

Guild Strikes AP After Mediation Efforts Fail

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IERC Defers Referendum Tally Pending Probe; Recount Asked

The
GUILD REPORTER



Subcommittee
To Investigate
Buffalo Vote

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

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Washington, D.C.

January 10, 1969

Guild Adds 87 In Glens Falls Election Win

Eisenberg Quits IEB Post; Buckley Won't Run Again

Glens Falls, N.Y.

The American Newspaper Guild (ANG) announced today that it had won a decisive victory in the recent election in Glens Falls, N.Y. The Guild's slate of candidates defeated the International Brotherhood of Editors (IEB) in a runoff election held on January 8. The Guild's victory was a significant blow to the IEB, which had been the dominant force in the local newspaper industry for many years. The Guild's candidates won by a margin of 87 votes, a result that was widely expected by observers. The Guild's victory was a testament to the strength of its membership and the support it has received from the community. The Guild's candidates were praised for their commitment to the public interest and their dedication to the principles of journalism. The Guild's victory was a significant step towards the establishment of a new local newspaper, which would be owned and operated by the community. The Guild's victory was a significant blow to the IEB, which had been the dominant force in the local newspaper industry for many years. The Guild's candidates won by a margin of 87 votes, a result that was widely expected by observers. The Guild's victory was a testament to the strength of its membership and the support it has received from the community. The Guild's candidates were praised for their commitment to the public interest and their dedication to the principles of journalism. The Guild's victory was a significant step towards the establishment of a new local newspaper, which would be owned and operated by the community.

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THOMAS M. BUCKLEY, JR.



JOSEPH EISENBERG

Protection Is Sought For Bay Newsmen

BULLETIN

San Francisco, Calif. — Guildsman John Feanigan, a reporter for the San Francisco Chronicle, was knocked down, beaten and arrested by a plainclothesman Jan. 8 while covering the teachers' strike at San Francisco State College.

Police said the Guildsman was pushed down by a plainclothesman who was part of the San Francisco State College police force. The Guildsman was then beaten and arrested. The Guildsman was taken to a hospital and is expected to recover. The Guildsman's lawyer is seeking damages for his client. The Guildsman's lawyer is seeking damages for his client. The Guildsman's lawyer is seeking damages for his client.

(Continued on Page 2)

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2-Year Elizabeth Pact Yields \$25 Increases

Elizabeth, N.J.

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(Continued on Page 6)

Hearst Forfeits More Ads, Scratched At Santa Anita

Los Angeles, Calif.

The American Newspaper Guild (ANG) announced today that it had won a decisive victory in the recent election in Los Angeles, Calif. The Guild's slate of candidates defeated the International Brotherhood of Editors (IEB) in a runoff election held on January 8. The Guild's victory was a significant blow to the IEB, which had been the dominant force in the local newspaper industry for many years. The Guild's candidates won by a margin of 87 votes, a result that was widely expected by observers. The Guild's victory was a testament to the strength of its membership and the support it has received from the community. The Guild's candidates were praised for their commitment to the public interest and their dedication to the principles of journalism. The Guild's victory was a significant step towards the establishment of a new local newspaper, which would be owned and operated by the community. The Guild's victory was a significant blow to the IEB, which had been the dominant force in the local newspaper industry for many years. The Guild's candidates won by a margin of 87 votes, a result that was widely expected by observers. The Guild's victory was a testament to the strength of its membership and the support it has received from the community. The Guild's candidates were praised for their commitment to the public interest and their dedication to the principles of journalism. The Guild's victory was a significant step towards the establishment of a new local newspaper, which would be owned and operated by the community.

(Continued on Page 2)



Dog Day In Peterborough

Nancy O'Higgins of the Guild is joined by George the Newfoundland on the picket line at Thomson's Peterborough Examiner.

Peterborough Boycott Backed By Leaders Of Three Parties

Peterborough, Ont. — Leaders of the Peterborough Conservative, Liberal and New Democratic Party organizations last week urged an advertising and subscription boycott of Thomson's struck Peterborough Examiner.

A statement issued by the presidents and six other leaders of the three parties said cancellation of subscriptions and withdrawal of advertising would equalize the struggle between the Thomson chain and 23 striking Guildsmen and would bring the parties together "under conditions that will encourage reasonable bargaining by both parties."

The statement pointed out that while employees have lost their pay as a result of the strike, company profits have not been affected and the Examiner is thus "not under pressure" to negotiate.

There has been no bargaining since Dec. 15, but William Dickie, Ontario's chief conservation officer, has been holding exploratory meetings with both sides.

The statement was distributed to advertisers and reader. Dec 31. It pointed out that the EX-100 unit "has chosen not to report the 'marketing developments' and that the stock has reacted in a marked upward view."

The signers included former Pennsylvanian Mayor Anne H. Holm, the second woman president of the state's League of Women Voters.

In Toronto, meanwhile, 200 student editors from across the country voted to support the Peterborough strike. Dec. 14, a national conference of the Canadian University Press, a body gathering co-operative of campus newspapers.

And an annual mock Parliament of State universities students held near Lansing, Okla., in 1963, passed a resolution of support to desegregation. Fewer of the students have taken action at the national level.

The *Journal of Dental Education* is a peer-reviewed journal of dental education. It is published by the American Dental Association. The journal is a leading source of information for dental educators and students. It covers a wide range of topics, including dental education, dental research, and dental practice. The journal is published quarterly. The *Journal of Dental Education* is a peer-reviewed journal of dental education. It is published by the American Dental Association. The journal is a leading source of information for dental educators and students. It covers a wide range of topics, including dental education, dental research, and dental practice. The journal is published quarterly.

The 1994 campaign for U.S. House of Representatives in the 11th congressional district of Tennessee was the subject of Examiners' Committee on the Media's (H. Comm. 101-100) report of congressional activities dealing with the 1994 campaign. The committee asked Donald McCurdy, a president of the Council on Labor in Congress, and David Anderson, president of the United Federation of Labor Unions, to give a meeting with the committee and discuss their observations on the campaign's labor-related coverage and the strategy support.

2-Year \$28 Hike Won At Wall Street Journal

Chicago, Ill. — General increases range up to \$33 in a new two-year contract negotiated by the Chicago Guild with the Wall Street Journal's Chicago Bureau.

The reporter top minimum is increased 8.8 to 8.18. In the second year, and the minimum for commodity editor is raised 8.00 to 8.07.

Crested increases range from \$0 retroactive to June 1 and to 75 cent June 1 to employees earning below \$100 to \$10.50 each year 1977 to 1980 and 1981. Those from \$100 to \$1,000 receive 0.001 to 0.005, while those from \$1,000 to \$2,000 receive \$10.50.

