

Police Attack Nine Newsmen in Cambridge Riot



United Press International Photo

Police Victim

United Press International Guildsman William F. Manning struggles to his feet after being pulled from a telephone booth and beaten to the ground by police during antiwar demonstration in Cambridge. He sustained bruises but continued on the job.

N.Y. Guild Delays Walkout at Post

New York City—A last-minute plea by mediator Theodore W. Kheel averted a Guild strike at the New York Post last week, but the threat of a citywide shutdown continued this week as printers escalated their chapel meetings at the New York Times another notch.

3 N.Y. Units Ask Clause On Subpenas

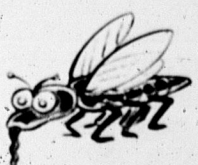
New York City—A clause requiring management to pay legal and punitive costs for any employee who refuses to disclose confidential information has been placed on the bargaining table by the New York Guild in negotiations with the city's three major dailies.

Initial response from management has been positive—but neither the Times, News nor Post has yet accepted the proposal.

The clause would require the publisher to provide an attorney of the employee's choice to any reporter or photographer who refuses to disclose "confidential communications, notes, films, tapes, memoranda, photographs or other sources of information."

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Chicago's Journalistic Gnat



Cambridge, Mass.—Six Boston and Wire Service Guild members were among nine newsmen assaulted by police during antiwar disturbances here April 15.

The Boston Guild this week protested to Cambridge officials against assaults on four Boston Herald Traveler Guildsmen, and a letter of protest against assaults on two United Press International Guildsmen was sent by Boston UPI-National Committee-man Philip Balboni.

Injured were:
DANIEL MURPHY, assistant

chief photographer of the Herald Traveler, struck in the arm by a police billy club.

ALBERT LARKIN, a Herald Traveler reporter, struck repeatedly by police clubs.

RICHARD FALLON, a Herald Traveler photographer, beaten on the head and shoulders.

DONALD DONOVAN, another Herald Traveler photographer, struck on the shoulder, back and hand.

JOHN MILNE, a UPI newsmen, and WILLIAM F. MANNING, a UPI photographer, both clubbed to the ground.

Murphy, whose brother-in-law is a Cambridge policeman, said he was hit on the arm after a policeman told him he wasn't moving fast enough. He said he was carrying a camera and his press card was clearly visible on his lapel.

Larkin said he was prodded repeatedly by police night sticks while attempting to cover the disturbances. One policeman struck him on the back even though he was moving briskly, Larkin reported.

Larkin said that when he held
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THE GUILD REPORTER

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

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Key Top Raised \$60 In Pittsburgh, Denver

Pittsburgh, Pa.—A three-year contract raising the reporter top minimum \$60, to \$260, has been won by the Pittsburgh Guild at the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

An improved pension plan, costing the company an additional \$10.40 a week per employee and at least tripling retirement benefits, was also won by the Guild.

The reporter top is increased \$15 retroactive to Jan. 1, \$5 July 1, \$12 next Jan. 1, \$8 July 1, 1971, \$12 Jan. 1, 1972, and \$8 July 1, 1972.

Increases of \$60 will send the top for copy readers to \$264 and the flat minimum for editors to \$272. The top for editorial clerks is increased \$35, to \$135, with a reduction in the progression schedule from three years to two; the top for confidential secretaries is raised \$26, to \$155, and that for copy boys is up \$20, to \$100.

A former five-percent night differential with a weekly maximum of \$5.60 is increased to \$1 per shift for copy boys, \$1.20 for clerks and \$1.40 for others.

The new pension agreement will raise the company's weekly contribution from \$6.75 to \$17.15. It will triple most benefits and quadruple some.

A formula providing pensions of \$3.15 times years of service to a maximum of 30, producing a maximum pension of \$94.50 per month, will be replaced by one providing one percent of the employee's final 10-year average times years of service, to a maximum of 30. The new plan will guarantee payment of alternate benefits on death, even if the employee dies while on the payroll.

The mileage allowance is increased from 10 cents a mile to 12 cents for the first 100 miles per week, 11 for the second 100 and 10 thereafter, with a guarantee of \$1 per trip. And the company's share of automobile insurance premiums is increased from \$80 a year to \$90 for liability coverage and from \$50 to \$60 for collision and comprehensive coverage.

Life-insurance coverage is increased \$1,000 to \$10,000, for all except copy boys, clerks and those 65 or over. The company will pay the difference between
(Continued on Page 7)

Wages Up. Per Capitas Rise 26¢

With the average reporter top minimum in Guild contracts up a record \$15.65 over last year, per-capita payments by Guild locals to ANG are scheduled to go up 26 cents, to \$3.26½, effective May 1 under a constitutional formula linking the two.

