Guild Strikes Puerto Rico Paper As Company Seeks to Fire Staff



No Insurance, No Work

Members of the Puerto Rico Guild's El Imparcial Unit vote at a stop-work meeting in the paper's editorial office not to resume work until management restores health-insurance coverage discontinued when the company failed to make premium payments.

El Imparcial Shut Down By Dispute

San Juan, P.R.—One hundred and twenty Guild members at El Imparcial, first told that their health-insurance coverage had been cut off and then fired en masse, were waging an unfair-labor-practice strike against the newspaper this week.

The company, which initiated bankruptcy proceedings March 5 after demanding unsuccessfully that the Guild accept the dismissal of 62 employes out of seniority, refused to continue contractually guaranteed health coverage the next day.

Guild members voted unanimously at a stop-work meeting in the plant not to resume work until management restored the coverage. On March 9, after the strikers refused a company ultimatum to resume work, management dismissed all 136 Guild-covered employes.

It suspended publication later in the day "until further notice," locking out members of the Typographical Union.

ANG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., and Director of Field Operations J. William Blatz flew to San Juan yesterday to assist in the crisis.

From March 6 until late March 9 the strikers continued to report for their normal shifts but did not work. Then they camped outside the building until picket lines were posted following a formal strike vote the next day.

The Guild filed an unfair-labor-practice charge with the Puerto Rico Labor Relations Board last week, accusing the company of threatening to dismiss employes in violation of the contract's seniority clause. It was holding additional charges in abeyance pending the outcome of negotiations initiated March 10 with the assistance of commonwealth conciliators.

The crisis developed quickly after the company filed a threatened bankruptcy petition in U.S.

(Continued on Page 7)

Top-Level Vancouver Negotiations Fail

Vancouver, B.C.—A top-level attempt to settle the month-old Vancouver Sun and Province shutdown failed Feb. 27 when management insisted on "reparations" of more than a million dollars from union members it accuses of fostering a slowdown.

ANG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., emerged from the meeting to tell the papers' 1,100 suspended employes they should be prepared to "dig in for a long fight."

Edward Benson, vice president and general manager of the two papers, confirmed that the company is demanding that members of the Vancouver-New Westminster Guild and four craft unions surrender retroactive pay increases from Nov. 1 as partial compensation for losses the papers claim to have suffered from production slowdowns in November and February.

Last week the company filed a new damage suit against all the Vancouver locals, all of their international unions and members of the craft unions.

It seeks an injunction against the unions as well as unspecified damages for allegedly slowing production, inducing advertisers and suppliers to breach their contracts with the papers and "unlawfully picketing" the plant, presumably after the company locked its doors Feb. 15.

British Columbia Premier W. A. C. Bennett offered to arbitrate

(Continued on Page 7)

THE GUILD REPORTER

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

Vol. XXXVII, No. 5 Washington, D.C. March 13, 1970

Police Charge Hearst Guard With Assault in Shooting

Los Angeles, Calif.—Los Angeles District Atty. Evelle J. Younger filed a felony charge against Herald-Examiner guard James L. Brooks last week, charging him with "assault with a deadly weapon" against a locked-out pressman.

The pressman, Robert Vail, was discharged from the Los Angeles County-U.S.C. Medical Center Feb. 26 after being treated for a gunshot wound inflicted by Brooks three days earlier at a Herald-Examiner parking lot.

The bullet passed through Vail's right lung but did not injure any other organs.

Brooks, police said, told them his .38-caliber service revolver discharged accidentally after he struck Vail on the head with the gun barrel.

Vail and two other pressmen who were with him said the beating and shooting occurred after a verbal exchange between Vail and Brooks as the trio passed the parking-lot gate en route home from a union meeting. They said Brooks challenged Vail to enter the lot to settle their differences but that Vail declined, citing the fact that Brooks was armed.

(Continued on Page 6)



Shooting Victim

Robert Vail, locked-out pressman shot by a Los Angeles Herald-Examiner guard, in his bed at Los Angeles County-U.S.C. Medical Center. Spot in center of his chest is the bullet wound; streak across the forehead is the cut inflicted by the guard's pistol barrel, requiring eight stitches. With Vail are Mike Mulcahy, left, Pressman's Local vice president, and pressman Ted West.

San Pedro Lensman Vetoes Film Assignments for FBI

San Pedro, Calif.—The Los Angeles Guild this week protested a dismissal warning issued to a San Pedro News-Pilot photographer who served notice that he would refuse to develop film intended for the Federal Bureau of Investigation or Los Angeles police.

Privilege Bill Introduced . . . P. 3

Dick Pattison, coadministrative officer of the local, sent the protest after the company told Guildsman Robert O. Douglas that he faced dismissal should he refuse any assignment.

Douglas took his stand after finding that two rolls of film he had been told to develop contained pictures of San Pedro anti-war demonstrators taken by Managing Editor Robert F. Beck.

He noted in a letter to Beck that the editor previously told staffers he had taken pictures of November Moratorium marchers

(Continued on Page 7)



Labor Tribute

Antony Mazzolini, a member of the Cleveland Guild executive board, receives a plaque from the Cleveland AFL-CIO Federation of Labor in recognition of "22 years of accurate, honest, impartial and fair reporting as labor editor of the Cleveland Press." From left, Sebastian Lupica, federation secretary; Mazzolini, Mrs. Mazzolini and Patrick O'Malley, federation president. Mazzolini, who also received an engraved watch and a standing ovation, has been reassigned to the federal beat.

Canadian Wire Service Accused Of Exerting Monopoly Influence

Ottawa, Ont.—The Canadian Press is like a private club that discriminates against new members, a Quebec publishing company told the Special Senate Committee on the Mass Media last month.

Quebecor Inc. said that the wire service charged it "impossible" fees when it sought to establish a new daily in Montreal in 1964 a few days after the start of a strike against La Presse, Quebec's biggest daily and a Canadian Press subscriber.

Quebecor said CP was acting "like a very select private club which does not refuse members but renders admission so inaccessible that without appearing to do so they discriminate in their selection."

The brief urged that the Government encourage new papers by granting them a three-year tax holiday.

Following Quebecor's brief to the committee a Canadian Press spokesman said that the wire service had an entrance fee in 1964 of twice the average yearly cost for news service in the city involved. But he said it has since eliminated the fee in favor of a system under which charges to new papers are reduced by five percent a year until a maximum 25 percent discount for long-term subscribers is reached.

The Canadian Press was assailed as a monopoly by the National Farmers Union, which said it gave existing newspapers a powerful potential instrument for shutting out new competitors.

The union scored local newspaper monopolies, stating that papers without competition are unlikely to spend more on editorial content because they stand to gain little in circulation.

Calling for a press agency to serve as a public watchdog, the union declared that taking the press's word that it can be relied upon to safeguard press freedom is "a little like appointing the company treasurer to do the annual audit."

Formation of a press council to monitor newspapers was urged by Hugh McCullum, president of the Canadian Church Press. He urged the establishment of a council "with teeth"—the power to impose stiff fines or cut off wire services to enforce its rulings.

McCullum's testimony was supplemented by a brief from Rev. A. C. Forrest, editor of the United Church Observer, who complained about the press's religious coverage.

"If not an atheist," he said, "the most inexperienced reporter or someone being prepared for retirement or a temporarily dry alcoholic seems to be given the church beat."

The formation of press councils was also supported by Gelco Enterprises, owner of La Presse. It advocated regional councils free of government influence and with membership voluntary.

Paul Desmarais, president of Gelco and top executive of the Power Corp. of Canada, an industrial conglomerate, said his newspapers give as good a return as his other investments "and sometimes better." He said more than 10 percent was a reasonable profit on investment.

Dalton Camp, a political columnist and former Conservative Party president, testified against government efforts to curb newspaper monopoly.

"If men are allowed to own more than one newspaper," he said, "they must be allowed to own them wherever they wish to acquire them."

Dick Beddoes, currently a sports columnist for the Toronto Globe & Mail and formerly a staffer of the Vancouver Province, testified that the Province had become "a shadow" of its former self since it entered into a joint operating agreement with the Vancouver Sun.

Pressmen Will Vote On Baltimore Pact

Baltimore, Md.—The Baltimore Typographical Union ratified a three-year agreement with the struck Baltimore Sunpapers and News American March 7, and striking Pressmen were scheduled to vote on a new offer today.

The printers accepted $48 over three years after rejecting a slightly inferior proposal a week earlier. Leaders of the Pressmen's Union, which resumed bargaining the day after ratification of the printers' settlement, are urging rejection of the new company offer.

The new offer provides a three-year contract with increases totaling $50, plus an improved health and welfare plan similar to that negotiated by the Washington Pressmen earlier this year. It is worth $27.50 more than the present plan.

Members of the Typographical Union, the Washington-Baltimore Guild and other unions are continuing to honor the Pressmen's picket lines. The International Mailers' Union is also on strike.

The printers' settlement, ratified 389 to 141, provides a $47 wage increase over three years and an additional dollar for pensions.

It was the same settlement rejected earlier except that medical-insurance improvements will come in the second year of the contract instead of the third. The revised terms were negotiated after the printers voted 223 to 218 to reject the original settlement March 1.

The publishers' final offer when talks with the Pressmen were broken off Feb. 28 was based on the same money accepted by the printers.