For copper-0.5% phosphorus, the yield strength of wire increased 8.5% from 8231 to 8241 MPa, but for wire 1100-0.5% phosphorus, the yield strength increased 8.18, 28, and 8.14 MPa for the 10, 20, and 40% cold-chambered conditions, respectively.

Chicago Wins \$21 Raises At Waukegan News-Sun

Waukegan, Ill. Increases of \$22 over two years in the reported tip maximum and a \$600 raise for security assistance officers have won for the Chicago Police a new contract with the *Waukegan News-Sun*.

The program that we have developed starts with the first two steps of the above sequence of steps. A variable is chosen as a pivot and the elements of the array are rearranged so that the

The Grubbs test was used to determine if the work week represented a homogeneous group.

The reporter group with a mean \$12,500 in earnings for the March 1981 and 1982 post-March 1980 earnings as starting points, in conformity with reporters in the other two categories, a \$34.75 increase to \$12,848 in the first year.

The minimum car clock stops is increased 8.14% to 8.05.

The Guild also won 50 cent increases in Sunday and night of

2 Canada Locals Seek Release Of Newsmen

Ottawa, Ont., Jan. 16.—The
Imperial Canadian Corporation
and Prime Minister Pierre Tru-
dieu have refused to accept offers
of a default on a \$100 million
bond issue that would finance
public works in the Province.

Letter with the title "I have a dream" was written by a young American, Martin Luther King, Jr., in 1963. It was a powerful expression of his vision of a better world, and the words have become a part of the American dream. The letter is a powerful statement of the author's vision of a better world, and the words have become a part of the American dream.

ANGL-Executive Vice-President William F. Larson had asked Canadian local to press for diplomatic action in accordance with a request by James Branson, general secretary of Britain's National Union of Journalists.

Bradley is president of the International Federation of Journalists, which sent Chinese Premier Chou En-lai a telegram in November protesting Gao's continued detention "under inhuman conditions" and requesting his release.

Newspaper Bill Bows In Again

A bill to provide antitrust exemption for profit-pooling, market-splitting and rate-fixing by joint newspaper operations was reintroduced in Congress on the opening day of its 91st session Jan. 3.

Dubbed the Newspaper Preservation Bill, it is identical to one that failed to pass during the last session. It was introduced by Rep. Spark M. Matsunaga of Hawaii, who sponsored the earlier bill in the House, and was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Madison Backs Student Censorship Fight

Madison, Wis. The Madison County Fair, which is prominent in the Daily Courier, is scheduled to open on the 1st of September at Madison, Wis. The fair is one of the largest in the State and is expected to attract a large number of visitors.

The Cardinals is edited by George C. Gutz, a member of the Washington-Baltimore Council who works as a communications director for the Washington Post. It is a monthly publication that is distributed free of charge.

The Guild feels freed in the press, as it dares to go beyond the usual "beat the streets" line.

The strike is a prelude to the "other" strike, the "strike" of the "S" (Solidarity) Division.

$S_{\text{max}} = 100$ and $\sigma = 10$ are used. The σ value is chosen to be 10% of the maximum value of the S function. The σ value is chosen to be 10% of the maximum value of the S function. The σ value is chosen to be 10% of the maximum value of the S function.

Figure 1 shows the typical variation of the normalized shear stress τ/τ_0 with the normalized distance y/h from the center of the channel for the case of $Re = 100$ and $Pr = 0.7$. The shear stress is zero at the center of the channel and increases to a maximum value at the walls. The maximum value of the shear stress is τ_0 at the walls. The shear stress is zero at the center of the channel and increases to a maximum value at the walls. The maximum value of the shear stress is τ_0 at the walls.



The Naked Truth

Douglas Cuthbertson, in his first bid for local office, was swept to victory as second vice president of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild with the aid of this campaign poster revealing almost all.

CBC Plea for Ruling On Quebec Rebuffed

Ottawa, Ont. — The Canada Labour Relations Board last month rejected a Canadian Broadcasting Corp. request that it change the status of Quebec newsmen to that of federal employees. The board's decision, announced in a written ruling on September 10, came after a long and bitter struggle between the CBC and the Quebec newspaper union, the Association des journalistes professionnels (AJP).

The Guild's position was stated

in October by Acting President David Jensen and was implemented the next month when a newsmen from Montreal was assigned to cover a federal provincial conference in Ottawa. Guild members refused to report for duty.

The CBC's campaign, of the Guild's Executive Board, last month, was the most intense since the union's formation in 1960. The CBC had been trying to get the union to accept a new contract that would have given it the right to assign newsmen to cover federal events.

Condemning CBC's "unilateral" actions and "everyday" actions as "arbitrary and capricious," the committee in a position paper called for an embargo on all material produced by members of the Quebec union until the CBC and the CLRB undo the "chaos" resulting from the inaction of the one and the action of the other.

The request for an embargo was conveyed to CBC Executive Vice President Laurent Picard in a letter from Unit Chairman S. Y. Flynn, who noted that the Guild had tried unavailingly to prevent the segregation of Quebec newsmen into a separate union.

Flynn scored Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's government for its sponsorship of a bill to permit similar fragmentation of other bargaining units and criticized the Labour Board for "effecting by dictat" what the bill would do by law.

The letter was sent to Picard a few days before local elections in which a slate headed by Flynn was defeated by one led by Angus McClellan, also of Toronto, in a straight 92-to-60 vote.

The Guild has been bargaining for a new contract with CBC for more than six months, with no decision among the major issues. A conciliation board hearing is scheduled for Feb. 6.

Where CREDIT Is

By DIANA DEICHELBOHRER

Feature Editor, CUNA International

WHAT'S A CREDIT UNION good for? Members of the New York Times Employees Federal Credit Union found out during the long, hard strike of late 1962 and early 1963.

During the 114 days of the strike, the Times Credit Union conducted "business as usual" in a neutral area—a hotel next to the plant—to take care of members' emergency needs. As Debits and Credits, the credit union's publication, reported:

"Four months of trial, with loan payments suspended, savings deposits virtually halted, existing deposits being withdrawn and new loans in heavy demand, taxed the resources and energies of the credit union to the limit. Yet on April 1, 1963, the credit union was stronger than ever. It had proved its durability and usefulness to the members by operating continuously and without lapse of a single day in its service."

Today the 14-year-old Times Credit Union serves the needs of almost 4,700 members, its assets have grown to over 4.4 million dollars, and its total loans to members over the years equal more than 47 million.

Times employees, of course, are not the only newspaper people who depend on a credit union to provide them with low-cost loans and a regular savings program. In the U.S. newspaper industry there are 252 credit unions with membership of almost 213,000, savings of over 87 million dollars and loans outstanding of more than 76 million. Canada has 20 newspaper credit unions.

Many of these credit unions include Guild members or were started by the Guild. In the United States and Canada there are over 1,100 credit unions that were started by union members out of a total of 27,967.