More than 10 cents of the increase will go to bolster the International Defense Fund whose liquid assets have dwindled to approximately \$350,000. The remaining 15.6 cents will go into ANG's General Fund, which had a net deficit of \$44,364 at the end of the fiscal year March 31.

Locals were notified of the prospective increase last week by ANG Secretary-Treasurer Robert M. Crocker.

The per-capita formula, adopted by ANG's 1964 Convention, bases payments, like local dues, on members' wages. It ties the per capita to a percentage of the average reporter top minimum in Guild newspaper contracts.

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Denver, Colo.—A new 30-month contract at Scripps-Howard's Rocky Mountain News will raise key editorial top minimums \$60, to \$260. The top for circulation district managers and roadmen is also up \$60, to \$231, in a settlement matching that won earlier at the Denver Post.

General increases range from \$14.50 for employees earning under \$80 a week to \$40 for those earning \$200 or over.

The top for reporters is increased \$17 retroactive to Jan. 21, \$10 July 22, \$15 next Jan. 20, \$10 the following July 21, \$3 on Feb. 2, 1972, and \$5 the following June 3.

The flat minimum for assistant editors is raised \$60, to \$274, and a flat minimum of \$211 for telegraph editor, copy-desk head and make-up man is converted to a progression schedule, with a top of \$271 after two years.

The top minimum for maintenance mechanics, machinists and electricians is increased \$50.50, to \$210, while the top for inside classified sales is raised \$22.25, to \$109. The top for telephone operators is up \$32.75, to \$142, that for copy boys is up \$21.75, to \$99, and that for garage mechanics is up \$33.50, to \$179.

Night differentials are increased 50 cents, to \$1.50 a shift.

Publisher contributions to a joint pension fund will be increased by 27 cents a week per full-time employee, to \$7.25½, on Feb. 1, 1972.

(Continued on Page 7)

Big-City Paper Increases Profit Rate to Peak 23%

A profit rate of 23 percent before taxes, almost three times the rate for all U.S. manufacturing industries, was recorded last year by a 250,000-circulation daily whose operations are analyzed annually by Editor & Publisher.

It was the highest rate of profit per dollar of total revenue since E&P began its analysis of the paper's operation in 1960. The rate rose from 22.4 percent in 1968 while the rate for all U.S. industries was falling from 8.8 percent to 8.4 percent. Before-tax profits of a second,

96,000-circulation daily analyzed by E&P were 20.3 percent of revenue, compared to 21.3 percent in 1968.

It was the fourth consecutive year in which the larger paper's rate of profit was at or over 22 percent, topping the previous high of 22.6 percent in 1967.

The paper's profits were up 19.1 percent, from \$3,692,625 in 1968 to \$4,401,482. That figure was 94.4 percent higher than profits in 1960 and 226 percent higher than 1950 profits.

(Continued on Page 6)



Payroll Crew

Finance Committee Chairman Richard Evans directs the preparation of benefit checks for idled Vancouver Guild members. From left, Ferne

Swanson, Elizabeth Robertson, Nancy Killam, Molly Mitchell, Evans and Kathy Skelton. Members have received more than \$200,000 in benefits.

San Mateo Publisher Claims Ads Fell After San Francisco Merger

San Francisco, Calif.—National advertising in the suburban San Mateo Times decreased "substantially" after the San Francisco Chronicle and Hearst's Examiner entered into a semimerger in 1965, Times Publisher J. Hart Clinton testified last week.

Clinton told a Federal Communications Commission examiner that much of his advertising "vanished" even though the two San Francisco papers increased their ad rates.

Clinton testified as an FCC hearing on renewal of the license for KRON, the Chronicle's television station, turned to the question of whether the Chronicle has "undue concentration of control" over media in the area.

He told Examiner Chester F. Naumowicz, Jr., that the Times had been unable to buy several syndicated news features because the Chronicle already had exclusive rights to them in the Bay Area. But Stanley Arnold, the Chronicle's Sunday feature editor, denied under heavy questioning that the Chronicle bought features to keep competitors from using them.

Naumowicz refused to allow the introduction of Chronicle promotional material into the record as proof of undue concentration after Chronicle attorney Robert Heald termed the brochures "sales puffing."

Chronicle Publisher Charles de Young Thieriot took the stand to testify that he "never discussed any newspaper matters or corporate matters" with KRON President Harold P. See "unless they involved television."

He said that when See queried him about the impending Chronicle-Examiner merger, "I told him 'no comment.'"