The Cold War

Baltimore, Md. — Locked-out Los Angeles Herald-Examiner Pressman John Sullivan, who is used to picketing in the balmy climate of Southern California, had to buy a whole new winter wardrobe when he joined the Pressmen's picket lines in Baltimore.

Sullivan, who saw snow for the first time when he joined the Baltimore strikers, had to buy long thermal underwear, fur-lined boots, lined gloves, a muffler, a seaman's cap, heavy socks, a rain cape and a hood.

Sullivan and locked-out Los Angeles printer Peter Toscano spent two weeks in Baltimore on a "goodwill mission."

Additional contributions to the Guild's strike fund totaled $470. Recent donations include:

San Antonio Guild	$50
Boston Guild	100
Portland Guild	50
San Francisco-Oakland Guild	100
St. Louis Guild	250
Toledo Guild	50
Hawaii Guild	50
North Jersey Guild	20
Denver Guild	100

Recent contributions bring the strike total to $4,009.

Washington-Baltimore Guild President Llewellyn King last week issued a new fund appeal to Guild locals, stating that the strikers' "situation is urgent and your help is essential."

IUD Lends $150,000 To Aid Defense Fund

The AFL-CIO's Industrial Union Department last week extended a $150,000 loan to ANG's International Defense Fund, faced with depletion by disputes in Los Angeles, Baltimore and Vancouver.

The interest-free loan will assure continued benefit payments to Guild members in all three cities at least through April, according to ANG Secretary-Treasurer Robert M. Crocker.

IUD executive-board members approved the loan after ANG said the Defense Fund would be without liquid assets by the end of March at the current rate of benefit payments. The loan is interest-free and repayable at the rate of $10,000 a month at a mutually agreeable time.

"We are happy to be of some help in this hour of your difficulties," wrote IUD Administrative Director Jacob Clayman in transmitting the loan. "You sure have a tough industry to bargain with."

Last year the Guild borrowed $100,000 from the AFL-CIO itself to replenish the Defense Fund. It has paid back $20,000.

The Defense Fund had approximately $160,000 in available funds at the end of February, Crocker said. Assessments and per-capita payments are expected to provide an additional $155,000 in March, he said, but payments to Los Angeles, Baltimore and Vancouver will consume more than $300,000 if all three disputes continue.

The Defense Fund has $338,000 in additional assets, but $71,000 is in stocks and $267,000 in loans receivable from locals, including $190,000 owed by the Los Angeles Guild.

Crocker last week sent local treasurers a questionnaire on behalf of ANG's special Strike Finance Committee. The committee asked that the questionnaire be circulated to obtain information to help in its task of devising long-term strike-finance policy.

The questionnaire covers local dues structures, finances and defense funds. It also asks for suggestions on revising dues, assessments or benefits to help meet strike-finance needs.

The committee was established at the direction of last year's ANG convention with instructions to report its findings before this year's convention in June.

Hollywood Citizen News Suspends Valley Times

Hollywood, Calif.—The Hollywood Citizen News ceased publication of its afternoon Valley Times March 7, absorbing the Times's six Guild members into the Citizen News.

At the same time the Citizen News discontinued its morning edition and shifted to an afternoon daily.

Employes were informed of the change at a staff conference a day before the Times was discontinued.

No reasons were given for the shutdown, and no announcement was made in either paper prior to the closing. But management has complained of financial difficulties in the past.

The Los Angeles Guild agreed to a moratorium on bargaining when its contract ran out in 1967, to help the company extricate itself from its difficulties. The company opened its books to the Guild during negotiations to support its claim of hardship.

A two-year contract concluded last September provided a $14.25 increase in the reporter top minimum, raising it to $179.05.

The Citizen News is owned by the Great Western Publishing Co., headed by Lamont Dupont Copeland.

Providence Increases Dues for Bargaining

Providence, R.I.—The Providence Guild voted by 125 to 55 last month to increase membership dues to 1½ percent of base pay in order to get its operations back in the black for a stepped-up schedule of contract negotiations with the Providence Journal and Bulletin.

Providence dues had been 25 cents a month above the ANG Model Dues Schedule of five percent of weekly earnings per month.

Providence Guild President Thomas D. Stevens noted that the Guild's current deficit is almost exactly the amount of addition money it would collect if it had a full Guild shop with no free riders.

Money Is Seen Defense Need

New York City—New York Guild Executive Vice President Thomas J. Murphy says Guildsmen should look at the problem of strike financing and assessments "more constructively."

"The publishers think of money as a source of strength," Murphy told a New York representative-assembly meeting last month, "and they do not hesitate to spend it in fighting us. We have to have equal strength, and we must be willing to spend money for it."

Murphy is a member of a special ANG interim committee on strike finances.

Printed in U.S.A. Second-class postage paid in Washington, D.C., and at additional mailing offices. Issued twice monthly at 1126 16th Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Subscription, $5 a year.

22 Congressmen Introduce Privilege Bill

Twenty-two congressmen last week introduced a bill to protect newsmen from forced disclosure of their sources and asked Rep. Emanuel Celler's House Judiciary Committee to hold immediate hearings on it.

The bill, named the Newsmen's Privilege Act, was introduced under the leadership of Rep. Richard L. Ottinger of New York. A companion bill was introduced in the Senate by Sen. Thomas McIntyre of New Hampshire.

The congressmen, in asking Celler for hearings, declared that "actions of some government officials have raised a serious threat to the free and uninhibited functioning of the American press and to the First Amendment guarantees on which its independence is based."

They asked that Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell and members of the Federal Communications Commission, congressmen and representatives of the news media be asked to testify at the hearings.

Meanwhile the New York Guild's Time Inc. Unit submitted a series of resolutions to the local, asking that the job security of employes who refuse to turn over subpenaed information be protected by contract, that management be required not to release any information without the consent of those who obtained it, and that the Guild provide counsel and financial aid to any employe whose files have been turned over to the government without his consent.

The unit asked that a local membership meeting be held on the subject.

In Washington last weekend, 13 newspaper, magazine and broadcast newsmen announced the formation of a Reporters' Committee on Freedom of the Press to defend the rights of newsmen faced with government subpenas.

The committee will sponsor a study of reporters' legal rights in this area and will provide legal information and assistance to newsmen through a national clearinghouse to be set up at Georgetown University's Institute of Criminal Law and Procedure.

The committee said that "the practical effect" of court-ordered testimony by newsmen "is to destroy whatever trust newsmen have developed among sources who can provide information not otherwise available to the general public."

Members include four Guildsmen: Barry Kalb of the Washington Star, Fred P. Graham and John Kifner of the New York Times, and Robert Maynard of the Washington Post.

Mitchell, whose Justice Department subpenas for newsmen's raw data touched off nationwide protests, has begun a series of meetings with news-media executives on the problem. One source said the meetings were cordial but had not significantly reduced the differences over what information the media should be forced to surrender.

The New York Times quoted several anonymous Justice Department attorneys as disagreeing with Mitchell's contention that the subpenas were the result of "a breakdown in the established pattern of presubpena negotiations." They said the department has been issuing such subpenas for years.

The Ottinger-McIntyre bills would protect newsmen from having to divulge confidential information or sources before any branch of the federal government.

There are four exceptions: information already made public by the person claiming the privilege, disclosure of the source of defamatory information in a libel suit where the defense is based on that source, the source of information on a proceeding, such as that of a grand jury, that is legally required to remain secret, and information that a court deems necessary to prevent espionage, foreign aggression or a threat to human life.

Ottinger, in announcing the bill, said it was necessary to protect newsmen from "government intimidation and coercion" and to counter the threats of "repressive elements in the Nixon Administration."

McIntyre, in joining him, said the attempt to gain access to newsmen's notes and memoranda would discourage journalists' use of confidential sources and "silence those thousands of Americans who have learned that a free press is a guarantor of liberties."

Previous newsmen's-privilege bills have died in congressional judiciary committees without hearings, and cosponsorship of the present bill by 22 congressmen was seen as a step to avoid a similar fate.

The sponsors—20 Democrats and two Republicans—include Lionel Van Deerlin of California, a former president of the San Diego Guild; Daniel E. Button of New York, former executive editor of the Albany Times-Union and Knickerbocker News; Allard Lowenstein of New York, Claude Pepper of Florida, and John Conyers, Jr., of Michigan.

In Michigan, meanwhile, State Sen. Sander M. Levin announced he would introduce a state privilege bill. It would allow newsmen to refuse to disclose confidential sources without risking contempt citations.

Levin said Mitchell's "subpena-first, talk-later policy" was an attempt to "undermine the power of the press to secure information for the public good by making news reporters, in effect, agents of the Justice Department."

A similar bill has been introduced in the New York Legislature. But in Maryland Thomas Hunter Lowe, speaker of the House of Delegates, introduced a bill that would require newsmen to reveal their sources if ordered to by a judge or officers of the Legislature.

Meanwhile, Dean Burch, President Nixon's appointee as chairman of the FCC, said reporters' notes and unused television film should be exempt from court subpenas.

Appearing on the American Broadcasting Co.'s "Issues and Answers" program, he declared that "reporters go out and create their own product . . . and it should not be subject to official process in the normal instance."

In Chicago, the editors of Field's Sun-Times and Daily News called for guidelines under which any request for a subpena of newspaper material would come before a judge, with the newspaper involved having an opportunity to oppose it.

And in California, the Stanford Daily at Stanford University announced a policy of destroying the negatives of any of its pictures that might be used in trials of civil protestors.