CREDIT UNIONS SERVING Guild members come in all shapes, sizes and vintages. The Capital Times Employees Credit Union in Madison is typical of newspaper credit unions that are small in size—but not in service to members.

This credit union serves members of the mechanical unions, as well as Guild members. Although the membership of 210 is still not large, it has assets of close to \$182,000, and its members have lent themselves to the 1.4 million dollars since it was organized in 1951. It is one of the first newspaper credit unions.

In size, the Chicago Newspaper Guild Federal Credit Union, organized in 1960, has over 700 members and assets of \$22,000. In Philadelphia, the Newspaper Credit Union, authorized by the Guild last year, including some non-Guild employees, has over \$20,000 in assets and 200 members. It has been operating since 1936.

One of the largest credit unions serving Guild members is the 9,700 member Detroit Newspaper Industrial Credit Union, whose manager is former ANL Executive Vice President Ralph B. Novak, past president of the Michigan Credit Union League. With over 9.2 million dollars in assets, the Detroit credit union has lent more than \$7.8 million since it was organized in 1935. It serves both Guild members and other newspaper, publishing-house, radio and television employees in Detroit.

Other large credit unions serving Guild members and other newspaper employees include the Victory Credit Union (St. Louis Post-Dispatch), the Fourth Estate Credit Union (Cleveland Press), the Forest City Credit Union (Cleveland Plain Dealer), the Stockton Record Credit Union, the Cincinnati Post & Times-Star Credit Union, the Washington Post Employees Federal Credit Union, the St. Paul Dispatch & Pioneer Press Employees Federal Credit Union, the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner Employees Federal Credit Union, the Minneapolis Star & Tribune Employees Credit Union, the Press Employees Federal Credit Union (serving the Associated Press), the Tacoma News-Tribune Employees Credit Union, the Portland Press Herald Federal Credit Union and the New York Post Employees Federal Credit Union. The Newweek Employees Credit Union serves employees of that magazine.

In Canada major newspaper credit unions include the Pacific Press Credit Union (Vancouver Sun), the Van-Pro Credit Union (Vancouver Province), Star-News Employees Toronto Credit Union (Toronto Star), the Ottawa Citizen Employees Credit Union



Volunteers

Volunteers play a key role in most credit unions. Five members of the Madison Capital Times Credit Union work on the books. From left, former Madison President Robert Meloon, a member of the credit union, and the Ottawa Newspaper Employees Credit Union (Ottawa Journal).

and the Ottawa Newspaper Employees Credit Union (Ottawa Journal).

THESE CREDIT UNIONS vary considerably in age and type of membership, but they are not the ultimate test of a credit union's worth to members is much more important. A credit union is a group of people with savings who agree to save money for their own use, each other from their pool of funds.

The common bond among credit union members is their common goal: to help each other. They help you increase your savings, pay mortgages, buy a car, and so on. They are not just help-seekers that rely on charity by their members, nor for profit.

In a credit union, only members can borrow money, elect officers, manage the union, and enjoy benefits. Deposits made by members are the only source of money for loans.

Members who wish to borrow pay a low rate (usually one percent or less a month, paid balance, or approximately 8 percent borrowed over a year's time). This rate is used to cover operating expenses, provide a fund and pay members a fair return on their loans (usually 4 1/2 percent or more). Some credit unions cut the cost of lending even further by paying interest refund on loans (frequently 10 percent).

On small, personal loans, a signature is often sufficient collateral. Larger loans, such as for automobiles, may be made with a cosigner or with up some security, like the car.

And sometimes loans pay unexpected dividends. Venita Kelly, a Guild classified-ad clerk at the St. Paul Post & Times-Star, borrowed money from a credit union to take a vacation in Europe. She came back an article entitled, "A Working Girl's Story on a Shoestring," the editor offered her a position as fashion editor, traveling to Europe on an expense account.

THE SERVICE MEMBERS get from their credit union is a far cry from the treatment borrowed from some unscrupulous commercial bank. They resort to deliberately confusing language and extra charges to sell their loans—and then the borrower's pay check to collect the loan.

Some of the abuses common in the lending field will become illegal as a result of the truth-in-lending law. Credit unions working through their state and provincial governments and through their international organizations were the only financial institutions

Due



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it Union
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mittee: Vincent Bruner of the Typographical Union, treasurer; William Schillinger of the Stereotypers, a director; Adolph Zeman of the Typographical Union, president, and ex-Guild Secretary Frank Custer, secretary.

t Union
worked for the passage of this measure from the time it was first introduced eight years ago.

Though credit unions evaluate loans on an individual basis rather than on the basis of strict collateral requirements, this doesn't mean that your money isn't safe. Nationally, defaulted loans amount to less than one-fifth of one percent of all loans granted. Credit unions have strong bonding programs, reserve funds and frequent audits and are regulated and chartered by state or federal governments.

Some newspaper credit unions like the York Dispatch Credit Union, have never had to write off a bad loan. Others, like Cleveland's Fourth State Credit Union, have had very few losses. Out of over 14 million dollars lent since 1933, only \$18 has been written off. The average for all credit unions in the United States and Canada is less than one-fifth of one percent.

Most credit unions insure both loans and savings at no additional cost to members. Loan protection insurance takes care of the insured's loan, and life-savings insurance pays an additional amount equal to savings, up to \$2,000 on a member's death (coverage may vary from state to state).

Employers are often glad to see their employees start a credit union. Garnishments, wage assignments, pay advances, emergency loans and financial counseling are reduced and even eliminated when employees have their own financial institution.

Miles McMillan, a former Guild member who is executive publisher of the Madison Capital Times, expresses well the attitude that many newspaper executives have toward credit unions. He writes:

"There has been a long history of good relations between two employee organizations and management at the Capital Times. The two groups are the Madison Newspaper Guild and the Capital Times Credit Union."

The high morale of reporters and other members of the staff of this newspaper comes from the benefits offered by both groups.

How To Organize

A potential membership of around 100 is usually recommended for a successful credit union, but to get started, as few as seven people can apply for the state or federal charter that every credit union must have by law.

More information can be obtained from CUNA International, 1617 Sherman Ave., P.O. Box 431, Madison, Wis. 53701, or the credit-union league in your state. State leagues often have representatives whom they can send to give on-the-spot assistance, at no charge, when you organize.

Justice Department Asks FCC To Curb Cheyenne Monopoly

The Justice Department, in a precedent-setting action, asked the Federal Communications Commission last week to break up a "mass-media communications monopoly" of broadcasting stations and newspapers in Cheyenne, Wyo.

The department, while conceding that no violations of the antitrust laws were involved, urged the FCC not to renew the Frontier Broadcasting Co.'s license for Station K-FBC-TV "in the public interest."

