must always be remembered. As we take steps to help the labor movement prevent and correct abuses which have crept into it, let us take great pains not to hurt the labor movement itself, not to interfere with the programs which it has made for itself and for all America."

(In contrast, Nixon, on his first day as a congressman in 1947, a time of comparable controversy over the Taft-Hartley Act, declared: "I was elected to smash the labor bosses.")

Nixon—Down the line with the GOP Administration, he fought for Landrum-Griffin Bill. He cast tie-breaking vote as Vice President that cemented falsely named "bill of rights" into the act, posed threat of endless litigation against unions and hamstrung legitimate trade-union activity.

1960

Humphrey—One of major battles was to bolster American education by alloting federal funds for school construction and for teachers' salaries. Humphrey helped lead fight in the Senate. Another fight was on the tax front, an effort to repeal the tax credit on dividend income which benefited the well-to-do at the expense of working people and the poor. Humphrey helped spearhead this effort. Also led early battle for Medicare program, then known as Forand Bill.



'I was elected to smash the labor bosses'

Nixon—Cast tie-breaking vote in Senate against aid-to-education program. Joined Administration fight against repeal of dividend-income tax credits. Opposed Medicare.

1961-68

Humphrey — Continued as pace setter among liberals, both as senator and then as Vice President. Much of the legislation he had fought for over the years—stalled during the Eisenhower-Nixon Administration—finally was enacted.

Humphrey took the lead in establishing area-redevelopment and manpower-training programs, food-stamp and Food for Peace programs, aided passage of the nuclear test-ban treaty and arms-control agency. In 1964, he was floor manager of the most important civil-rights legislation in our history, winning his long — often lonely — battle for equal rights.

As Vice President, he helped the Administration pilot through Congress an unprecedented flow of progressive legislation: Medicare, federal aid to elementary and secondary education, aid to higher education, war on poverty, urban programs, voting-rights protection, housing, sweeping consumer-protection programs.

Nixon—Out of office in these years but not silent. Emerged as critic of series of liberal programs passed under Kennedy and Johnson administrations. Ran for governor of California in 1962 and was defeated. Blessed Presidential candidacy of Sen. Barry Goldwater in 1964 and actively campaigned for his election.

Summary

The record shows clearly that through the years Hubert Humphrey has been consistently liberal, has himself proposed a host of important programs that went onto the books and has helped lead the fight for enactment of all liberal programs. On official COPE voting records, he has a perfect 100-percent score.

The same record shows Richard Nixon has been consistently conservative, has not been associated with any key progressive legislation except as its critic, has failed to come to grips with the major problems of the past two decades or to seek adequate solutions to them. On official COPE voting records on domestic issues he has a score of only eight "right" votes, 54 "wrong" votes.

Voting Scoreboard

Following are the comparative voting records of Hubert Humphrey and Richard Nixon on domestic issues. Votes include Nixon's House terms, Senate term and Vice Presidency, and Humphrey's Senate terms and Vice Presidency (vice presidents vote to break Senate ties). Votes include all votes carried on official COPE records plus many other key votes. "R" for "right" vote, "W" for "wrong" vote.

	Humphrey		Nixon	
	R	W	R	W
Civil Rights	29	0	2	3
Civil Service	7	0	0	0
Consumer	8	0	2	10
Education	11	0	0	1
Health	7	0	1	1
Housing	19	0	0	5
Immigration	0	0	1	1
Labor	47	0	1	9
Public Power	7	0	1	5
Small Business	3	0	0	1
Social Security	7	0	0	2
Taxes	23	0	0	11
Tidelands	4	0	0	3
Veterans	2	0	0	2
Totals	174	0	8	54

Contrast: 1968

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey has endorsed the Farm Workers' boycott of California grapes.

Nixon? On Sept. 5, asserting that the boycott was illegal, he declared:

"We have laws on the books to protect workers who wish to organize; we have a National Labor Relations Board to impartially supervise the election of collective-bargaining agents and to safeguard the rights of the organizers."

But, as the AFL-CIO Executive Council pointed out, agricultural workers are specifically excluded from coverage under the National Labor Relations Act and cannot ask the NLRB for an election. And even for workers who are covered, a boycott of struck products is not illegal.

Friend of Labor?

Wallace Fosters A Fiction

GEORGE CORLEY WALLACE, former governor of Alabama and American Independent Party candidate for President of the United States, likes to picture himself as a friend of labor.

But trade-union members who have followed Wallace's career contend that his reputation as a friend of labor is ten years out of date.

When Wallace ran for governor in 1958 he had the backing of the Alabama Labor Council, AFL-CIO. The Ku Klux Klan supported his opponent. Wallace was defeated.

"They outniggered me that time," he was quoted as saying, "but they'll never do it again."

Wallace later denied the quote, but when he ran for governor again in 1962 he made segregation his principal theme. This time Wallace had the backing of the Ku Klux Klan—and was elected.

How did Alabama's working people fare under nearly six years of Wallace stewardship?

► He gutted the unemployment-compensation bill in the 1965 session when he and his administration supported a section that penalized women when they took maternity leave.

► Under Wallace, for the first time in many years in Alabama, state agencies—notably the highway patrol—interfered with trade-union organizing efforts.