Thieriot said that at one time there had been "great co-operation" between the news departments of the Chronicle and KRON but that this had stopped largely at See's insistence because of changes in FCC attitudes. He said he had never given special instructions to KRON on news coverage of anything.

Chronicle columnist Charles McCabe testified that a column he had written on television violence was killed without explanation despite the fact that over a ten-year period "perhaps a total of less than 100 words"—outside of the column in question—had ever been censored.

But McCabe's testimony was stricken from the record when Heald objected that it was inadmissible under the First Amendment since the newspaper had a right to print what it wished.

In other testimony, Dr. Sidney S. Slomich, a Palo Alto communications consultant, said the Chronicle and the Examiner took

differing editorial positions almost half the time.

Naumowicz rejected a request by Charles Cline Moore, an attorney opposing renewal, to subpoena drafts of an antitrust suit Moore said the Chronicle had been preparing against Hearst in 1964.

In defense testimony, KRON newsman John B. Bates and former KRON writer William F. McGee said they had never received special instructions on how to cover the 1968 San Francisco newspaper strike.

KRON Newsman Ed Hart denied a statement by Albert C. Kihn, a former KRON cameraman, that Hart had said "we're going to cover it promanagement." And he said the reason he had instructed Kihn to get the names of Chronicle pickets was to determine whether they were from San Francisco or the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner.

Guildsman Charles Raudebaugh, publicity chairman for the newspaper unions during the strike, left his seat at the press table, where he has been covering the hearing for the Chronicle, to testify that KRON's coverage of the strike was "no better and no worse than that of the other stations."

Arbitrate Dispute, Judge Tells AP

New York City—Federal Court Judge Edmund L. Palmieri ruled this month that the Associated Press must arbitrate its refusal to deduct Guild dues from the pay of 102 employees who revoked their checkoff authorizations during last year's AP strike.

The judge rejected AP's motion for an injunction to block arbitration. AP had contended the dispute was not arbitrable because the authorizations were revoked at a time when no contract was in effect.

But Palmieri pointed out that the Wire Service Guild was claiming dues for a period when a new contract, providing for arbitration, was in effect. He ruled that the dispute was therefore arbitrable.

The Guild is seeking to force resumption of the checkoff and payment of a sum equal to back dues and assessments, with interest.

Progress Is Reported In Vancouver Talks

Vancouver, B.C.—Bargaining between newspaper unions and Pacific Press, publisher of the suspended Vancouver Sun and Province, entered its fourth week this week with reports of some progress.

The meetings, which are taking place with the aid of provincial mediators, have broken into sub-committee sessions to air the problems of individual unions.

Meetings between the company and the Vancouver-New Westminster Guild have dealt with parity for outside classified salesmen, the Guild shop and problems relating to reclassification. ANG International Representative Charles Dale reported. Joint bargaining is scheduled to resume after the problems of individual unions have been settled.

The British Columbia Appeal Court on April 9 dismissed an appeal by three craft unions against a temporary injunction. The injunction, issued a few days before the papers suspended publication Feb. 15, enjoined the unions from conducting a slowdown.

Judge A. B. Robertson discounted notices from the unions urging their members to "redouble efforts" as "gestures."

The Vancouver Sun, in its annual report to stockholders this month, said its 1969 profits were up \$385,444 over 1968, to \$2,632,014.

Additional contributions to the Guild's dispute fund totaled \$2,034. Recent donations include the following:

Toronto Guild	\$1,865
Columbia Guild	200
San Francisco-Oakland Guild	152
Wilkes-Barre Guild	50
Victoria Guild	390
Canadian Wire Service Guild	281
Bay City Guild	35
Cleveland Guild	100
San Jose Guild	100
Detroit Guild	50
Columbian Unit, Vancouver-New Westminster Guild	25
Contributions to date total	\$6,392.

Cesnik Scores Lag in Hiring Of Minorities

Carbondale, Ill.—Meaningful progress toward making newspaper staffs representative of the nation's racial and ethnic makeup will only be possible if the "several disjointed efforts" presently underway are unified and tremendously expanded. ANG Research and Information Director James Cesnik told a Southern Illinois University audience last week.

Delivering the Elijah Parish Lovejoy Lecture during SIU's annual Journalism Week, Cesnik said he could find no more than \$200,000 in direct industry investment in minority hiring and training programs in 1969.

"Even if I missed half or two-thirds of the investment," he said, it was a "pittance" for the nation's 10th largest industry, an industry which spent 169 million dollars-plus for new plants and equipment last year.

He called for the industry, the academic community, foundations and other interested and involved groups to join with the Guild in a "co-ordinated effort" that would focus upon on-the-job training and "skills-sharpening" for underemployed mature workers, as well as on special efforts at the high school and college levels.