Bentley Joins Media Critics

Federal Maritime Commissioner Helen Delich Bentley, whose appointment was opposed by the Washington-Baltimore Guild because she crossed Guild picket lines as a reporter during the 1965 Baltimore Sunpapers strike, is the latest Administration spokesman to denounce the news media.

Addressing the Maryland-Delaware-D.C. Press Association last month, she said that extended coverage of riots and "statements of malcontents" is creating national "dissension and cleavage."

Citing widespread coverage of the Chicago conspiracy trial, she questioned whether journalists are "merely serving as the dupes of those who would destroy this nation."

Unfair Competition by Chattanooga Times Barred

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Chattanooga Times, which dropped its evening Post Feb. 25 rather than fight a federal antitrust suit, is barred by a consent decree from re-establishing it as an instrument to force the rival Chattanooga News-Free Press out of business.

Terms of the decree enjoin the Times for three years from publishing a re-established evening paper at a loss caused by lower advertising or circulation rates than those of the News-Free Press.

The Times is enjoined for 13 years from "intentionally operating any daily newspaper in Chattanooga below cost for the purpose, or with the probable effect, of eliminating a competing daily newspaper."

The Justice Department accused the Times of "intentional below-cost operations" resulting in a loss of seven million dollars over a three-year period. The Post, it said, was sustained by advances of six million dollars from the Ochs Trust, a majority stockholder in both the Chattanooga Times and the New York Times.

The Government charged the Times and Post with setting unreasonably low advertising and circulation rates, forcing combination sales of classified advertising and selling combined ads for less than the rate for an ad in one paper.

These practices, it charged, forced the News-Free Press to operate at a loss and placed its future publication in jeopardy.

Terms of the decree enjoin the Times itself from operating at below cost for a three-year period unless it revises its advertising and circulation rates so as not to substantially undercut those of the News-Free Press.

The morning Times and the evening News-Free Press were published under a joint operating agreement from 1942 to 1966. At that time Roy McDonald, publisher of the News-Free Press, terminated the arrangement, contending that "the so-called economies of a joint operation were being frittered away."

The Times promptly set up the evening Post, according to the Justice Department "for the sole purpose of eliminating the Free Press as a competitor."

Times President Ruth Sulzberger Golden, while denying the charge, said the company decided to discontinue the Post because its only alternative was "lengthy and expensive litigation" in which even victory after four or five years would be "hollow and destructive."

She said terms of the government's consent decree would make it impractical to continue publishing the Post.

Both Times and Post editorial employes were covered by a contract with the Chattanooga Guild. Management said that all 21 full-time Post editorial employes would be absorbed by the Times, but part-timers are being dismissed.

The Justice Department began investigating the Chattanooga situation after McDonald complained to the Senate Antitrust Subcommittee in 1967. Declaring that the Times and Post were setting combined ad rates at whatever rate the News-Free Press charged, he said:

"I think they have no other purpose than either to force me back into the joint arrangement or destroy me."

New Suit Hits Tucson Dailies

Tucson, Ariz. — The defunct Tucson American has filed a four-million-dollar damage suit charging the city's two remaining dailies with monopolistic practices that drove it out of business.

The suit is directed at the Tucson Citizen and the Arizona Daily Star, which have been found guilty of monopolistic practices in Federal Court and ordered to sever their single ownership and modify their joint operating arrangement.

The American is seeking triple damages. It was founded in 1965 by former State Sen. Evan Mecham and folded in 1967.

Boston Guild Rejoins New England Council

Providence, R.I.—The Boston Guild reaffiliated with the New England District Council March 7 and 8 following a two-year absence.

The council picked Boston as the host local for its May 16-17 meeting, which will feature an ANG regional training institute.

The council re-elected Donald E. MacLean of Providence as president and Leonard Levin of Providence as secretary-treasurer.



Guildsman for Life

A plaque awarding life-membership status in the Rockford Guild is presented by Local President Daniel DiLeo to Herman G. Nelson on his retirement after 43½ years with Rockford Newspapers. At right is Nelson's wife, Margaret. Nelson, a founder of the local, recalled that the union was organized in the apartment of his brother, C. H. Nelson, now the papers' editor, after the company deprived employes of their vacations in 1933. The lost vacations were quickly restored.

THE SHORT OF IT

Incoming and Outgoing Males

Canadian members of Parliament ignored a plea that they boycott a National Press Club reception because of the club's ban on women, but former Prime Minister John Diefenbaker has resigned his honorary membership.

Most New Democrats heeded New Democrat Stanley Knowles's plea that they stay away from the party, but two, including former Vancouver-New Westminster Guildsman Barry Mather, joined other MPs who attended.

Diefenbaker publicly turned in his honorary Press Club card at a Westboro (Ont.) Kiwanis Club meeting, declaring that the club "goes ahead without my being a member."

And the Press Club's ball last month was picketed by 90 protestors, including Knowles, Grace MacInnis, Parliament's only woman member, and reporters from the Parliamentary press gallery. Read one of their signs: "Boys, try girls; they're wonderful."

No Battle to Fight

A U.S. District Court action has made moot the Chicago Guild's proposed "friend-of-the-court" brief on behalf of an attorney cited for violating a court order forbidding lawyers from explaining legal actions to the news media.

A panel of judges reprimanded the attorney, Frank W. Oliver, but did not disbar him, leaving him with no avenue of appeal. The Guild had charged that the action against Oliver affected the rights of newsmen throughout the country.

All Around the Town

The New York Guild has moved to arbitrate the dismissal of 12 employes of Radio Free Europe on the ground that it violated a clause barring discharges resulting from the signing of a new contract. The 12 were dropped two months after contract signing when management discontinued its magazine East Europe; their salaries totaled the amount of pay raises in the contract. . . . The Guild and the New York Times have worked out an agreement guaranteeing no dismissals or salary cuts for six employes of radio station WQXR whose jobs are being eliminated. The employes will have their choice of switching to jobs in the Times newsroom or quitting with severance pay. . . . A dispute that at one time threatened to result in strike action has been peacefully resolved, and the New York Post is berthed in its new headquarters in the old Journal-American building. The Post Guild unit, which had strenuously objected to company plans to move before dangerous conditions were corrected, assented to the switch after they were.

Contracts With the Mafia?

U.S. Atty. Frederick B. Lacey thinks newspaper salaries are so low they open newsmen to the temptation of selling themselves to the Mafia.

Lacey told the New Jersey Chapter of Sigma Delta Chi that "it would be surprising if the mob had not tried to distort news by alliances with underpaid reporters or had not tried to get to inside men, like rewritemen or even editors."

N.Y. AP Staffers Write 'Dear John:'

Employes at the Associated Press's world headquarters in New York have appealed to Mayor John V. Lindsay to help them rid the office of fire hazards and faulty ventilation. They asked him to prod fire and sanitary inspectors, citing an accumulation of "junk" in corridors they said could lead to tragedy in the event of a fire.

In Atlanta, meanwhile, a Health Department inspection requested by the Wire Service Guild and the United Telegraph Workers produced a finding that noise in the United Press International bureau is above the nuisance level and approaching that at which hearing may be damaged. The two unions have requested a meeting with management on the problem.

Distribution Revolution?

Home Facsimile Paper Patented

Poughkeepsie, N.Y.—A facsimile-transmission system that would send full-size newspapers rolling out of home receiving sets has been patented by a Poughkeepsie newspaper distributor.

Jerome Regunberg, president of the Queen City News Co., predicts that the system will virtually eliminate the printing and distribution of newspapers. He hopes to have a prototype ready by early next year and have the system on the market by 1972.

The system, as outlined by Regunberg to Editor & Publisher magazine, represents a considerable advance over a facsimile newspaper currently being beamed into Japanese homes on an experimental basis by the Tokyo newspaper Asahi Shimbun.

The Japanese system reproduces a 12½-by-18-inch newspaper page on electrostatic recording paper in five minutes. The system patented by Regunberg would transmit full-size newspaper pages and print them out at the rate of six seconds each on newsprint stored beneath the receiver.

Regunberg says the facsimile newspaper would resemble the present product in every way except that reproduction quality would be far higher.

The subscriber would have a choice of six newspapers—one on each of six channels. Two other channels would be available for magazine transmission, one for books and one for other information. The receiver would be able to cut and bind pages, and a slick-paper effect could be achieved for magazines by a special spray.

One unsolved problem, Regunberg admits, is where to store the large quantities of newsprint that would be required. He is seeking a lighter but stronger newsprint or newsprint substitute.

The inventor estimates that receiving sets would cost from $300 to $400, and subscribers would be billed additionally for each publication they called up. Regunberg suggested that publishers, who he says would save 60 percent of their publishing costs, 90 percent of their distribution costs and 75 to 80 percent of their capitalization costs, might be willing to absorb all or part of the receivers' cost.

Publishers would also have more money to spend on their editorial and advertising departments, he says.

Under the facsimile system, pasted-up pages would be read by a television scanner and the image stored in a computer for later call-up by subscribers. Regunberg says subscribers will be able to call up newspapers published anywhere in the world.

At least one major metropolitan paper has voiced an interest in development of the system, says Regunberg, who has dubbed it Unifor (for Universal Information).

And the Newspaper Committee for Cablevision has cited the prospective development of facsimile transmission "or a more sophisticated method" of distribution through cable television as a major reason for the Federal Communications Commission to reject a Justice Department recommendation that newspapers be barred from CATV.