Frontier, in addition to owning Cheyenne's only television station, controls, either directly or through its principals, the city's only newspapers, the Wyoming Eagle and State Tribune, and its only AM radio station, has a franchise to operate the only community-antenna television system and holds a permit to construct the city's second FM radio station.

The department's Antitrust Division told the FCC that renewal of the television license would "perpetuate the almost total absence of competition in dissemination of local news and advertising" in Cheyenne.

A spokesman said it was the first time the department has ever intervened in a broadcasting-license renewal. Earlier this year the Antitrust Division objected to a Beaumont, Tex., television station's sale to the owner of Beaumont's only two newspapers, and the license application was abandoned.

The division, in asking the FCC to call a public hearing on the Cheyenne application, conceded that Frontier could argue that "it did not acquire other going concerns in the television or newspaper fields and that its present dominance is solely the result of its own legitimate efforts and business acumen."

"But," the division declared, "whether or not the latter is in fact the case, the point is that, at present, Frontier's monopoly control appears to be nearly complete and the commission's renewal of

its television license would extend it and help guard it from challenge."

"We don't believe it necessary to urge that Frontier has violated the antitrust laws as a basis for questioning whether the renewal of its license is in the public interest."

The division suggested that Frontier be given only a "qualified renewal" of its license to allow it "a reasonable opportunity" to dispose of the station.

Joint ownership of newspapers and broadcasting stations has been under increasing fire from the Justice Department and a minority of the FCC.

The Gannett chain has been required to disband such a combination in Rockford, Ill., by a consent decree.

Recently Commissioner Nicholas Johnson scored the commis-

sion for granting a television license in Worcester, Mass., to the State Mutual Life Insurance Co., citing "substantial interests" held by two State Mutual directors in the Worcester Telegram and Gazette. One of them, Robert V. Stoddard, chairman of the newspaper's board of directors, is a director of the John Birch Society, Johnson said.

Minneapolis Papers Sell Wichita Station

Minneapolis, Minn. — The Cowles-owned Minneapolis Star and Tribune is selling Station KTVH in Wichita, Kan., to the Oklahoma Publishing Co. for 4.4 million dollars, it was announced last month.

Part of the proceeds will be used to modernize plants of Cowles' Great Falls Tribune and Leader and Rapid City Journal.

Denver Post Seeks To Evict Newhouse

Denver, Colo. — Charging that chain-owner S. I. Newhouse is seeking to monopolize the nation's newspaper business, the Denver Post and its employees' stock trust last month moved to force surrender of Newhouse's minority stock in the Post.

The Post and trustees of the stock trust filed suit in Federal Court seeking the divestiture of Newhouse's 19-percent interest in the Post and an injunction against his purchasing any additional stock.

The suit was filed as a counter-charge to a Newhouse suit charging improper use of company funds and seeking public sale of stock held by the Post and the employees' stock trust.

The suit, filed last July, initiated the latest round in a nine-year battle by Newhouse for control of the Post.

The countersuit denying Newhouse's charge of misusing funds,

accused the chain owner of violating the Sherman and Clayton antitrust acts by absorbing competitors in the newspaper industry.

It cited his ownership of controlling or substantial interests in 22 newspapers, seven television stations, seven radio stations, 20 national magazines and the Newhouse News Service, as well as a newsprint plant and a rotogravure company.

The Post and the stock trust conceded that they have attempted to keep Newhouse from acquiring control of the Post, stating that their purpose was to assure the newspaper's continuing property. Newhouse's suit had asked the court to outlaw actions it said have prevented outsiders from acquiring control of the paper.

The Denver Guild's Post Unit went on record in 1966 in support of Publisher Helen G. Bonhills' effort to retain control.

Coexistence In Detroit

Newsmen Protest Red Blackball

Detroit, Mich. — The Detroit Press Club's refusal to admit Communist Daily World correspondent William Allan to membership has touched off a sharp controversy in the city's press corps.

Allan, an at-large member of the Detroit Guild, was blackballed by a 6-to-5 vote of the club's board of governors on the ground that he is a "propagandist."

But two groups of newsmen at the Detroit Free Press and another group at the Detroit News signed petitions urging the board to reverse its stand.

Sale Is Completed In San Bernardino

Los Angeles, Calif. — Sale of the San Bernardino Sun and Telegram to the Gannett chain under a Federal Court antitrust order was completed last week by the Los Angeles Times-Mirror Co.

The Times-Mirror Co. reported a net gain of 4.5 million dollars on sale of the papers, which it bought in 1964 for 15 million dollars. Acquisition of the San Bernardino dailies, its first on the West Coast, increases Gannett's holdings to 32 newspapers.

Neale Shine, city editor of the Free Press and a former member of the Detroit Guild executive board, led those on the club's board of governors favoring Allan's admission. Editor & Publisher reported, Jack Crellin, city editor of the News, led the opposition.

Allan, a native of Scotland, is a veteran of the Detroit press corps, having worked for a labor paper before joining the old Daily Worker in the 1930s. He was editor of the former Michigan Worker.

In one petition, a dozen Free Press newsmen threatened to resign if the press club board did not rescind its refusal to admit Allan.

Another group of Free Press newsmen signed a second petition declaring:

"Whereas the Detroit Free Press is replete with capitalist journalists, capitalist publicists, capitalist politicians and just plain capitalists;

"And whereas there is not a single publicly admitted Communist in its membership;

"And whereas we often find the present nonexchange of ponies that takes place at the

press club boring as hell.

We therefore petition the board of governors to admit William Allan.

Unfair Charges Filed By Guild In Long Beach

Los Angeles, Calif. — The Los Angeles Guild filed two unfair-labor-practice charges against the Long Beach Independent and Press-Telegram last month following management's refusal to implement agreements reached in a 1967 contract settlement.

The Guild said the company, after agreeing to a basic pension plan similar to that negotiated with craft unions plus a supplemental plan financed by employee contributions, now maintains that its pension liability is decreased by whatever benefits are paid under the supplemental plan.

The second charge arose from negotiations for a new health-and-welfare plan provided under the settlement. The company has failed to provide information on costs of the old plan.

Final Referendum Tally Deferred Pending Probe

(Continued from Page 1)

until ANG Counsel Irving Leuchter is able to be present.

Leuchter was unable to go to Buffalo yesterday because of the critical bargaining situation at Associated Press, which the Wire Service Guild struck yesterday morning.

Meanwhile, the Philadelphia Guild protested to the IERC this week against the committee's disqualification of its referendum return, an action taken because the return was not made on an official form.

Philadelphia President Oscar Teller said that the local's return contained substantially the information required by the committee and that it was the local's belief that more than one kind of official return "can be accepted by the IERC."

In addition to the Philadelphia return, the IERC at its Dec. 30 meeting disqualified returns from seven other locals either because ballots were counted before or after the date specified by election regulations, returns were postmarked after the deadline or signatures were missing from the return.