► Despite Wallace's boast about attracting new jobs and industries to Alabama, the records show that manufacturing jobs have increased faster in every other Southeastern state except Mississippi.

► Wallace's Alabama ranks 48th among the states in per-capita annual income—$900 below the average for the nation.

► Alabama's average unemployment-compensation benefit is approximately $30 a week—nearly $10 a week below the U.S. average.

► Workmen's-compensation benefits in Alabama are among the lowest in the nation, with a $44 maximum weekly payment. Alabama's workmen's-compensation law meets only one of the AFL-CIO's 21 standards for a good law.

► Old-age assistance for those not eligible for Social Security is far short of Wallace's announced goal of $100 a month. During the Wallace administration old-age benefits increased 36 cents, from $69.30 to $69.66.

► Wallace's Alabama is one of 16 states without any effective minimum-wage law.

► Teachers' salaries in Alabama are among the lowest in the nation—an average of $5,725 a year, well below the $7,296 yearly national average. Around the nation, teachers' salaries increased an average of 6.6 percent last year; in Alabama, increases averaged 1.7 percent. The state spends only $403 per student, compared with a national average of $619. One of the results of the low financial priority



of education in Alabama shows up in the teacher-student ratio. Its average of 28.1 students per teacher is the highest in the country.

To maintain his image as a friend of the working man, Wallace has been careful not to attack trade unions directly. But neither has he made any effort to win repeal of Alabama's misnamed Right-to-Work Law, which bars labor and management negotiators from discussing union-security agreements.

(Excerpted from the Machinist)

DATELINE: WASHINGTON



The Great November Question: Size Of Wallace's Vote

By WILLARD SHELTON, *Washington Guild*

THE GREAT UNKNOWN of this chaotic election campaign is the actual size of the Nov. 5 vote for third-party candidate George C. Wallace of Alabama—not the pollsters' estimated size as of September or the first and third weeks of October but in the ballots marked on Nov. 5.

A second unknown, of course, is where the Wallace strength lies and which of the major-party candidates is damaged more severely thereby. To divine this forces the Delphic oracles to view matters through what Robert Finch, a Nixon aide in 1960, correctly called "the distorted lens of the Electoral College."

Our immediate concern is how many Electoral College votes Wallace wins for himself and in what states, if any, he subtracts enough normally Republican or Democratic voters to give one of the major-party candidates an Electoral College victory he would not otherwise have gained.

Generally speaking, third-party candidates have not fared well in this country's politics. And never has a highly personalized third party survived an initial defeat and gone on to become a long-term major-party force. George Wallace's American Independent Party is pre-eminently a highly personalized one.

But minor parties historically have shown they can win on their own in a few states and have subtracted enough normally Republican or Democratic voters to affect the Electoral College results in a few other states.

Indeed, a minor-party candidate may affect results with a marginal popular vote more than a vastly better-known third-party candidate with a heavy popular vote.

Strom Thurmond in 1948 won less than three percent of the popular vote but got 39 electors. Henry Wallace had almost the same popular vote, won no electors for himself but took away 74 from Truman and gave them to Dewey.

On the other hand, Theodore Roosevelt won about 30 percent of the popular vote in 1912 as a Bull Moose candidate—more than incumbent Republican President William Howard Taft—but the Democratic candidate, Woodrow Wilson, won 435 electoral votes with an actual minority of the popular vote.

Robert M. La Follette won about 18 percent of the popular vote in 1924 but only 13 Electoral College votes, while Republican Calvin Coolidge had 382 electors.

•

GEORGE GALLUP told UPI editors in Washington that Vice President Humphrey's campaign showed parallels with Truman's race against Dewey in 1948—except for the single fact that Humphrey had as yet not exhibited the week-by-week climb in the polls that marked Truman's successful race.

There remain, it seems, three undetermined factors: the size of the Wallace vote, where he gets it and the effect of Sen. Eugene A. McCarthy's refusal as late as four weeks before the election to endorse Humphrey.

Offhand, it is difficult to believe that McCarthy would be satisfied with anything less than immediate surrender by President Johnson in Vietnam or a pledge by Humphrey that as soon as inaugurated he would surrender — plus the resignation of most of the so-called Establishment leaders of the Democratic Party that nominated Humphrey in Chicago instead of McCarthy.

The size of the Wallace vote and where it is cast should prove decisive.

Nixon recognizes this. He is battling to win disaffected Democratic votes and independents in key Northern states. He is battling Wallace personally in the "Eisenhower South" — Virginia, Florida, Texas, West Virginia and Tennessee.

Wallace told the National Press Club that the election would be settled in the Electoral College, not the House of Representatives, where it would go if no candidate wins a flat majority of 270 electors.

"It's going to be settled in the Electoral College. . . . I'm not going to turn it loose to all those House members that I don't even know who they are," he said.

Well, he has a legal right to change his mind, and after the Nov. 5 election he will know who "all those House members" are, so he won't be operating in ignorance when the electors certify their votes in December.

But he was probably stating a fact: The American Independent Party won't control many House members even indirectly, and the election would still go to either Nixon or Humphrey. But Wallace could tip the balance with the electors—if he gets enough of them — just by asking those pledged to him to vote another way.

Pension Fund Up $2 Million In Fiscal '67

The market value of assets in ANG's Commingled Pension Fund rose by almost two million dollars in fiscal 1967-68, exceeding the ten-million-dollar mark.