UPI to Computerize Wire Editing, Filing; No Guild Job Losses Seen

New York City—United Press International plans to computerize the editing and filing of domestic and foreign wires in from two to three years, the Wire Service Guild was told last month.

James F. Darr, UPI's general manager of communications, said no jobs would be eliminated in the Guild's jurisdiction but that from 23 to 30 telegraphers' jobs would be abolished.

As outlined by Darr, the plan calls for feeding all national and foreign wires into a computer. The computer will deliver a readout containing a slug line, the first paragraph of the story and its length to a teletype monitor at all New York UPI desks.

Deskmen will select the story they want by signaling the computer, which will flash it to them on a video screen. Corrections will be made by a typewriter attached to the video set; stories that require rewriting can be fed back into the computer.

Wire filers will also use a video tube for filing the story, giving it an order number controlling the sequence in which the computer will feed it onto national wires.

UPI said it expects to have a demonstration program for the system available within four months. The demonstration will give staff members an opportunity to suggest changes.

UPI has also notified the Guild that it plans to install its own computerized stock-market report this summer, replacing a computerized report supplied by an outside firm. There will be no additional work load on Guild-covered employes, UPI said, nor any change in their number.

ANG Issues Convention Call

The official call for ANG's 1970 Convention June 22 through 26 went out to Guild locals last week. The convention will be held at the Washington Plaza Hotel in Seattle.

Secretary-Treasurer Robert M. Crocker, in issuing the call, asked that delegates' credentials and registration fees of $30 per delegate or alternate be sent to ANG headquarters by June 12.

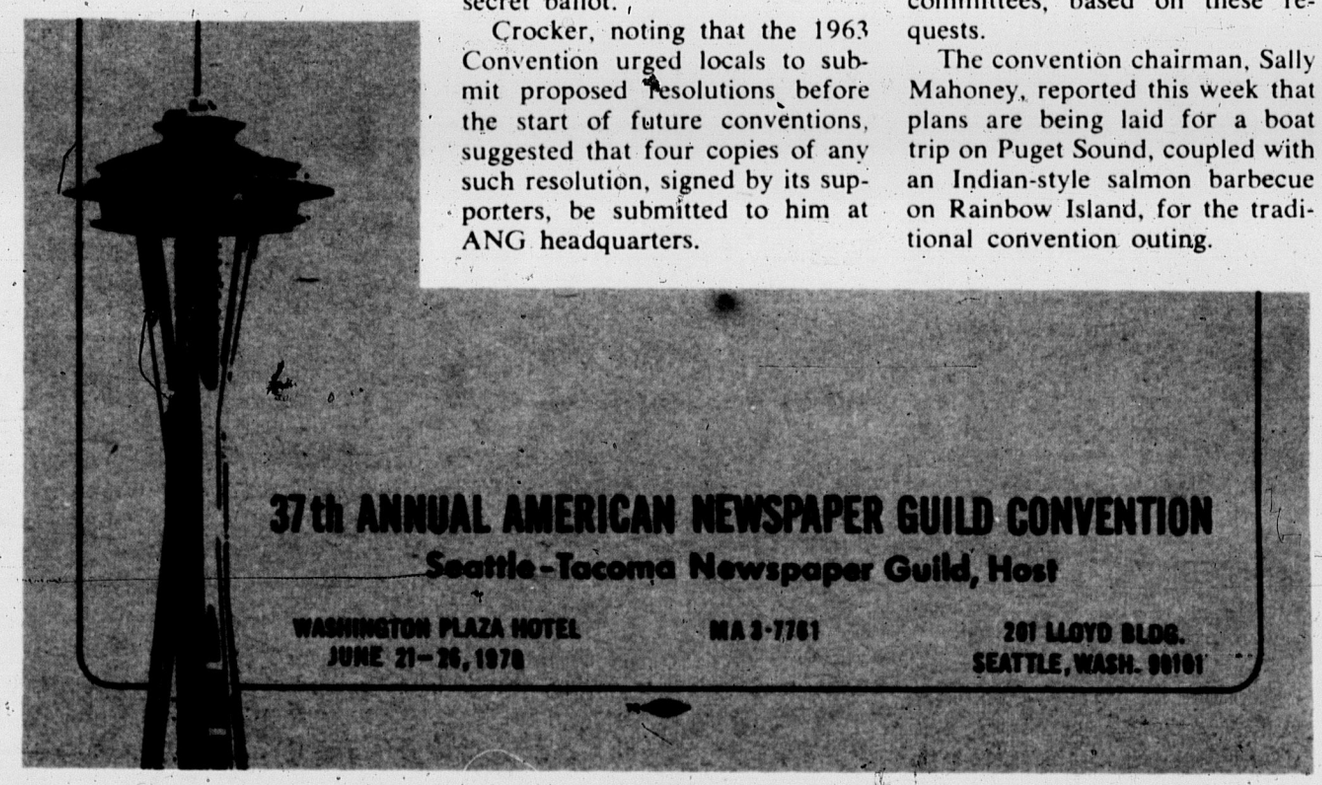
Crocker pointed out that both the Landrum-Griffin Act and the ANG Constitution require election of convention delegates by secret ballot.

Crocker, noting that the 1963 Convention urged locals to submit proposed resolutions before the start of future conventions, suggested that four copies of any such resolution, signed by its supporters, be submitted to him at ANG headquarters.

The convention call pointed out that it has been customary practice for locals to submit requests for delegates' committee assignments to the secretary-treasurer well in advance.

The International Executive Board will draw up proposed committees, based on these requests.

The convention chairman, Sally Mahoney, reported this week that plans are being laid for a boat trip on Puget Sound, coupled with an Indian-style salmon barbecue on Rainbow Island, for the traditional convention outing.



Space Needle adorns convention letterhead printed by the Seattle-Tacoma Guild.

Marguerite McCollum Dies; Ex-ANG Representative

Rahway, N.J. — Marguerite McCollum Compton, a former ANG international representative and officer of the North Jersey Guild, died last month at the age of 47.

Mrs. Compton was an international representative from 1946 to 1951. Long active in the North Jersey Local (then the Elizabeth Guild), she served as vice president in 1946 and treasurer in 1954 and 1955. She served three terms as president of the Union County Industrial Union Council and was editor of the New Jersey Brewery Worker.


Mrs. Compton

A Phi Beta Kappa graduate of the New Jersey College for Women, Mrs. Compton worked as a reporter for the New Brunswick Home News, the old International News Service in Philadelphia and the Elizabeth Daily Journal before joining the ANG staff.

After returning to the Journal she became successively school editor and church editor. At the time of her death she was publicity director of the Eastern Union County United Community Services, a post she assumed last November after resigning as executive director of the Red Cross's Rahway-Clark Chapter.

While school editor of the Journal she received a Distinguished Service Award from the Elizabeth Education Association in recognition of her coverage.

Male Fortress Crumbles

Woman's Place? In the Press Box

By JIM WILLIAMS

That long-haired sports writer sitting in the Gotham Gnus' press box ain't no hippie, fella.

He's a lady.

What began with the 19th Amendment has finally invaded yet another male preserve. Women have broken into the field of sports writing, and they're apparently here to stay.

Publishers-Hall's Elinor Kaine, Chicago Today's Lynda Morstadt and Associated Press Guildswoman Sheila Moran are among those who have broken down the press-box wall to blaze a new path for newswomen.

Becoming a woman sports writer "takes more than just knowing the game," says AP's Sheila Moran, writing in the Washington Star. "It takes a sense of humor and a sense of timing," she says. "It takes a little of the pioneer spirit and a lot of endurance."

Lynda Morstadt, writing in Sigma Delta Chi's Quill, admits that "crashing through that stuffy, thin-line, old-world barrier hasn't always been easy." But, she adds, her male coworkers are "finally getting around to liking me . . . or maybe I should say accepting me."

Elinor Kaine, who took legal action last summer to gain admission to a Jets-Giants football-game press box in the face of a men-only rule, has a grimmer view, also set forth in Quill:

"Carrie Nation set about her daily work carrying an ax. I carry a typewriter. So far, Carrie has been much more successful."

"I'm lucky I'm not a baseball writer," she said. "If it sounds like football is conservative, provincial and full of old fogeys, baseball has a mind that's strictly centuries B.C."

Elinor, who began writing a football column for the New York Post in 1966, has parlayed it into a twice-weekly syndicated column that includes predictions on the winners of professional games.

But she isn't the only woman who has problems when it comes to getting admitted to press boxes.

"Take baseball, for instance," says Sheila. "In some cities, a girl can't sit in the press box to watch the game and write her story. It all depends on the whims of the local chapter of the Baseball Writers Association, which rules the press boxes.

"A girl must be willing to work twice as hard as a man, partly just to prove herself and partly because men, dear things that they are, sometimes make it very difficult to do the job."

"The seasoned veterans of the sports world weren't all too happy about my arrival on their scene last spring," said Lynda. "Certain ones didn't hesitate in letting me know it, and they used a variety of ways to do it."

She was once told there "was no way" she could enter the Atlanta Braves' press box.

"Lynda," an official told her, "the Braves told me that Atlanta was the South, not the North, and we could do what we wanted with our press boxes but to let them handle theirs."



Sheila Moran curls up at the typewriter.

After a six-hour sit-in and the intervention of Baseball Writers' President Dick Young she got in.