Both the Philadelphia appeal and the request for a recount will come before the committee when it reconvenes.

The recount request was made to the IERC by Fred D. Fletcher, executive secretary of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild and chairman of the Committee to Defend the Defense Fund.

Fletcher, reporting that a poll of the Defense Fund committee had produced a response overwhelmingly in favor of the request, declared that the reported



Referendum Tally

Members of the International Election and Referendum Committee check returns in ANG's assessment referendum. From left, Fred Seguin of Ottawa, Edward Gilbreth of Chicago, chairman Robert Bailey of Philadelphia, Philip Feldman of Rochester and George Holmes of New York.

referendum results "are simply too close to accept without a meticulous recount."

The Toronto and St. Louis Guild executive boards this week joined in urging the IERC to conduct a recount.

If the IERC agrees to the recount request, it would count the actual ballots sent in by all locals. At its Dec. 30 meeting it tallied only the returns made by locals, which, did the counting themselves.

Perlik, upon learning of the recount request, informed Fletcher and Thomas J. Murphy, executive vice president of the New York Guild, which initiated the referendum proposal, that all ballots and other election materials had been

placed in a safe belonging to the International Union of Electrical Workers, in whose building ANG headquarters is located.

The IERC voted three to one to defer final tabulation of the referendum results pending further investigation of the manner in which voting was conducted in Buffalo, specifically in the Courier-Express editorial department, where voters' names were written on a number of ballots before they were distributed.

Fred Seguin of Ottawa, Edward Gilbreth of Chicago and Philip Feldman of Rochester voted for the motion; it was opposed by George Holmes of New York.

Buffalo was among the locals

that seconded the New York referendum proposal, which would replace the new assessment schedule, with a present range of from \$2.75 to \$10, with the former one, ranging from \$1 to \$6.

Buffalo's unofficial return to the Guild Reporter showed 270 votes for and 75 against the proposal. But the Buffalo election committee itself challenged 50 Courier-Express editorial ballots because names had been written on them, reducing the count to 223 to 72.

Before adoption of the final IERC motion on Buffalo, Feldman sought unsuccessfully to have voting results certified for Buffalo units other than Courier-Express editorial. But successive motions to this effect were tabled by 3-2-0 votes, with committee chairman Robert Bailey of Philadelphia joining Seguin and Gilbreth in voting for and Holmes joining Feldman against.

At the outset of the Buffalo discussion Holmes protested the chairman's action in wiring Buffalo, after the initial report of irregularities, not to intermix ballots from its various units in order to preserve any chance for Buffalo votes to be tabulated.

He objected that the action was taken by "unilateral decision" on a matter he said should have

been put up to the committee, declaring that "if there was any reason to doubt the Buffalo vote, the IERC should have gone there."

Miss Bailey named herself, Gilbreth and Feldman to the subcommittee charged with pursuing the Buffalo inquiry.

The IERC declined to count 173 unopened ballots cast by New York Guild members who the local said were erroneously omitted from the list of eligible voters and whose omission it said was not detected because of illness in the local's bookkeeping department.

The action came on a three-to-two vote, with Gilbreth, Seguin and Miss Bailey voting to reject the New York request for validation of the ballots and Feldman and Holmes voting to accept it.

Miss Bailey, in a letter of explanation to the New York Guild, said the committee felt it was without power to validate the votes under the ANG Constitution.

The local, she said, had in effect unilaterally amended the voter eligibility list by allowing the 173 persons to vote, even though their ballots were not opened, instead of making "timely protest" to the IERC to certify their eligibility, as required by the constitution.

The chairman noted that numerous locals had made such protests to the committee and that the eligibility lists for 10 locals were revised accordingly. New York itself, she pointed out, was sent extra ballots when it reported receiving less than it was entitled to.

Miss Bailey said the committee also felt New York acted wrongly in unilaterally striking the names of a number of New York Times members from the eligibility lists because they were not in good standing. The ANG Constitution, she pointed out, makes no provision for a local amending the lists without IERC approval.

Holmes, at the close of the meeting, urged that the IERC make recommendations for revision of ANG referendum procedures to minimize future controversies.

Wire Service Guild Strikes AP As Last-Ditch Bargaining Fails

(Continued from Page 1)

eight days after contract expiration. Management refused to budge from a "take-it-or-leave-it" offer made five days earlier, and a federal mediator declared bargaining at an impasse.

The mediator called new talks yesterday afternoon after the strike began, but they were limited to procedural matters. The mediator was to meet separately with both sides today.

AP Guildsmen voted to authorize strike action last weekend after management presented the Guild with its sudden "take-it-or-leave-it" offer.

The Guild filed refusal-to-bargain charges against AP Jan. 6. Management filed an unfair-labor practice charge against the Guild the same day.

AP's "final" wage offer Jan. 3 would raise the top minimum for newsmen to \$43 over three years. It would eliminate section 8(a)(1) in the second year and a \$48 increase in

Class II bureaus.

The Wire Service Guild said the offer provided no additional wage increases over its original offer for the vast majority of employees and would cost the company only one percent more than the original offer.

AP offered general increases ranging from a top of \$32 down to \$15.50.

The Guild on Jan. 7 proposed a three-year agreement that would raise the minimum to \$26.4 and eliminate regional differentials immediately. Union security and a shorter work week are also at issue, with the Guild asking a 37 1/2-hour week.

Management rejected the offer, describing the Guild's proposal for a union shop as "totally unacceptable."

Perlik, in wiring strike approval to the Wire Service Guild following its announcement of a four-to-one strike vote, said that "only stubborn intransigence" can account for AP's refusal to permit some form of Guild security.

Nearly nine out of 10 AP member papers have agreed to some form of Guild security in their contracts, he said, citing new or improved union-security clauses on AP papers over the last two years in 12 cities: Bay City, Brockton, Denver, Harrisburg, New York, Pawtucket, Perth Amboy, Pittsburgh, Providence, Utica, Washington and Woonsocket.

Perlik also cited improved hour clauses at AP papers in 11 cities.

The Guild filed unfair-labor practice charges against AP on the basis of management's "take-it-or-leave-it" offer, terming it a

refusal to bargain in good faith.

AP's charges claimed the Guild "has threatened and coerced employees in the performance of their job," and has accorded "discriminatory and disparate treatment of the employees represented in the bargaining unit." The AP also charged that the Guild was not bargaining in good faith.

\$25 Won At Elizabeth Journal

(Continued from Page 1)

quired to join the Guild under a union-security clause replacing an eight-out-of-10 Guild shop.

The settlement provides a wide range of fringe improvements, including eight weeks' maternity leave for the first time and increased medical and hospitalization benefits, among them an increase in the daily hospital-room rate from \$27 to \$32.