The assets' value as of July 31 totaled $10,170,611, up $1,936,789, or 23½ percent, according to an annual report by the fund's trustee, the Chase Manhattan Bank.

The market value of the fund's assets was $344,597 more than their initial cost.

Contributions from participating plans totaled $2,220,027, while income from interest and stock dividends amounted to $319,788. The fund paid out $49,719 to pensioners, raising the total paid during the fund's nine years to $316,524.

A Puerto Rico Guild pension plan at El Mundo joined the fund during the year, increasing its membership to 18 participating trusts covering members of 12 Guild locals and four other unions.

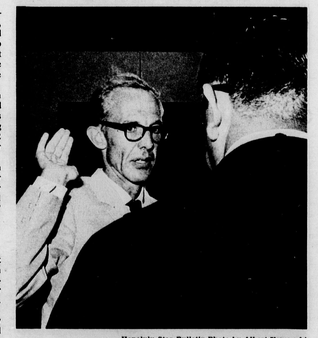
This year's ANG Convention urged Guild locals to bring their pension plan into the trust "for higher return on investments" and "lower costs of administration."

Strikeborn Paper Folds In Detroit

Detroit, Mich. — The Detroit American, last of the interim newspapers established during Detroit's nine-month newspaper strike, suspended publication Sept. 27.

The American, published by the Polish Daily News, had tried to continue after the strike. It was forced to close down because of lack of advertising, a spokesman said.

The paper, which reached a peak circulation of 185,000 during the strike, had been accused of sensationalism.



Honolulu Star-Bulletin Photo by Albert Yamauchi

Oath of Office

Hawaii Guild Treasurer Philip R. Mayer is sworn in as a member of the State Board of Education following his appointment by Gov. John A. Burns. Mayer, arts editor and drama critic of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, has been a member of the Honolulu District School Advisory Council for the past two years.

California Labor Steps Up L.A. Aid

(Continued from Page 1)

$35,000 a month to the Los Angeles unions if endorsed by all the state's AFL-CIO locals, strike-lockout leaders estimated.

The first union to vote the monthly five-cent-per-member contribution to the strike was a Los Angeles local of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters with several thousand members.

The California federation's program endorses the Los Angeles unions' boycott of the Herald-Examiner's principal advertisers (see list at the bottom of this page) and calls on:

► The U.S. Labor Department to investigate the "importation and use of professional strike-breakers."

► The Justice Department to probe the Hearst Corp.'s "monopoly practices" in merging and consolidating newspapers.

► The Internal Revenue Service to investigate "tax write-offs and the carry-back procedures used by Hearst to force U.S. taxpayers to share its losses."

► The California Labor Federation "to lend its efforts in seeking a solution to this strike without usurping the rights of the individual unions involved."

The Thrifty Drug chain, which the Los Angeles Guild said had run as much as 7½ pages of advertising a week in the Herald-Examiner, agreed to withdraw its ads after executives met with the Los Angeles Labor Coalition Committee, composed of representatives of the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor and the Automobile Workers', Teamsters', Retail Clerks' and Longshoremen's unions.

Thrifty said it would review its position at the end of the 30-day period.

Among Thrifty representatives at the meeting was Ralph Woolpert, the firm's labor counsel, who was a member of a mediation board appointed by Mayor Sam Yorty to seek an end to the strike last spring. The panel resigned, accusing the Herald-Examiner of refusing to meet or co-operate with it.

Meanwhile, the list of state labor bodies endorsing the Herald-Examiner advertiser boycott grew to 17 with the passage of resolutions by conventions in North Dakota, Iowa, Delaware, New Hampshire and Wisconsin.

The Herald-Examiner Joint Strike-Lockout Council reported an additional $14,388 in contributions and donations from conventions that had previously endorsed the advertiser boycott.

Donations of $5,000 came from the Communications Workers and the Operating Engineers and $250 from the California Stove Mounters and Appliance Workers, all emanating from the California Federation convention, while $338 came from the Oregon AFL-CIO convention and $3,800 from delegates to the Pressmen's national convention.

Guild locals last week received samples of ANG leaflets entitled "Letters can work . . . Why don't you try?" The leaflets reproduce letters from local Guild officers to a Herald-Examiner advertiser protesting its purchase of space in the struck paper and a reply from the company stating that it does not plan to advertise further in the struck paper this year.

Last week Herald-Examiner pickets were joined by a delegation from the United Farm Workers Organizing Committee protesting "lies against the Farm Workers" in a three-part series on their strike and boycott against California grape growers.

"Truth is as foreign to that paper as living on $1,800 a year is to Hearst," the Farm Workers stated in rebutting seven "Hearst lies" in the stories.

A Los Angeles Guild trial board has found five Guild members guilty of working behind the picket lines and has assessed them fines ranging from $1,415 to $7,139.

Fined were Robert B. Baur, $2,841; Archie E. Cameron, $2,506; Dorothy J. Kaiser, $4,-543; William W. Kennedy, $7,-139, and Benjamin H. Watters, $1,415.

Twenty-five newsmen traveling with Vice President Humphrey's press party signed a petition last month protesting the presence of a Los Angeles Herald-Examiner strikebreaker on the press plane.