"Once I got in the press box, the Dixie hospitality couldn't have been greater," she added. "But when I was fighting them, those Southern gentlemen weren't gentlemen."

While most press boxes are beginning to give way, athletes' dressing rooms still pose a problem for the woman sports writer.

But male sports writer Jimmy Cannon says "it seems illogical to keep her out for moral reasons, when a Broadway show called 'Oh, Calcutta!' is doing great business because the cast acts without a stitch of clothing."

"I don't blame the athletes for not doing a free show for the lady journalist," he adds, "though I imagine her right to be shocked will eventually reach a court."

Sheila says: "If you want something in your story everybody else hasn't got, you corner the players in the locker room if you're a guy. If you're a girl you ask them to meet you for a drink or lunch or something on the terrace."

Lynda thanks football coach Duffy Daugherty of Michigan State, "who became the first college coach in the country (or anywhere else) to let a girl in his locker room." The girl was Lynda.

Sheila, who got into the locker rooms at the U.S. Women's Open and Women's PGA golf tournaments when men couldn't, scooped male reporters when she interviewed Diane Crump, the first woman jockey to ride at Churchill Downs.

"I guess that was the first time anyone had ever described a girl's jockey room," she said. "At Churchill Downs, it consisted of a stand-up shower, a green floral-print couch, a radio and television set and a floor scale covered in shocking-pink fur."

Women have other advantages, too, Lynda says.

"When Joe Namath arrived in Chicago for the All-Star game," she recalled. "I was the only reporter to manage a pregame interview. I'm sure being female and blond had something to do with it."

On another occasion, a coach, "fixed me up with a date with his star quarterback just so I could do a special story."

But women apparently still have a mite to go before they're fully accepted by their male colleagues. Says Elinor, a member of the Pro Football Writers Association:

"It's my peers, or lodge brothers, who discriminate against me the most. The New York Chapter's annual dinner was a stag affair."

Reimbursement Ordered

Denver Post Hit for Anti-Newhouse Move

Denver, Colo.—U.S. District Court Judge A. Sherman Christensen last week ordered the Denver Post's management to make good losses he said the Post had suffered when management spent nearly 5.1 million dollars in corporate assets to keep 19,573 shares of Post stock from S. I. Newhouse.

But the judge did not order a public sale of the disputed stock, the remedy sought by Newhouse, a minority stockholder, who is seeking to gain control of the Post.

The judge said he "hated to use the term conspiracy" to describe efforts by the Post management to prevent Newhouse from gaining control.

Newhouse had sued Post management, charging it with improperly selling a part of the disputed shares to Post employes. Newhouse presently owns 19 percent of the Post's stock; the disputed shares constitute 22 percent.

Newhouse charged that Post officers had acted improperly in using Post funds to buy the stock at $260 a share and then making it available to employes, through an employes' stock trust, at $130 a share. Newhouse contended that he offered $500 a share but wasn't given an opportunity to purchase any.

Judge Christensen said in his decision March 6 that Post executives "are expected to have the power to make decisions," but not to the extent of "freezing out minority stockholders." The law, he said, doesn't permit the use of corporate funds for personal purposes.

The judge said that acquisition of the shares and establishment of the employe stock fund was "not for the benefit of the employes" but for the purpose of perpetuating control by Post President Helen G. Bonfils.

The case goes back to 1960, when the Post purchased the disputed shares from the Denver U.S. National Bank, which held the stock in trust for the Children's Hospital Association. The Post then began funneling the shares into the employe stock trust; it has sold 5,000 shares to the trust and had planned to gradually sell the rest.

Though the judge said that the purpose of the stock trust was to maintain the control of Post management, he declined to order liquidation of the trust or public sale of either the shares already distributed to it or those still to be sold.

No date has yet been set for a Post countersuit charging the Newhouse chain with violating federal antitrust laws.

San Juan Reporter Injured By Student Demonstrators

San Juan, P.R.—A San Juan Star Guildsman was injured when newsmen were expelled from the campus of Puerto Rico University during student demonstrations against ROTC last week.

Manuel Suarez, a Star newsman, was treated at the Metropolitan Medical Center after being struck on the shoulder by a rock.

El Imparcial Guildsman Juan Jorge Rodriguez had his film seized and exposed by demonstrators, while El Mundo Guildsmen Luis Figueroa and William Rivera and three other newsmen were forcibly expelled from the campus by groups of protestors.

A 19-year-old girl was shot and 53 others were injured in a battle between students and police, and the ROTC headquarters was set afire.

Living-Cost Clause Nets $5 in Chicago

Chicago, Ill.—The reporter top minimum at Field's Chicago Sun-Times and Daily News, was increased by $4.92, to $246.92, March 1 as a result of a cost-of-living clause negotiated by the Chicago Guild last year.

The clause provides that minimums will be increased by the percentage rise in the Chicago-area Consumer Price Index in excess of four percent a year. It gave all employes a two-percent increase.

LOCAL ELECTIONS

Bakersfield

President, **George Stewart**; vice presidents, **John A. McDonough, James Downs, Coleen Bolin** and **William Ensign**; secretary, **Margaret Lewis**; treasurer, **Dorothy Gleixner.**

Battle Creek

President, **Edward Z. Boies**; first vice president, **Helen Hatton**; second vice president, **William H. Frank**; secretary, **Gloria Shafer**; treasurer, **James A. Dean.**

Connecticut

President, **John P. Conway**; vice president, **Robert D. Veillette**; secretary, **James E. Needham**; treasurer, **Robert H. Perry.**

Denver

President, **H. Irvin Moss**; vice presidents, **Richard Tucker** and **Richard Martin**; secretary, **Ralph Veatch, Jr.**; treasurer, **Jack Phinney**; administrative secretary, **Richard E. Wanek.**

Hazleton

President, **Charles K. Gloman 3rd**; vice president, **Roman S. Saul**; secretary, **Harrison M. Henritzy**; treasurer, **Vincent A. Citro.**

Montreal

President, **George Light**; first vice president, **Edward Lyness**; second vice president, **Matthew Mills**; secretary, **Frederick Dunham**; treasurer, **Raymond Madden.**

Washington-Baltimore

President, **Llewellyn W. King** (King, 585; Ronald Sarro, 324); vice president, **Raymond G. Dick** (Dick, 594; Robert Levey, 306); treasurer, **David Moy**; secretary, **Dorothy Struzinski.**

Wilkes-Barre

President, **John J. Wallace**; vice president, **A. Joseph Sennott**; secretary, **Edward J. Schrode**; treasurer, **Thomas J. McCormack.**

Police Charge Hearst Guard With Assault



Interrogation

Police question Hearst guard James L. Brooks, right, outside parking lot where Pressman Robert Vail was beaten and shot. Brooks was charged with assault with a deadly weapon.

(Continued from Page 1)

They said the guard then rushed out of the lot onto the sidewalk and clubbed Vail with the gun, which discharged.

Vail's lawyer is preparing a civil suit against Brooks in connection with the shooting.

Meanwhile, Hearst negotiators met with the Guild and the Stereotypers March 6 in a 16-minute meeting during which the company outlined a new life-insurance program. Company spokesmen said the plan would only be available to those presently working and that the company would pay one-third of the plan's cost.

When pressed to discuss strike issues, management said that its position on the issues hadn't changed but that the advisability of new bargaining might be discussed by the company and all the unions at a bargaining session with the printers and Pressmen on the insurance program March 18.

The National Labor Relations Board last week upheld a trial examiner's recommendation that the unions be ordered to refrain from picketing at White Front stores with signs urging a total boycott of the stores' business.

But Commissioner Howard Jenkins, Jr., dissented from the decision, arguing that since the firm specifically advertised all its products in the struck Herald-Examiner, the unions were entitled to call for a boycott of all of them.

Jenkins said that any effort to specifically identify all of the boycotted products "would have been nigh impossible" under the circumstances.

Hearst Digest Indigestible

Tacoma, Wash. — The strike against Hearst's Los Angeles Herald-Examiner may be more than two years old, but that apparently hasn't been long enough for Hearst to repair his battered image on college campuses.

Grant Fjermedal, editor of the Tacoma Community College student paper Collegiate Challenge, returned a release from Hearst's Science Digest last month, with a note saying:

"I cannot conscientiously aid your organization with free publicity or paid until you settle the strike at the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner. Until such time you can take our name off of your mailing list."

Earlier, the U.S. District Court here issued an injunction barring the unions from picketing White Front and other advertisers unless the products customers were being asked to boycott were identified on picket signs.

The NLRB had sought an injunction forbidding all boycott picketing and limiting the unions to handbilling. The court issued a more limited injunction, confined to forbidding activity the unions had already agreed to forgo.

Additional contributions to the Los Angeles Guild's strike fund totaled $2,461. Among recent contributions were the following:

Boston Guild	$150
Denver Guild	100
Manchester Guild	50
North Jersey Guild	20
Philadelphia Guild	100
Sacramento Guild	200
St. Louis Guild	250
San Diego Guild	25
San Francisco-Oakland Guild	300
San Jose Guild	53
Seattle-Tacoma Guild	1,000

The latest contributions bring total contributions to $177,198.

L.A. Striker's Bias Charge Rejected

The National Labor Relations Board last week dismissed a complaint that a chain of Los Angeles-area weeklies refused to hire a Los Angeles Herald-Examiner striker because of his Guild membership.