The service requirement for a fourth week's vacation is lowered from 20 years to 18 in the second year of the contract and to 15 after that. The severance-pay ceiling is increased from 52 weeks to 60.

Night and Sunday differentials are raised from \$1.40 per shift to \$1.80, and the car-use rate is increased to a straight 12 cents a mile; it was formerly 10 cents for the first 100 miles per week and eight cents thereafter.

The Guild also won new jurisdictional language protecting it against the farming-out of circulation deliveries. The company had announced plans to farm out all newsstand and dealer deliveries to an independent contractor in a move that touched off a refusal-to-bargain charge by the Guild.

The National Labor Relations Board dismissed the charge because the company had not actually implemented the change, and management said during negotiations that it did not plan to put it into effect at present.

He objected that the action was taken by "unilateral decision" on a matter he said should have

Guild negotiators were led by Joel Jacobson, a North Jersey Guildsman who is presently director of community affairs for the United Automobile Workers' Region 9 in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Eisenberg Quits IEB; Buckley Won't Run

(Continued from Page 1)

Providence Guild President Jack M. Thompson as federal-state coordinator and picked Francis E. Doherty, former secretary-treasurer of the Providence Typographical Union, as labor director.

Eisenberg was elected to the IEB only last June to fill a seat left vacant by the resignation of Bernard Stein. Buckley, who is president of the Pawtucket Guild, has served since late 1967.

The New York executive board, in a resolution on Eisenberg's departure from the Guild, cited "historic advances" in wages, pensions and other benefits under his leadership of the Times Unit.

Eisenberg has served as unit chairman at the Times, as a vice

president of the local and as president of the Empire State District Council. He was a co-winner of ANG's 1966 Guild Service Award for local leadership.

It was under his chairmanship that the Times Unit broke through to a \$200 key top minimum and later to \$250 and set up the joint pension and scholarship funds.

Buckley has been a courthouse reporter and columnist for the Pawtucket Times for the past 18 years. He has served as local president, vice president and secretary and as president of the New England District Council.

Buckley formerly worked for the Providence Journal and Bulletin and was active in organizing the Guild's Providence Local.

On The Record

New York City—Looking for information on Associated Press strike developments?

The Wire Service Guild has initiated a special recorded telephone-message service to report on the situation. The message, which is changed as developments occur, can be heard by dialing Area Code 212, 691-5641.

The Wire Service Local asked those wanting bargaining information to call the special number rather than local officers.

Local Copy

A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

Teachers' Lesson

Strikes: 'The Start Of Professionalism'

Like newspapermen before them, teachers have until recently been categorized as "professionals" for whom unionism was not appropriate. The following column by Washington-Baltimore Guildsman Frank Getlein states the case for militant teacher unionism. Written for the Washington Star during the wave of teacher strikes that accompanied the opening of the 1967-68 school year, it is as germane today as it was a year ago.

THE TEACHING profession has been getting its knocks recently because the new academic year opened with a lot of teachers staying off the job.

These truants, it is said, have damaged their self-image and their image in the eyes of their charges, our kids. They have acted as if they were common labor, banding together in a union to seek better working conditions and better pay. What has happened to the professional-idea? What has happened to the genteel but firm schoolmasters and marmos of yesteryear?

A Washington journalist who prefers to remain anonymous got out of teaching years ago when it suddenly struck him that his employers, his colleagues and he himself never talked about pay and raises, but only about emoluments and increments. Obviously, nobody can go on strike because of his emolument and demand a bigger increment. All you can do is respectfully request and live in hope while the administrator entertains your suggestion. That's gentility, and they can give it back to Jane Austen.

As for professionalism, the current wave of teacher unrest and action is a step toward, not a step away from, true professionalism by any standards. The real professionals, in this country's view, are the doctors and the lawyers, and they wouldn't submit to the conditions, let alone the pay, of the teacher's life for a minute. In effect, these professionals go on strike every time they raise their own fees, which they do without negotiations with anyone and which you, as patient or client, find out about when the bill comes in.

Teachers began their professional lives as slaves, after all, back in Rome, and that origin has cast its own shadow upon the profession ever since. Today's demands are a great step out of the lingering slavery that all too many employers of teachers have more or less assumed to be still in force.

THE OPINION has been widely expressed that while teachers certainly are entitled to a better shake, they ought not to use the children as pawns. It's hard to see how else the point can be made.

The teachers aren't really using the children as pawns. Rather, they are taking the position with their administrators, boards of education and parent-taxpayers that the farmer took with his perfectly reasonable and co-operative mule when he fetched the beast a clout on the head with an ax-handle. "First you have to get his attention."

There is another side to the problem of the professionalism of teachers, and that is the conditions under which they work. They are required to do an awful lot of non-teaching tasks which could be done more efficiently by clerical help or custodial help. This burden, too, has got to be lifted for true professionalism to set in, just as lawyers have law clerks and secretaries, and doctors have nurses and receptionists.

The basic split taking place in the profession is not between teachers and their public but between teachers and the administrators who directly employ them and who have created many of the conditions teachers find intolerable. These include all the peripheral paperwork, but they also include the elaborate system, in many states, of compelling teachers to take endless summer classes in education rather than in the subjects they are supposed to be teaching.

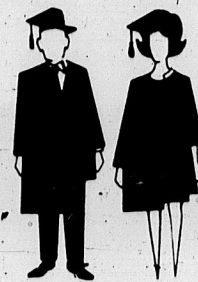
The theory has been that teaching is a thing in itself, separate from and superior to mere history, geography, English or mathematics. A self-perpetuating program of indoctrination of teachers in education courses has grown up, which allows state systems of teachers' colleges, school administrators and the older state "professional" associations to dictate the terms of the teachers' professional lives.

But all these agencies are run by and for people not really practicing the profession at all but practicing something else, called administration. Again, the situation is one that no professional in any field—medicine, law, the ministry, even journalism—would tolerate for a minute.

This year's action programs among teachers are not the end of professionalism. They may well be its beginning.

The Graduates:

Salaries Still The Hangup In Newspaper Careers



Starting salaries for newspaper reporters and advertising salesmen are going up. But journalism graduates can be excused for not noticing it.

Compared to recent starting salaries in other fields, those for newspapermen are barely off the launching pad.

The average editorial starting salary for 1967 journalism graduates with bachelor's degrees was \$109.43, according to the Newspaper Fund. The average for graduates with master's degrees was \$136.15.

But the New York Times reports that New York law firms are offering law-school graduates a starting salary of \$15,000 a year—or \$288.46 a week. That figure is some \$5,500, or \$105.76 a week, above the going rate the previous year.

The average starting pay for newspaper admen with bachelor's degrees was \$118; for those with master's degrees, it was \$130.28.