The strikebreaker, Phil Hanna, joined the press plane in Los Angeles when Humphrey left to address the California Federation of Labor convention Sept. 25.

He reportedly left the plane ahead of schedule after the petition was circulated.

The Guild reported an additional $7,260.13 in contributions to its defense fund, including:

Bakersfield Guild	$ 30.63
Chicago Guild	225.00
Cleveland Guild	100.00
Hawaii Guild	300.00
Hazleton Guild	25.00
North Jersey Guild	50.00
Portland Guild	75.00
San Antonio Guild	50.00
San Francisco-Oakland Guild	639.50
San Jose Guild	400.00
Seattle-Tacoma Guild	1,000.00
Stockton Guild	1,600.00
Toledo Guild	100.00
Toronto Guild	1,000.00
Twin Cities Guild	1,000.00
Washington-Baltimore Guild	300.00
Wilkes-Barre Guild	100.00
Wire Service Guild	200.00
Youngstown Guild	25.00

The latest receipts bring total contributions to the local's defense fund to $94,985.24.

INVESTOR'S Information

D-4 Los Angeles Herald-Examiner ★ Monday, Oct. 7, 1968

By SAM SHULSKY

Q. — I am a widow with two young children. I 've been trading, subscribing to various investment

In buying a mutual fund your cost is the offering price, which includes the commission. When you redeem, you get the bid price, which is the bare asset

Please help me I am being held prisoner in a scab shop.

price. Again, your taxable profit is reduced.

Q. — I'm a woman of 72 who recently put $10,000 into a mutual fund from which I am withdrawing $75

The above line appeared in the middle of the investment column in the first edition of the Oct. 7 Herald-Examiner.

Wire Service Conference Backs L.A. Assessments

San Francisco, Calif. — The Western sectional conference of the Wire Service Guild last month went on record in support of continued assessments to bolster Guild strikers at the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner.

"The assessments we pay are little enough," it declared, "in a battle in which 2,000 other union men are living off those assessments through the strike fund."

The resolution pledging "continued economic and moral support" to the Herald-Examiner strikers was adopted at a two-day conference here Sept. 21 and 22.

The conference also urged Guild members to support the Los Angeles unions' boycott of the 12 leading advertisers still using the struck paper.

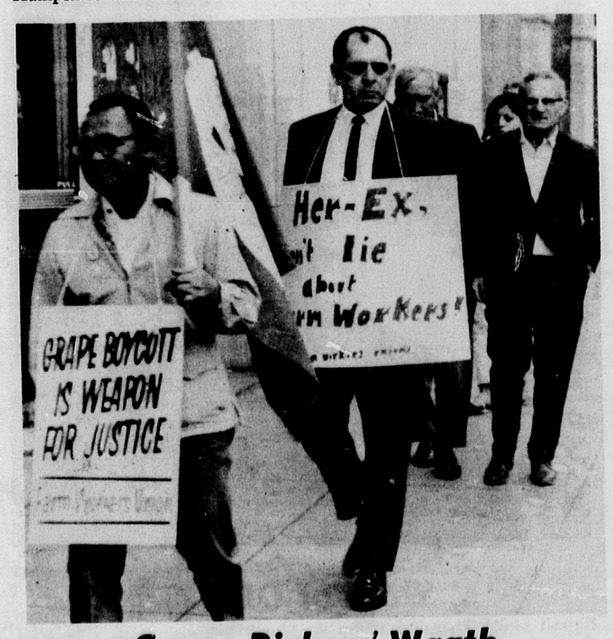
The assessment resolution declared that the Herald-Examiner strike "must be seen as having a special warning to Wire Service Guildsmen."

A Hearst victory in Los Angeles "could too readily encourage similar union-breaking attempts elsewhere," it said, and failure of the Guild to win a $200 key top minimum at the Herald-Examiner "could be dangerous warning the industry might conclude it might succeed in paying *us* less."

"Those who might wish the assessments ended—short of the strike's end—must be asked: 'What if *you* were on strike? Would you like the American Newspaper Guild to offer no financial support or withdraw it?' "

The resolution backed "continued assessments in a battle others are waging . . . in our behalf at very little comparative financial loss to the Guild."

The second resolution pledged support for the boycott to "pinch" advertisers "where it hurts — in their pocketbooks."



Grape Pickers' Wrath

Farm Workers striking for recognition in California's grape fields mount a picket line at Hearst's Los Angeles Herald-Examiner to protest a series of articles attacking their grape strike and boycott.

Wed To Guild

Los Angeles, Calif.—Hearst's fence-enclosed Herald-Examiner is nobody's idea of a honeymoon cottage, but newlywed David Zweifel, president of the Madison Guild, put it high on his honeymoon itinerary last month.

Zweifel and his bride Sandra, in California on their wedding trip, put in two hours on the Herald-Examiner picket line.

Pickets Curb Hearst Paper In Baltimore

Baltimore, Md. — Editions of Hearst's Baltimore News American were curtailed again Oct. 2 and 3 when craft unionists refused to cross picket lines set up by striking employes of the News American's broadcast stations.

Normal publication was resumed Oct. 4 after the company obtained a temporary injunction barring the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists from picketing the paper.