The board upheld an examiner who said testimony failed to support the accusation that Intersuburban Hometown Newspapers discriminated against the striker in hiring for its editorial staff.

The striker, in his appeal, objected to Examiner Louis S. Penfield's acceptance of the credibility of an editor who denied telling the applicant he was "out of it" as long as he had a Guild card. But the board said its policy was not to overrule an examiner's determination of credibility unless the preponderance of evidence convinced it he was incorrect.

Bulletin Board Sacred, Arbitrator Tells UPI

Los Angeles, Calif.—An arbitrator has affirmed that management has no control over what appears on Guild bulletin boards.

Eric J. Schmertz ruled that the manager of Associated Press's Los Angeles bureau violated the Wire Service Guild's contract when he removed a Guild letter from the bulletin board last spring.

The letter was addressed to an AP staffer, accusing him of misconduct during last year's AP strike. The manager, in removing the letter, contended that it was "scurrilous, coercive, intimidating, threatening and derogatory."

Noting that the contract says the bulletin board is for the exclusive use of the Guild, Schmertz said that AP "relinguished both use and control of the bulletin board to the Guild" despite the fact it is on AP property.

The arbitrator said AP's removal of a notice posted by the Guild was "manifestly an interference with or a restriction on a right of use."

Retirement Option Is Won in Buffalo

Buffalo, N.Y.—A change in pension-plan language hammered out between Guild negotiators and the Buffalo Courier-Express for the first time gives Guild-covered employes the option of retiring or continuing to work after 65.

Under the earlier language, the option of whether an employe could continue to work after 65 was the company's. The plan is a unilateral one outside the Guild contract.

Board Directs Youngstown Guild To Repay $19,000 Strike Debt

Youngstown, Ohio—The International Executive Board has directed the Youngstown Guild to repay $18,966 owed to ANG as an outgrowth of the 1964-65 Youngstown Vindicator strike.

Most of the sum consists of $15,623 in excess benefits paid to strikers who received more than the limit of 90 percent of prestrike earnings imposed by ANG strike-benefit policy. The remainder consists of a $1,480 ANG loan and $1,863 diverted from benefits to a craft-union welfare fund.

ANG Secretary-Treasurer Robert M. Crocker notified the local of the IEB directive last week. The board, in issuing it, reprimanded the local for failing to comply with previous directives to supply information to ANG's auditor, forcing a long delay in completion of the strike audit.

The board directed that the loan and the $1,863 diverted from benefits be paid immediately and that arrangements to pay the remaining amount be made promptly.

Fifty strikers received benefit payments in excess of the 90-percent limit, in amounts ranging from $1.42 to $562.33. The overpayments were largely the result of an employes' dividend declared after the strike by the interim newspaper on which the strikers worked.

ANG policy forbids any payment of benefits that will bring strikers' total income—except for unemployment compensation and up to $35 in outside earnings—to more than 90 percent of prestrike earnings.

Salem Guild Files Unfair Charge

Salem, Mass. — The Salem Guild last month filed unfair-labor-practice charges against the Salem News, contending that management discriminated against an employe who pressed a grievance.

The Guild said a reporter was transferred from the sports department to general-assignment coverage after he protested a reduction of his hours.

The transfer came the same day that management warned the Guild that the reporter would be transferred if the Guild pressed his grievance. He has been a sports writer for 10 years.

Progress Vallejo-Style

Backward Into the Future

Vallejo, Calif.—Was the Vallejo News-Chronicle's transformation from an evening daily into a weekly a bitter retreat or a bold advance?

Publisher Luther E. Gibson seems torn between the two, judging from separate full-page statements published in the News-Chronicle's sister paper, the Morning Times-Herald, shortly before the News-Chronicle went weekly last month, dismissing two part-time employes in the San Francisco-Oakland Guild's 37-member unit.

The first statement began with an explanation that "we are forced by rising costs beyond our control to discontinue what we were able to produce in the past." Gibson cited "ever-increasing wage raises and fringe benefits" in addition to other production costs.

"The publisher of the Vallejo Morning Times-Herald and Evening News-Chronicle regrets greatly to make this announcement," he declared.

But those regrets began to vanish as Gibson enthused about the new weekly as "an entirely new concept in the newspaper field."

"We do not believe we are substituting something of less value but consolidating two great values into one," Gibson declared, "and in addition producing a special Wednesday News-Chronicle as part of our news-coverage package for all our subscribers. . . .

"Yes, again after 40 years, a new idea is born in the publishing field right here in Vallejo."

But two explanations apparently weren't enough. Gibson advanced a third in his second statement, addressed to the parents of the papers' carrier boys.

It was all being done to relieve the carriers of having to deliver papers twice a day, he explained.

"A new era in the lives of our youth is much in evidence, which requires a greater opportunity for boys to participate in more athletics and recreation while getting an education," Gibson said. "I saw it coming, and I felt our carrier boys should not miss out on opportunities to participate in outside-school activities.

"It could only be solved through a change in our publication policies. This we are doing by consolidating the Morning Times-Herald and Evening News-Chronicle, issued seven days per week, and publishing a special midweek newspaper, the Wednesday News-Chronicle. . . ."

Gibson's initial statement anticipated the reaction of subscribers told that they would henceforth be getting one paper a day—except for Wednesday—instead of two.

"Naturally," he said, "our subscribers will believe we should reduce the price of the subscription for the one publication, but this is impossible."

Guild Petition to Represent CBC Producers Is Denied

Toronto, Ont.—The Canadian Labour Relations Board last month denied a Canadian Wire Service Guild petition to represent 23 producers in the public-affairs department of the Canadian Broadcasting Corp.

The board ruled that the producers are not an appropriate bargaining unit but did not say why. The Guild has asked the board to state its reasons.

The producers were members of the Toronto Television Producers Association, which did not have a contract with CBC until the Guild filed a representation petition last October. CBC contended the producers are management personnel and not covered by the Labour Relations Act; the Producers Association claimed that it represents the employes.

Meanwhile, CBC has intervened in opposition to a Guild petition to represent 202 administrative and clerical employes in what CBC terms its "confidential department."

The Association of Radio and Television Employees of Canada and the Canadian Union of Public Employees have also intervened in opposition.

Guild Strikes as El Imparcial Seeks to Fire Staff

(Continued from Page 1)

District Court. At almost the same time Central Clinico Metropolitano served notice that it was canceling health coverage because El Imparcial was $13,000 behind in premium payments.

The company said it could not legally pay the $13,000 owed to the Central Clinico once it had initiated bankruptcy proceedings. But it rejected a Clinico offer to renew coverage in return for advance payment of approximately $2,000 needed to cover the March premium.

It also said it could give no immediate answer to a Guild proposal that it promise to pay the employes' medical expenses during the period insurance coverage was suspended.

Coverage was also discontinued for members of the Typographical Union, which promptly filed an unfair-labor-practice charge.

On March 2 the Guild's unit had voted unanimously to reject a company demand that it accept the dismissal of 62 employes to be selected by management. The company said it would go into bankruptcy unless the Guild acceded.

Reduced to publishing skeleton editions March 7 and 8 by the Guild's work stoppage, the company served an ultimatum at 8:45 a.m. on the 9th, demanding that Guild members resume work by 10 a.m. or face dismissal. When they refused, dismissal notices were given to everyone.

Employes were told they would receive only wages and vacation payments guaranteed by law and would get neither severance nor notice pay.



Briefing

Puerto Rico Guild Administrator Luis Montanez, Jr., outlines latest developments in the Guild's dispute with El Imparcial to unit members at stop-work meeting in the paper's editorial office.

The next day, at a meeting with conciliators, the company said it would reinstate some of the dismissed employes but refused to rehire 78 whom it accused of participating in "an illegal sit-down strike."

The Guild replied that no employes would return to work until all were rehired. It offered the company a proposal under which employes desiring to resign could do so with severance pay for a six-month period, allowing a staff reduction by attrition.

On March 11 the company sent telegrams to the employes it proposed to reinstate, telling them to return to work the next day. They refused to a man.

El Imparcial first proposed the dismissal of 50 employes in a letter to the Guild Feb. 27. By the time it met with the Guild three days later that figure had increased to 77, including 15 not covered by the contract.

The proposed dismissals included such wholesale cuts as five of eight photographers, five of seven sports writers and three of five classified-ad takers.

Puerto Rico Guild Administrator Luis Montanez Jr. said management had the right to dismiss employes if it could prove economic necessity but would have to do so according to seniority.

However Clement L. Littauer, El Imparcial's executive vice president, insisted that the paper had to get rid of "the least productive employes." In some cases, he said, the company planned to rehire new employes to take their place.

The list of employes picked for dismissal included all Guild unit officers and all but two of 11 unit representatives on the local executive committee. All 77 were long-time employes.

The newspaper has been up for sale for a year, but the company has not yet been able to find a buyer. The company sold its radio station early this year and sold the newspaper building two weeks ago for a million dollars, but it said the proceeds were used to pay off the mortgage and did not provide it with operating cash.

Company sources were quoted as saying the newspaper would lose $250,000 this year if it did not cut its staff. Its proposed dismissals would save $450,000, they said.

Last March the Guild agreed to extend its old contract for a year, unchanged except for wage increases. With the extension expiring March 7, the company served notice that it would demand elimination of the seniority clause as a condition for bargaining.