But mechanical engineers with doctor's degrees are being offered as much as \$16,500 a year—\$317.31 a week—according to U.S. News and World Report.

Weekly newspapers offered an average starting salary of \$100.91 for 1967 editorial graduates with bachelor's degrees and \$120 for those with master's degrees.

But U.S. News and World Report notes starting pay of \$10,000 a year—\$192.31 a week—for accountants.

The weeklies paid advertising graduates with bachelor's degrees an average of \$108.33.

But Stanford University reported an average starting salary of \$11,400 a year—\$219.23 a week—for its business-school graduates.

Journalism graduates, indeed, could find far greener grass in most other news and related media.

Those going into non-newspaper advertising jobs started at an average of \$124.49 with bachelor's degrees; \$171.10 with master's degrees.

according to the Newspaper Fund.

Starting salaries in public relations averaged \$119.35 and \$152.14. Beginning pay for magazine employees averaged \$113.27 and \$141.47. Television news departments were paying \$113.19 and \$150.42. And radio news pay averaged \$106.51 and \$170.

And the wire services averaged \$116.11 for beginners with bachelor's degrees and \$130 for those with master's.

The competition from nonmedia industries for journalism graduates is becoming keener. The Wall Street Journal reports that Ohio State University finds more companies seeking journalism graduates for management jobs "partly because they communicate better."

The Newspaper Fund found that 56 percent of 1967 journalism graduates failed to go to work in any of the news media—a larger percentage than ever before.

"Writing jobs as diverse as preparing verses for greeting-card firms attracted 110 men and women, one short of the total hired for radio-news and wire-service positions," the Newspaper Fund noted.

And nonwriting jobs, it added, took 150 graduates, double the number that went to work for weekly newspapers.

Noncompetitive

Starting salaries on daily and weekly newspapers are not quite the lowest in the media.

The Wall Street Journal, in an article on prison newspapers, reports that "in the best journalistic tradition, the pay is low."

At Ohio State, for example, a penal-press staffer receives 8½ cents an hour if he has two dependents; four cents if he has none.

New Bimonthly Reporting System Goes Into Effect For Guild Locals

ANG's new system of bi-monthly reports on membership status goes into effect this month.

Under rules adopted by the International Executive Board following last year's ANG Convention, locals will no longer have to submit reports each month on the status of their members.

The new system, for which the convention provided authority by amending the ANG Constitution, is designed to ease the clerical burden on both locals and ANG.

Under it, locals will return membership-status forms every

other month, starting with February. Per-capita payments will continue to be made monthly, however, with off-month remittances being paid in the same amount as the previous month's payment unless the remittance due varies sharply.

The IEB rules also provide for continuation of monthly notices to the Guild Reporter on changes of address.

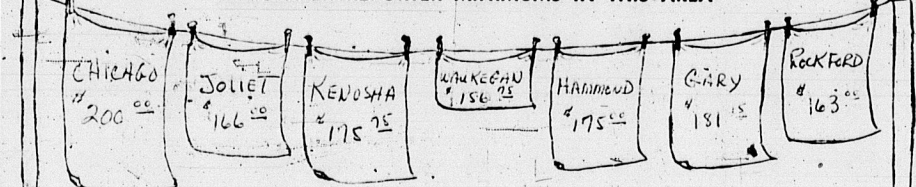
ANG Secretary-Treasurer Charles A. Perlik, Jr., in notifying locals of the new system last week, stressed the importance of

both monthly remittances and Guild Reporter changes.

Under the new system, as outlined by Perlik, locals, after sending in their membership-status reports for December, will not have to file new reports until February.

"Undoubtedly some bugs will show up," Perlik said in his letter. "You will help us iron them out as quickly as possible by letting us know what they are as soon as you come across them, and that will serve us greatly in our effort to serve you."

NEWSPAPER REPORTER MINIMUMS IN THIS AREA



'My, we are a little behind!'

The Chicago Guild found this pungent way of getting across the comparative-salary message when it launched its bargaining at the Waukegan News-Sun. For the result, see Page 3.

Editorial

Time's 'Exaggeration'

As Mark Twain said about a report of his death 70 years ago, Time magazine's recent report of the death of the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner strike was "an exaggeration."

And that's putting it mildly.

Time, in its Dec. 27 issue, ran an obituary on the Herald-Examiner strike that declared that "the strike is over—and the clear winner is George Hearst." Time said "Hearst has accomplished exactly what he set out to do: break the local unions," and it undertook to support its judgment with a series of inaccuracies and omissions that have the unions and their 2,000 striking and locked-out members still shaking their heads in disbelief.

TIME: "The paper sold about 22 percent less advertising space."

FACT: Monthly reports by Media Records Inc., the industry's ad-linage bible, show the loss to be 30.5 percent from January through November 1968, the first 11 full months of the strike. Only in December 1967 was Herald-Examiner linage within 22 percent of the corresponding prestrike month, and the strike did not begin until Dec. 15.

TIME: "Advertisements for the year slipped about seven million lines behind the year before."

FACT: Media Records reports show that Hearst lost 7,189,299 lines in the first nine months of 1968 alone, 8,028,686 in the first 10 months and nearly nine million—8,981,947—in the 11 full months from January through November.

TIME: "In all, circulation dropped from 730,000 to 540,000."

FACT: The 540,000 figure is a six-month Audit Bureau of Circulation figure that includes 2½ months of prestrike sales. Confidential reports to the striking unions from inside the plant and from present and former advertisers have confirmed the unions' estimates that circulation has been cut by at least half.

Time, after noting that "Hearst was forced to lower his ad rates," said the rates are "starting to rise again."

In fact, rate-card cuts of from 10 to 12 percent made early last month in the Herald-Examiner's national and local retail rates—the first such official cuts in the paper's history—remain in effect. And present and former advertisers report confidentially that Hearst has been making "deals" for rates far below the new reduced ones, promising adjustments based on circulation and even giving free space.

Despite this, major local retail advertisers gave Hearst only token ads compared with large sections purchased in the Los Angeles Times during the pre-Christmas season, the unions report. Even Peasey's departed from its pattern of buying equal space in the Hearst and Chandler papers, taking up to three times more space in the Times.

And the unions' measurement of Hearst's December linage indicates that it will be about 15 percent lower than that of December 1967 and nearly 35 percent lower than December 1966, the paper's most recent strike-free 12th month.