Employes of five craft unions refused to cross the AFTRA lines, although printers and non-Guild white-collar employes reported for work. But the chairman of the Washington-Baltimore Guild's Washington Daily News Unit was fired from his part-time job as a News American slotman when he refused to continue working.

The News American put out a single skeleton edition instead of its normal six Oct. 2 and published three the next day after obtaining the restraining order.

The order was based on a company contention that the newspaper and its broadcast stations are under separate management and that the picket lines thus constituted a secondary boycott.

The union agreed this week not to picket the News American further pending arguments on a permanent injunction Oct. 18.

Negotiations for a new contract between AFTRA and the stations were broken off Sept. 28.

Star Weekly Folds; 37 Toronto Jobs Go

Toronto, Ont. — Thirty-seven Toronto Guild jobs were lost when the Toronto Star Weekly suspended publication Sept. 28 in accordance with an announcement in July.

The jobs of 31 editorial employes and six in advertising were eliminated.

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**
- **Youngstown—Strouss-Hirshberg**
- **Hartford—G. Fox & Co. and Brown Thomson Inc.**
- **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 margarines, Kraft cheeses, and other dairy foods.

GENERAL MOTORS CORP.: All divisions, including Buick, Cadillac, Chevrolet, Oldsmobile, Pontiac, Vauxhall and Opel automobiles; A.C. spark plugs, Delco auto batteries and radios, and Frigidaire home appliances.

Farson Urges 'Watchdog' On Press Monopoly

(Continued from Page 1)

subcommittee wound up initial hearings in which government officials, newspaper-union spokesmen and representatives of small newspapers joined in vigorous opposition to the bill.

Among the witnesses was Asst. Atty. Gen. Edwin M. Zimmerman, head of the Justice Department's Antitrust Division, who said the effect of the bill would be to "inhibit the healthy development and change that competition would provide and to impose on the public monopoly pricing."

Zimmerman was joined in opposition by Paul Rand Dixon, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, who called the bill an "artificial legislative means for preserving business enterprises against the normal rigors of competition."

Farson, in urging a watchdog committee, said that "with rare exceptions the newspaper industry has received kid-glove treatment from the antitrust-enforcement agencies."

"Rumors have been rife in the industry," he said, "that should this bill be passed joint operations will be set up in additional cities like San Antonio, Fort Worth and Boston. There is also speculation that Hearst is interested in establishing a joint operation in Los Angeles with the Times-Mirror Co."

Farson said ANG "cannot see any significant changes" in the revised antitrust-exemption bill to "make it any more acceptable" than the original bill introduced last year. He explained:

"It still contains sanctions for business practices that are used to discourage or squelch competition and which are now quite properly forbidden — namely, price and rate-fixing, profit-pooling and market-splitting.

"The revised bill still would make price- and rate-fixing, profit-pooling and market-splitting part of a so-called 'joint operating arrangement' by definition.



At Antitrust Hearing

ANG Executive Vice President William J. Farson prepares to testify before the House Antitrust Subcommittee on the Newspaper Preservation Bill to exempt semimergers of "failing newspapers" from the antitrust laws. With him is Jim Cesnik, associate director of Research and Information.

"This, it seems to us, would give parties to such partial mergers practically insurmountable economic power to wield against present or potential competitors."

Farson, in voicing the Guild's skepticism about publishers' pleas that financial hardship requires anticompetitive arrangements, cited two Hearst memoranda in the subcommittee files, relating to the 1962 agreement under which Hearst's Los Angeles Herald-Express and the Los Angeles Mirror were closed down.

One, from former Examiner Publisher Franklin S. Payne to J. D. Gortakowsky, chairman of Hearst Consolidated Publications, said that Hearst should do all it could to continue publishing both the Examiner and the Herald-Express.

"If this objective could be accomplished," he declared, "I am sure the Chandlers [officers of the Times-Mirror Co.] would not only refuse to stand the tremendous increased yearly loss of the Mirror but would change their arbitrary attitude in regard to the sale of the Mirror or the two organizations' going to exclusive morning and evening fields."

The second interoffice Hearst memo said that "if Mr. Chandler is convinced of our intention to fight it out, we will have a better chance to trade with him on a division of the field."

Farson said that "the lure of monopoly profit rather than the absence of ordinary profit is often the motivating force behind consolidation."

On the other hand, he said "we have never heard of a single newspaper in the United States that has been forced into a full or partial merger, or been forced out of business, by application of the antitrust laws."

Farson reiterated the Guild's proposal that, as an alternative to antitrust exemption, a law be adopted to require that a failing newspaper be offered for sale to an outside buyer at its fair market value before it could be sold to a competitor.

Such a law, Farson said, could do much of what proponents of the present bill "purport it would do" and "would not do violence to the nation's antitrust laws in the process."

Zimmerman, testifying a week earlier, said the bill would encourage newspapers to merge with competitors or enter into anticompetitive arrangements rather than attempt to "resolve their problems on their own or seek prospective purchasers who are not direct competitors."

Zimmerman said that "we should not overstress the economic problems facing the industry," citing booming advertising and circulation figures and bright prospects for future growth.

The proposed bill, he declared, "would confer substantial economic benefits on certain publishers without any assurance of countervailing public benefit and, indeed, would minimize the incentives for newspapers to meet business difficulties by other than anticompetitive methods."