Although the expiring contract provided that its terms and conditions were to remain in effect until new ones were bargained, the company said it would refuse to recognize any of them except those governing wages.

Littauer, in a letter notifying the Guild of the company's bankruptcy petition, said the "continued burden" of its contract with the Guild made it "impossible to operate the business under present circumstances."

At the March 10 bargaining session the Guild proposed a six-month extension of the old contract, with wage increases ranging from $3 to $13 and a dollar a week per employe for pensions.

The company next day rejected both the wage proposal and the Guild's plan for resignations with severance.

'Reparations' Demand Torpedoes Vancouver Parley

(Continued from Page 1)

the dispute last week, but neither side responded immediately.

Perlik said after the top-level meeting in Victoria Feb. 27 that management has "three 'R's in mind—retaliation, retribution and 'reparations'"—the word he said was used by Benson during the meeting.

In addition to proposing that initial wage increases be postponed from Nov.1 to the date of contract signing, Perlik said, Benson told the union officers that the company wants to postpone second-year increases until it is completely indemnified for its losses.

"This could back it right up to the end of the contracts," Perlik said.

Perlik quoted Benson as claiming losses of from a million to 1.5 million dollars and stating that the company planned to recoup them either from the employes, the locals or the international unions.

But Benson admitted that the company operated at a profit in November, December and January, Perlik said.

And, he added, Benson conceded that the company has maximum strike insurance, paying $30,000 a day for up to 50 publishing days.

Although a company spokesman said after the meeting that there was "a good thrashing out of all the issues," Perlik said that aside from "reparations," the issues in dispute were barely mentioned.

In addition to Perlik, union officials at the meeting included International Typographical Union President John H. Pilch, Robert Brown, Canadian vice president of the Pressmen's Union, and representatives of the Stereotypers' Union.

Benson, in a March 4 reply to Perlik mailed to all employes, claimed that the company's proposal was "aimed at getting employes back to work this week." But Perlik said acceptance of the proposal would amount to "total capitulation."

William H. McLeman, executive secretary of the Vancouver-New Westminister Guild and cochairman of the Joint Council of Newspaper Unions, renewed the unions' offer to resume bargaining in a letter to Benson the next day.

Declaring that the unions are "not satisfied with the type of take-it-or-leave-it bargaining that has been evident for several years," he served notice that the unions were altering their proposal to include a demand that the company pay full back wages "from the date of the illegal shutdown until the date of reopening the plant."

McLeman also said the unions will ask the company to pay its share of all fringe benefits on which payments have become due during the shutdown.

$1,264 Is Sent To Vancouver

Toronto, Ont.—The Toronto Guild executive committee last week voted to send the embattled Vancouver Joint Council of Newspaper Unions an initial $1,264—the accumulated interest from a local defense-fund account.

The committee, responding to an appeal from the Vancouver council, also voted to send additional interest accruals monthly. The funds will be sent through the Vancouver-New Westminster Guild.

The committee called a special membership meeting for March 16 to consider ways of rallying additional support for the Vancouver unions.

Earlier in the week the Guild served notice that it is seeking 2.1 million dollars in severance and notice pay for its members.

Charging the company with violating its contract, the Guild said it was prepared to go to immediate arbitration if the company refused to make the payments.

The company has claimed that its suspension of publication has absolved it from liability for severance or notice pay.

The company, in addition to serving a new damage suit on the unions, reportedly was preparing to initiate an action charging the craft unions with contempt of court for allegedly violating an injunction forbidding production slowdowns. The unions have denied responsibility for any slowdown.

Meanwhile, the Vancouver Express, the unions' interim paper, continued to sell almost all of a 103,000 press run three times a week, with advertising sold out. Major department stores and food chains are taking advertising space.

Suburban newspapers have increased their press runs, and Hearst's Seattle Post-Intelligencer has increased its circulation in the Vancouver area substantially.

A Sun and Province spokesman, commenting on the union's interium paper to a Toronto Globe & Mail reporter, said he hoped it would give the Guild "a new outlook on the difficulties management faces in producing a newspaper."

ANG International Vice President James Young said the Express has proved successful from its first issue, and last week the paper declared a dividend giving an extra $10 a week in benefits to idled employes.

The Guild reported initial receipt of $675 in contributions from Guild locals, including the following:

San Francisco-Oakland Guild	$150
St. Louis Guild	250
Ottawa Guild	200
Victoria Guild	250

The British Columbia Federation of Labour has pledged financial support to strikers who do not receive international benefits. All unions except the ITU are paying benefits.

GE Contributions Exceed $8,000

An additional $120 contribution from the Washington-Baltimore Guild's AFL-CIO Unit brought total Guild contributions to the General Electric strikers' relief fund to $8,050 last week.

The donation increased the AFL-CIO Unit's total to $1,301. Members volunteered contributions through payroll deductions for the three-month strike, which ended in January.

FBI Film Assignment Vetoed

(Continued from Page 1)

for the FBI and that he instructed a photographer to take pictures of Christmas antiwar demonstrators for the FBI and the Los Angeles police.

Douglas noted that the paper had given no coverage to the demonstrations depicted in the film he was asked to develop. Beck subsequently maintained that the pictures were intended for publication, but none were printed.

"I joined the News-Pilot as a journalist," Douglas wrote Beck in explaining his position. "I did not join the paper to take part in an intelligence operation, and it is beyond the terms of my employment contract to utilize my services to those ends.

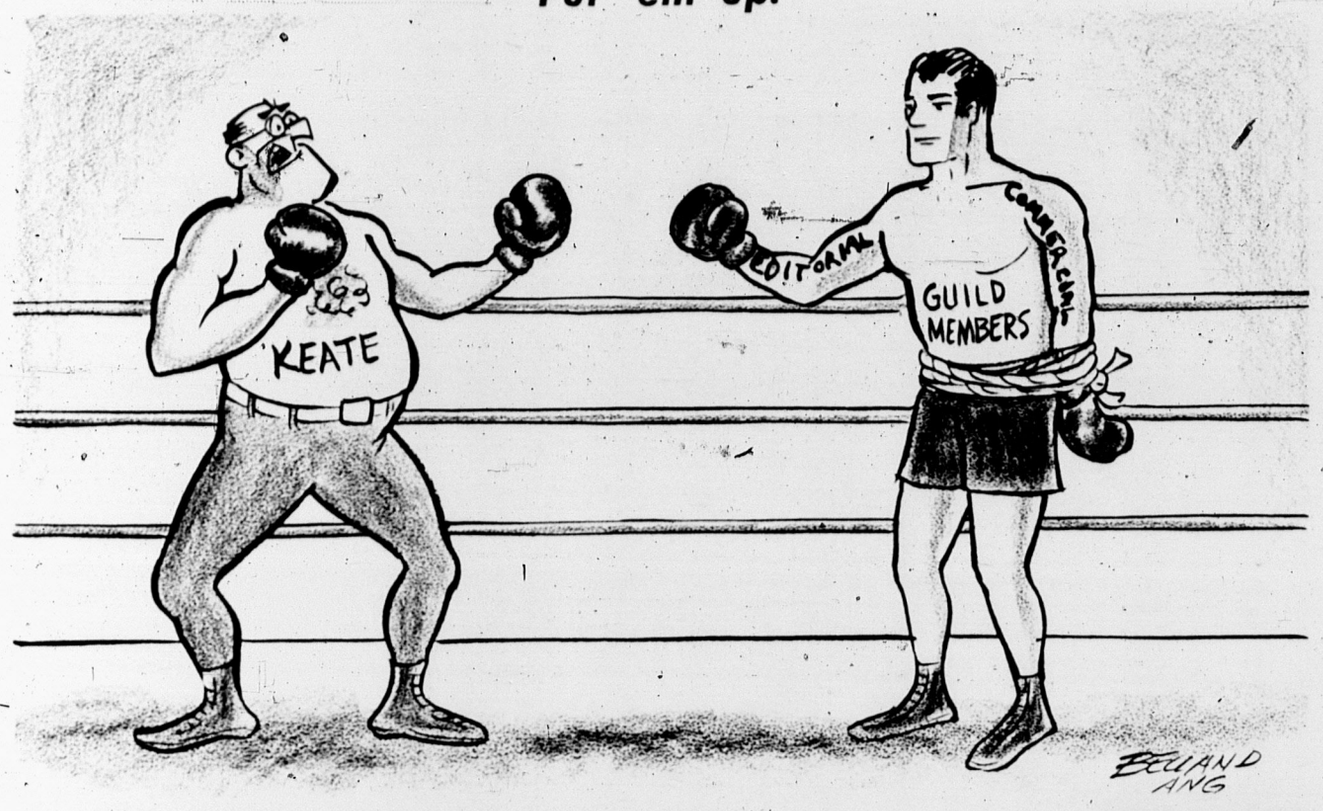
"As a concerned citizen and as a journalist, I oppose the view that journalists should allow themselves to be utilized as an arm of law-enforcement agencies in monitoring political dissent.

"Journalists have a responsibility to keep the public informed of developing political trends, be they conventional or unconventional. To gain the necessary information to fulfill that responsibility, journalists must have the confidence of those with whom they deal.

"Clearly, if they allow themselves to become identified with law-enforcement agencies, important news sources will quickly dry up."

Pattison, in his letter to the company, said there was no justification for the reprimand to Douglas. He termed Douglas's refusal to handle pictures for the police "worthy of commendation," stating that the position of newsmen is "seriously damaged" by such activities.