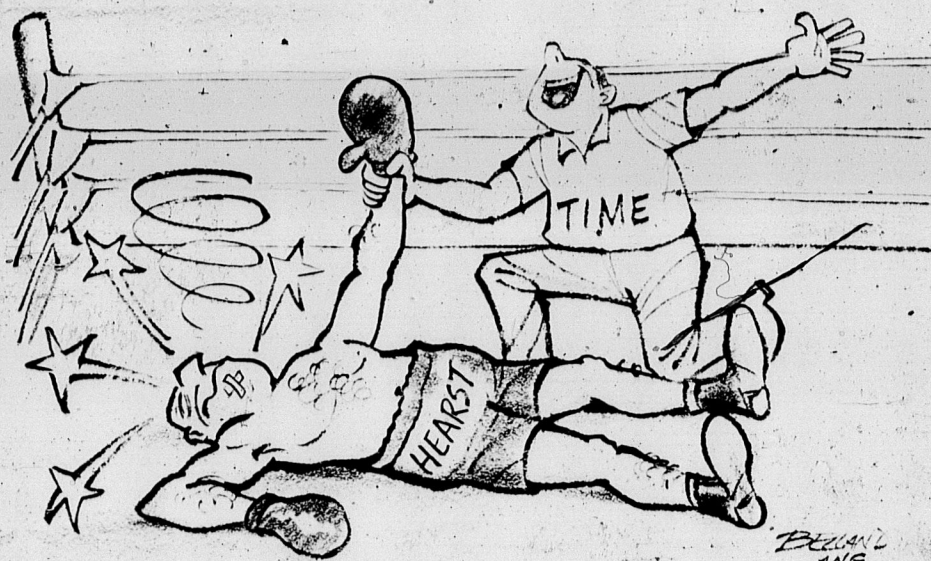
Besides its errors of commission, the Dec. 27, Time-piece contained a number of equally serious errors of omission, most notably its failure to make any mention of the Dec. 12-14 certification elections, obtained by the unions to guarantee their bargaining rights for another year; Hearst's frantic though futile efforts to halt the elections; and his challenge of every striking and locked-out employee's ballot.

As ANG President James B. Woods asked in a letter to Time, are these the actions of a man who has won a strike?

Mark Twain, again, once made the following observation, which we commend to Time:

"Get your facts first, and then you can distort them as much as you please."

'The winnah and still champeen. . . .



DATELINE: WASHINGTON

Kennedy Whip Victory Signals Major Political Change

By WILLARD SHELTON, Washington Guild



HISTORICALLY THE MOST familiar and constantly recurrent pattern of political relationships in Washington is the struggle for power and the initiative between the President and Congress. It is extremely unlikely that President-elect Nixon is not fully aware of this and of the saddle sorps Congress probably will give him.

This is not just, for him, a matter of having to deal with Democrats on Capitol Hill, although he began his own political career as a member of the Republican 80th Congress, which gave President Truman a rough ride on matters of domestic policy. The 80th Congress was highly responsible and co-operative on foreign policy: the Marshall Plan and Greek-Turkish military aid were conspicuous examples of close bipartisan co-operation.

There is no reason to think that the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services committees will flout responsibility under Nixon toward the things that a Chief Executive must spend 90 percent of his energy on—the security and stance of this nation in the world.

Besides, a Congress technically controlled by the party also holding the White House can chafe a President as savagely as one technically controlled by the opposition. President Johnson suffered from Democratic attacks on Vietnam more than from Republicans.

Republicans in the Civil War tried to take away control of both the conduct of the war and the restoration of the Union from Abraham Lincoln. The biggest Democratic congressional majorities in this century came close to ruining Franklin D. Roosevelt's second term.

But a new element was added when Sen. Edward M. Kennedy—last of this generation of the remarkable clan—decided to oust Sen. Russell Long of Louisiana as Senate Democratic whip, the number two post in the party's official hierarchy.

This changes things, all the more because Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, with a fine record as vice-presidential candidate, was considered as accurate in his candid judgment that he couldn't beat Long himself, and Ken-

ney's drive was both unexpected and belated.

Long was vulnerable for various reasons—but the Southern Old Guard, accustomed to considering the Senate its private preserve, doesn't like one of its own to be upended.

THE 36-YEAR-OLD Kennedy is, like his brothers before him, most assuredly an activist. He is also a skilled practitioner of the peculiarly inbred Senate arts—far more so than either John F. Kennedy or Robert F. Kennedy before him.

We have witnessed, therefore, a change vastly more important than the title of "majority whip" implies. The younger breed is overwhelmingly Northeasterners, Middle Border pragmatists, Southern Border pragmatists, Westerners—almost anything other than Old Guard Southerners.

The South still has powerful committee chairmen—but all are near the end of the line in a South rapidly becoming a two-party section.

So why couldn't the Democratic new breed complete the congressional revolution by forcing House Speaker John W. McCormack, 77 years old and ineffectual, to retire?

Well, the House is different because it is so big—435 members

—that it has to be ruled, and because all its members have to be re-elected every two years.

But mostly the Democratic new breed lost because the seniority system gives so many members a vested interest in preserving it. There are 31 House standing committees and 13 Appropriations subcommittees; never forget the Appropriations subcommittees, because that's where the action is and each chairman's word is equivalent to law.

A House member may be in his ninth term and still rank only third or fourth on his way to a chairmanship, but he is dreaming always of that happy eventuality. The last thing he wants to do is rock the boat.

There are easily 150 to 175 Democrats who may not think they owe John McCormack anything—but they are certain they owe something to themselves. "To get along, go along," said old Sam Rayburn.

For the record, a number of experienced young men—departmental men, Congressional staffers—who served as advance men for Humphrey-Muskie campaign speeches are now meeting in talk sessions to plan the futures of Muskie and Kennedy. They don't rule out Humphrey. They do think Nixon is a one-term President.

Rockford Unit, 2 Others Authorize Strike Action

Three more Guild units—in Cleveland, San Pedro and Rockford—have joined the list of those bargaining under strike votes.

Guild members at the Rockford Star and Register-Republic, bargaining for the first time with the papers' new Gannett ownership, voted 34 to 2 Dec. 29 to authorize strike action.

Similar authorization was granted earlier in the month by a unanimous vote at the Catholic Universe Bulletin in Cleveland and by 16 to 5 at the San Pedro News-Pilot, a unit of the Los Angeles Guild.

A federal mediator entered bargaining after the strike vote in Rockford, where the principal issues are wages and Sunday work.

The company has offered increases of \$24 over two years in key job minimums; the Guild is seeking a \$29.38 raise to reach \$200. Management, which plans to begin a Sunday paper this year, is seeking to eliminate double time for Sunday work and has rejected a Guild demand for \$10 premium pay in its place.

In San Pedro the Guild is asking the wage pattern set last year at the Long Beach Independent and Press-Telegram—\$34 at the top over three years. The company has offered \$24. Talks will be resumed Jan. 15.

At the Catholic Universe Bulletin management has offered \$19 over two years; the Guild is asking \$23.

The Guild Reporter

ELLIS T. BAKER, Editor
and
Director of Research & Information
DAVID J. EISEN, Associate Editor



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American Newspaper Guild

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