Zimmerman indicated that the Justice Department would move against other long-standing joint operating agreements if the Supreme Court upholds an order to dissolve the one in Tucson.

"I am not proud of the fact that we moved this late," he said, "but I don't think that is a reason to create an antitrust immunity."

Zimmerman emphasized that the department was not aiming at combined printing operations but at advertising and circulation agreements that involve rate-fixing or profit-pooling.

Dixon, in his testimony, said that such joint operating agreements "may be more restrictive of trade" than outright acquisition of a competing paper, since the combined assets of two papers represent a formidable barrier against new competition.

The bill was also scored by John J. Pilch, president of the International Typographical Union, who said that "predatory practices and unhealthy monopolistic operations" have evolved from some joint operating arrangements."

Pilch termed the bill "class legislation of the rankest kind."

William Loeb, publisher of the Manchester Union-Leader, denounced the bill as a step that "might destroy what little competition there is left in our industry."

When charged with monopoly, Loeb said, the newspaper industry "attempts to wrap itself in the First Amendment . . . with all the effrontery and sham of a harlot trying to hide behind a wedding gown."

"Monopoly is the main objective of newspaper owners in the United States today," Loeb charged. "In my estimation, their associations, their organizations, almost all of their thoughts are concentrated on the creation and the maintenance of monopolies in their given market.

Loeb urged a law prohibiting any newspaper from buying out a competitor or profiting from its suspension. He also urged a ban on chain ownership, newspaper ownership of broadcasting stations and restrictive practices in the sale of wire services, comics, features and mat services.

Robert M. Shaw, manager of the Minnesota Newspaper Association, said he knew of not a single paper in his state that favored passage of the bill. He charged that it was being promoted by "a small group of publishers seeking broad, vague, self-serving legislation intentionally designed to 'get them off the hook'."

And Otis Brumby, Jr., representing the Georgia Press Association, said that joint operations protected by the bill form "an economic monolith virtually impervious to competition."

J. M. Cornwell, publisher of the weekly Murray (Utah) Eagle, spoke against the bill on behalf of the National Newspaper Association, composed of small dailies and weeklies. He said the joint business operations the bill would legalize would "close the gate and pull up the drawbridge to anyone else who would like to enter the market."

And Stuart R. Paddock, Jr., publisher of a string of triweekly suburban Chicago newspapers and representative of the Newspaper Committee for a Free and Competitive Press, said the measure was nothing more than "a bill to legalize burglary, rape and outright murder."

'Labor Vendetta'

William Loeb, publisher of the Manchester Union-Leader and several other newspapers, told the House Antitrust Subcommittee last week why his papers no longer belong to the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

"We resigned from that organization," he said, "because we felt its principal business seemed to be that of conducting a sort of vendetta with the unions in the newspaper business."

Providence Guild Gains $39 In 2-Year Contract

(Continued from Page 1)

go to $202 Jan. 1 and to $207 July 1. Incentive earnings were incorporated into the minimums.

Classified salesmen, who will retain an incentive plan, will have an initial top of $181, rising to $192 Jan. 1 and $197 July 1.

The reporter top will go to $184, most of it retroactive to Jan. 1. It will reach $195 next Jan. 1 and $200 July 1.

Merit-pay differentials are retained for all editorial employes.

Other new top minimums include $214 for page editors, up $44.50; $226 for section editors, up $43.30; $214 for editorial writers, up $40.30, and $206 for copy editors, up $41.

Initial top minimums were set at $121 the first year and $129 the second for telephone solicitors, $115 and $123 for classified-ad takers, who also won an improved incentive plan, and $88 and $96 for porters.

The new union-security clause requires that all present Guild members retain membership and that seven out of 10 new employes join.

Among other gains were a maternity-leave clause and inclusion of computer programmers in Guild jurisdiction.

International Representative Ed Allen, who assisted in negotiations, paid particular tribute to officers of the Stereotypers' and Typographical unions for their help in achieving the settlement. The Guild issued daily bulletins to inform craft unionists of the bargaining situation.

Scripps To Surrender Cincinnati Monopoly

(Continued from Page 1)

to divest itself of the paper on terms that would provide such safeguards, they pointed out that under terms of the decree Scripps would be selecting the competitor for its Post & Times-Star.

The Enquirer asked that it be consulted on the disposal of Scripps's stock. The minority stockholder, Robert J. Mains, said Scripps could not be expected to "diligently seek to strengthen the Cincinnati Enquirer or . . . select as the buyer the strongest possible competitor."

The consent decree was filed in District Court Sept. 27. Trial of the government's antitrust suit had been scheduled for Oct. 1.

The Justice Department suit had charged Scripps with gaining monopoly control of Cincinnati's newspaper market by buying control of the Enquirer in 1956, then purchasing the Times-Star and merging it with the Scripps-owned Post in 1958.

Scripps issued a statement saying that the company agreed to sell the Enquirer in view of the government's "persistent opposition" to its retention and the outcome of a similar Federal Court suit in which the Los Angeles Times Mirror Co. was ordered to sell two recently acquired papers in San Bernardino.

Management of the Enquirer offered to buy the Scripps stock last May, according to the Wall Street Journal, but the bid expired before it could be accepted or rejected. The stock is currently trading at $30 a share, a price that would produce a total value of 25 million dollars for the 190,000-circulation newspaper.