'Put 'em up!'



DATELINE: WASHINGTON

Nixon's New Arbitration Plan A Refurbished Antique



By WILLARD SHELTON, *Washington Guild*

FOR ABOUT 50 years Congress has attempted to prevent strikes in transportation and other major industries through general legislation, always in the self-delusive hope that it will work, although in fact it hasn't—and doesn't.

Example: through the national emergency section of the Taft-Hartley Act (1947), with its panoply of 80-day "cool-offs," employer "final offers" and powerless review boards.

An even more antique example: the Railway Labor Act, passed in the '20s under a Republican President, revised in the '30s under Franklin D. Roosevelt and hanging around ever since.

President Nixon, in a message to Congress, has now conceded that the Railway Labor Act has a "bad record," that it "actually discourages" genuine collective bargaining.

Both management and labor know that if a union threatens strike, a Presidential emergency board will be named to recommend a settlement, which the two sides then use "as a basis for their own further bargaining," Nixon said.

Proposals, counterproposals, refusals and flat refusals will be disclosed in the preliminaries, but hard good-faith bargaining follows the emergency board, he indicated. By and large, this is not an inaccurate description.

•

NIXON ASKS FOR a new law—and although it has some ingenious elements, it isn't ingenious enough to draw cheers in this space.

The law would repeal the emergency provisions covering railroad and air-line industries. It would extract from the 80-day injunction procedures of Taft-Hartley three other industries—longshore, trucking and maritime. Nixon lumps these together as "transportation."

The President asks power to handle a strike in the five industries in one of three ways:

1. By extending a cool-off for 30 days beyond the 80 days.

2. By requiring "partial operation" of an industry rather than a total shutdown.

3. By requiring each side to submit "one or more" final offers. After five more days of bargaining, the two parties could name a "final-selector group" of "neutrals," or if they couldn't agree, the President would name it.

The board would then "select" one of the final offers as "final and binding." It would have no power to modify by "splitting the difference" but only to "select" one of the offers in toto as "most reasonable."

Nixon said in his message that the President should not be required to use any of these options. He might, as has occurred in two Railway Labor Act cases, refer the whole issue to Congress.

If he should use the "final selector" option, he said, either house of Congress could veto the award within 10 days. The courts could nullify a "partial operation" award they found "arbitrary or capricious."

•

ADMITTED: THERE ARE ingenious elements. But the cheers fail to arise, nevertheless, because the almost certain development in operation of any such law would be exercise of the "final-selector group" technique.

The New York Times had editorial applause for the new Nixon approach. But it ignored—merely listed—the "option" of simply extending the 80-day injunction period for another 30 days. And it candidly conceded that the "partial operation" alternative "sounds better in theory" that it would prove in practice.

Something is invalid in the "cool-off" doctrine of preventing major strikes. And something is wrong about the ceremonial use of 80-day injunctions to preserve the national health and safety against major strikes. At least, Labor Secretary George P. Shultz found slight economic damage from a protracted longshore strike in 1968-69 that was merely interrupted by a Taft-Hartley injunction.

Except in theory, a system of imposed-by-law cool-offs almost inevitably delays good-faith bargaining—and settlements both sides can live with.

Perlik Joins Cities Plea

ANG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., last month joined 63 other labor, civil-rights, church and Congressional leaders in an American Jewish Committee statement urging increased aid to U.S. cities.

The signers backed a call by the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence for public and private action to "guarantee safety, security and justice for every citizen in our metropolitan areas without sacrificing the quality of life and the other values of a free society."

Perlik, Amalgamated Clothing Workers' President Jacob S. Potofsky and State, County and Municipal Employees' President Jerry Wurf were the labor signers of the statement, which was sponsored by the AJC's Shaping Safer Cities Project, headed by New York Guildsman Harry Fleischman.

Buffalo Snipers Get Warning

Buffalo, N.Y.—If you harm a Buffalo Guildsman, there's a price on your head.

The Buffalo Guild voted last month to post a $100 reward for the arrest and conviction of anyone who injures a Guildsman in the performance of his duties.

The Guild acted after a circulation hopper was shot by an unidentified sniper while making deliveries.

Strike Vote Set By N.Y. Printers

New York City—The New York Typographical Union will take a strike vote March 15, it announced this week after reaching an impasse in bargaining with the New York Times, News and Post.

International Typographical Union President John J. Pilch arrived here this week to assist in the bargaining crisis. The Newspaper Deliverers' Union has also broken off negotiations.

The Guild is continuing to bargain with the metropolitan dailies. The contracts of all unions expire March 30.

Editorial

Thanks, but No Thanks

Sometimes the temptation to pontification is too great for some publishers. Vancouver Sun Publisher Stuart Keate is no exception.

In a brief to the Canadian Senate's Special Committee on the Mass Media, Keate offered some free advice about the Guild.

The Guild, he said, has departed "very far" from the concepts of Guild founder Heywood Broun by enlarging its base to include noneditorial employes. Asserting that journalists have become "an outvoted minority" in the Guild, he said the "logical but unlikely resolution" is for them to "break away from the Guild and form their own association."

But that is exactly the way the Guild started 37 years ago, and it was Heywood Broun who led the Guild to industrial unionism when it became evident that an association of editorial workers didn't have the economic strength to deal effectively with publishers, who had had their own industrial union—the American Newspaper Publishers Association—since late last century.

That is why publishers sought to keep the Guild an editorial-only union then, and why, like Keate, they even now periodically try to turn the clock back. (Last month the Sun and Province laid off 1,100 employes in a dispute with their unions.)

The cause of industrial unionism was always very much on Heywood Broun's personal agenda. At the Guild's second annual convention in 1935 Broun said, "I am entirely in favor of industrial unions in the newspaper industry . . . . and I want to get it on record that I am entirely, wholeheartedly in favor of the principle of industrial unionism . . ." Broun was speaking for a resolution in which the convention adopted a policy of working "toward the eventual formation of an industrial union."

The next year, at the Guild's 1937 Convention, Broun declared that "for our own self-interest we should immediately vote to join the CIO and invite them [office workers] to join us."

It was, of course, editorial workers themselves who decided that the Guild should do exactly that, in a membership referendum later that year. Like Broun, they recognized, as their successors do now, that industrial unionism is in the "self-interest" of all newspaper workers, wherever they work or whatever their skills.

Broun himself knew from hard experience that a union composed only of journalists was headed for failure—he had already participated in one such abortive attempt in the 1920s.

Broun knew that the survival and effectiveness of labor unions is based on strength through unity. In short, he knew that editorial- and commercial-department workers need each other, that both are minorities that indeed can bring strength to the bargaining table only through unity. It was this essential pragmatism—laced with idealism—that prompted Broun to lead the Guild into industrial unionism.

The measure of Broun's conviction is, of course, the success of the Guild in representing its members, a success that Keate himself recognized when he said that "there can be no doubt that the American Newspaper Guild has achieved important reforms over the past 30 years" and that "salaries in the newspaper business are becoming more respectable each year, largely through the influence of the Guild."

The Guild holds to industrial unionism today not simply because Broun thought it was a good idea but because it works, for editorial- and commercial-department employes alike.

The Guild Reporter

DAVID J. EISEN
Acting Editor

LABOR PRESS AFL-CIO CLC

Published by the American Newspaper Guild (AFL-CIO, CLC), the second and fourth Fridays of each month. $5 per year. Single copies 25c.

Guild Reporter deadline at 1126 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036: News, the Monday preceding publication; features and letters, Friday preceding publication. Letters limited to 200 words by ANG convention action.

Vol. XXXVII, No. 5 March 13, 1970

American Newspaper Guild
1126 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036
Area Code 202—296-2990

INTERNATIONAL CHAIRMAN: JAMES B. WOODS
PRESIDENT: CHARLES A. PERLIK, JR.
SECRETARY-TREASURER: ROBERT M. CROCKER

REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENTS: Region 1—Edward J. Schrode, 3 Brown St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 18702; Region 2—Joe Holt Anderson, Jr., 1735 34th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007; Region 3—George McCormick, 1991 N. Adolphus St., St. Paul, Minn. 44117; Region 4—Hugh H. Harrison, 1201 E. Lynn St., Seattle, Wash. 98102; Region 5—Philip Brennan, 1381 E. 15th St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11230; Region 6—Glen Ogilvie, 399 Spruce Ave., Oakville, Ont.

AT-LARGE VICE PRESIDENTS: Joseph B. Downey, Furnace Lane, Pembroke, Mass. 02359; John C. Edgington, 235 Brookhaven Dr., N. Gahanna, Ohio 43020; James G. McMahon, 1994 Stanhope St., Grosse Pointe Woods, Mich. 48236; Barney Peterson, 288 Grand View Ave., San Francisco, Calif. 94114; Harry E. Ryan, 330 First Ave., Apt. MD, New York, N.Y. 10009; James Young, 1090 Cliff Ave., North Burnaby, B.C.

DIRECTOR OF FIELD OPERATIONS: J. William Blatz.

DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATIONS: Ellis T. Baker.

DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH AND INFORMATION: James M. Cesnik.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, CONTRACTS COMMITTEE: Robert W. Christofferson.

INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES: Ed Allen, Edna Berger, Charles Dale, Harry L. McCormick, Dick Pattison, Richard Ramsey, Robert J. Rupert.