Court records show that Scripps received annual dividends ranging from $134,000 to $590,000 from the Enquirer between 1956 and 1963. Last year the Enquirer netted 1.9 million dollars and paid total dividends of 1.2 million.

The Post & Times-Star, an afternoon paper, operates under a Guild contract. The morning Enquirer is non-Guild.

Sale of the Enquirer will leave Scripps-Howard with 16 papers, including Guild dailies in Denver, Washington, Cleveland, Columbus, Knoxville and Memphis.

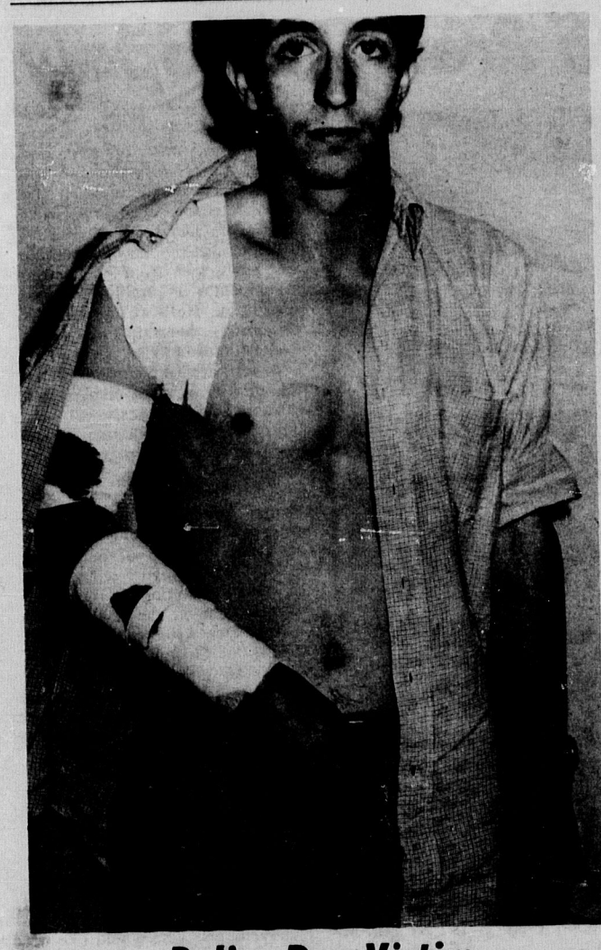
Chronicle Is Hit On TV Station

San Francisco, Calif. — The Federal Communications Commission has been asked not to renew the license of Station KRON-TV, the San Francisco Chronicle's broadcasting station, on antimonopoly grounds.

Blanche Streeter, a former San Francisco-Oakland Guild member who has filed suit to undo the 1965 merger of the Chronicle and Hearst's San Francisco Examiner, objected last month to renewal of the license Dec. 1.

She charged that the broadcasting station gives the Chronicle "an undue and monopolistic concentration of power in the communications field, with adverse competitive effects."

She said KRON profits had been used to "aid, abet and perpetuate" the Chronicle's "newly acquired monopolistic position."



Police-Dog Victim

York Guildsman Arthur J. Magida, who required 11 stitches in five parts of his right arm after being bitten by a police dog while photographing four policemen attacking a Negro youth during disorders following a high-school football game.

Police-Dog Attack On Lensman Spurs 2nd York Guild Protest

York, Pa.—York Guild President James N. Snavely demanded that State Atty. Gen. William C. Sennett act against York city officials last month after a police-dog attack on a Guildsman who photographed police scuffling with a Negro.

It was the fourth incident in less than two months involving police and York newsmen. Snavely had protested to the attorney general earlier against the arrest of three newsmen covering disorders in August.

In the latest incident, Sept. 20, Arthur J. Magida, a reporter-photographer for the York Gazette & Daily, was severely bitten the length of his right arm by a leashed police dog, then charged with disobeying a police order and resisting arrest. He was fined $50.

His arm, bitten in five places, required 11 stitches.

The incident occurred while Magida was covering disorders following a high-school football game. A short time before the attack, he reported in a signed affidavit, the policeman who subsequently arrested him had shoved him, calling him a "Commie" and "agitator."

Magida said he was photographing four policemen manhandling a Negro youth a few minutes later when the first policeman yelled "Give me that camera!" and tried to grab it. At the same time, he said, a police dog held in leash by another policeman sank its teeth into his arm.

Magida's camera was smashed during the attack. Snavely, in his letter to the attorney general, said the camera was stomped on and the film confiscated by police.

Snavely, in asking for state action, termed Sennett's reply to his request for an investigation of the August incidents "gravely inadequate." Sennett had noted that the Gazette & Daily was seeking an injunction against police interference with newsmen.

Snavely said that "elements of the city police force have openly proclaimed "the attack on Magida as a 'victory' for their demented cause against public purview of their actions."

"There is no justice," he declared, "no remedy at law which can fully restore destroyed photographs or rescind a physical assault which sprang from the most corrupt actions that can occur in any civilized, lawful society—the willful abuse of the spirit and the letter of the law by officers charged with, and allegedly in the performance of, keeping the law."

Gannett Chain Will Buy San Bernardino Dailies

San Bernardino, Calif. — Two San Bernardino papers ordered disgorged by the Los Angeles Times Mirror Co. in a landmark Federal Court antitrust decision will be sold to the rapidly growing Gannett chain.

Gannett and the Times Mirror Co. disclosed in a joint announcement Sept. 27 that Gannett had agreed in principle to purchase the San Bernardino Sun and Telegram.

The purchase price was not disclosed, but it was rumored in the neighborhood of 24 million dollars, nine million more than the Times Mirror Co. paid for the papers in 1964. Gannett said it will be paid in cash.

Some 20 publishers bid for the papers, it was reported, following Supreme Court confirmation last April of a District Court decision requiring the Times Mirror Co. to surrender them.

The court ruled that the Times Mirror Co.'s acquisition of the dailies gave it a monopoly grip on the San Bernardino market, 60 miles east of Los Angeles.

The morning Sun and the evening Telegram have a combined circulation of 78,000. The Sun Co., which owns a printing plant that produces color comics for 52 other papers, grossed 10 million dollars last year.

Terms of the sale are subject to approval by directors of both the Gannett and Times Mirror companies and must also be approved by the U.S. District Court of Central California.

Gannett President Paul Miller said the purchase price will be announced when a final contract is signed "in three or four weeks."

The acquisition will increase the Gannett Co.'s holdings to 32 newspapers in six states. It also owns nine broadcasting stations.

Quebec Paper Sold

Sherbrooke, Que.—The Toronto Telegram has sold the Sherbrooke Daily Record after 30 years. It was sold to a company headed by Ivan W. Saunders, president of the Record.

A Little Bit Of Heaven

Dallas, Tex. — Some newspapermen won't have to wait until the hereafter to get into balladeer Joe Glazer's "Heavenly Newspaper Plant" — or at least a facsimile thereof.

With or without knowledge of Glazer's millennial newspaper, where "The plant is made of marble; the presses are made of gold," the Dallas Times-Herald has undertaken to sheathe its newly expanded plant in white marble and gold — or at least gold-anodized aluminum.

Working conditions at the non-Guild Times-Herald plant, however, are still far short of those in Glazer's, where "We started to work at 11, had everything finished by noon."

N.Y. Guild Scores Police Attacks On Newsmen, Asks City To Act

New York City — The New York Guild last month demanded that city officials take steps to guarantee protection of reporters and photographers against police attacks.

The Guild's executive board and representative assembly adopted a resolution voicing their alarm at "increasing hostility directed by some members of the Police Department at accredited reporters and photographers carrying out their legitimate and constitutionally protected rights of gathering news."

Local President George McNickle and Executive Vice President Thomas J. Murphy met with New York Police Commissioner Howard Leary Oct. 9 to discuss the Guild's resolution, which was directed to both Leary and Mayor John V. Lindsay.

Leary promised that any policeman who does not comply with the department's stated policy of co-operating with the news media would be punished.

The resolution cited instances in which "some policemen have attacked newsmen and photographers and shattered their equipment."

"Such violence," it declared, "cannot be tolerated."

The resolution said Guild officers were ready to meet with both city officials and publisher representatives "to develop any program needed" to assure protection for newsmen.

Arrangements are being made for a Guild meeting with the publishers.

Only a few days after adoption of the resolution a New York Times reporter covering the Teachers' strike in the Ocean Hill-Brownsville section of Brooklyn had his notes torn from his hand and thrown to the ground by a policeman, it was reported.

The reporter, Gerald Fraser, filed a complaint with the city's police review board.

In another resolution the representative assembly called on ANG to urge all unions and other organizations to refrain from scheduling meetings and conventions in Chicago until that city "demonstrates that it will and can guarantee the freedom of the press to gather and report the news."

The Chicago resolution is scheduled to come before the International Executive Board at its quarterly meeting in Washington next week.

Guild Backs Teachers In N.Y. School Strike

New York City—New York City teachers had the support of the New York Guild in their successful fight to win the reinstatement of 110 teachers in Brooklyn's Ocean Hill - Brownsville school district last month.

The Guild's executive board and representative assembly, declaring they were "vitally concerned with the job security of all union members," urged the Ocean Hill-Brownsville school board to permit the 110 to return to work in the district.

Ten of the teachers were ousted, as "undesirable" last spring and the rest were rejected when they walked out in sympathy.

The Guild said it was taking no position on other matters in contention between the Teachers, the city and the district board, such as school decentralization.

But it affirmed that "only harm would result to our public-school program if the job security of our licensed teachers were threatened by the arbitrary decisions of administrators who happen to be in control of a section of the system at any given moment."

The Teachers' strike ended Sept. 29 with an agreement that included return of the 110 teachers to whom the district board had objected. The Board of Education this week suspended the district board and administrator for refusing to take back 83 of the teachers; the rest were voluntarily transferred to other schools.

(Continued on Page 2)

D.C. Guild Sues To Upset Firing

The Washington - Baltimore Guild filed suit in Federal Court last week to obtain the reinstatement of a dismissed Washington Daily News desk man.

Harry C. Kelly, with 5½ years' service in the job, was dismissed Sept. 30 for what management said was "lack of adequate performance." There is no arbitration of dismissals in the Guild's Daily News contract.

In addition to asking reinstatement for the desk man, the local is seeking damages for the cost and trouble of filing suit.

The Guild Reporter

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