CP's Barrier Lowered for New Dailies

Toronto, Ont.—The Canadian Press, accused during a Senate committee hearing of acting like a "select private club," voted April 12 to make it somewhat less expensive for new newspapers to receive its wire-service report.

Abandoning a requirement that new members pay more than established ones for five years, the wire service adopted a revised provision under which new members will pay the same price as older ones, although they will have to pay one year's fee in advance in addition to regular monthly payments.

Recent testimony before the Special Senate Committee on the Mass Media brought out that as recently as 1964 CP had an entrance fee twice the average yearly cost of news service in the city involved.

Retiring CP President J. R. H. Sutherland told CP's annual meeting that the change was proposed by CP directors three months before CP entrance fees became an issue at the hearings.

Sutherland denied a charge that CP members have veto rights over new members in their cities. "No applicant for membership has been turned down for 35 years," he declared.

Earlier, a researcher hired by the Senate committee said the Vancouver Express, an interim publication published by newspaper unions in Vancouver, had been told by CP that it must have permission of all CP members within a 50-mile radius of Vancouver in order to receive the service.

Sutherland said that while it was true that all but a handful of Canadian daily newspapers and broadcasting stations are served by CP, it is "not a monopoly in the ordinary unfavorable connotation of that word."

Nevada Trip Set by ANG

Delegates to the Guild's 1970 Convention June 22 through 26 in Seattle will have an opportunity for a special postconvention trip to Las Vegas.

ANG and the American Travel Association have announced plans for a two-day trip to the Nevada resort starting the evening of June 26.

The price of \$99 includes air fare from Seattle to Las Vegas, hotel accommodations, a buffet dinner, a daily champagne party, a midnight show, swimming, dancing, golf (including rental of clubs) five \$1 casino chips and a Keno ticket.

Information on the tour can be obtained from the American Travel Association, 1000 Vermont Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C.

Media Monopolies Found To Have Higher Ad Rates

Newspaper chains, monopoly newspapers and newspapers owning television stations in their market areas charge more for national advertising than do other newspapers, a Stanford University professor has found.

The conclusions emerged from a survey of newspaper and broadcasting rates by Bruce M. Owen of Stanford's economics department.

Owens found after studying a broad sampling of independent and chain-operated newspapers that those with chain affiliations charge seven percent more for national advertising.

Among 156 daily newspapers in large cities, he concluded, those owning local television stations charge an average of 10 percent

more for national ads than those without such stations.

And among 496 television stations, he found that those owned by newspapers charge 15 percent more than those without newspaper connections.

Owen found that newspapers with local monopolies or joint operating agreements tend to charge more than those with competition but said the evidence in this case was less compelling than in the others.

On the other hand, he said, there is no significant difference in rates between monopoly papers and those with joint operating agencies, "suggesting that in national advertising rates agency papers act as monopolies."

18 Locals Vow Imparcial Sale Hinges on Guild Pact

\$425,000 In Strike Crisis

Guild locals have pledged \$425,000 in loans in early responses to ANG's plea for a strengthened International Defense Fund in the event of a New York newspaper strike.

The pledges came from 18 locals after ANG three weeks ago asked locals to prepare to lend it up to 90 per cent of local defense reserves if a New York strike should occur. The initial responses included those from the embattled New York and Vancouver-New Westminster locals.

Vancouver, in the midst of a dispute that has idled 600 of its own members, rushed off a check for \$18,605.91, its entire defense fund. New York pledged up to \$200,000, the remainder of its defense fund after a \$100,000 apportionment for possible establishment of a strike paper.

Seattle-Tacoma Administrative Secretary George Lambert, conveying the local's pledge of approximately \$13,500, also offered to lend 90 percent of his own severance-pay reserve of \$8,000.

Other locals pledging loans were St. Louis, Toronto, Chicago, Twin Cities, Cleveland, Chattanooga, San Jose, Denver, Boston, Pawtucket, Ottawa, Columbus, North Jersey, Lansing and Sioux City.

ANG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., in a letter to locals last week, said the preliminary responses "make plain we haven't misplaced our faith in the ability and capacity of the Guild to rally in the face of adversity."

The Toronto Guild membership, in approving a loan of 90 percent of its \$56,000 defense fund this week, beat back an attempt to overturn a favorable executive-committee recommendation.

The Sacramento Guild rejected the loan request on the grounds that New York twice voted against an increase in assessments to bolster ANG's International Defense Fund. But the Chicago Guild executive committee pledged its entire defense fund while saying it was "mindful that the New York Local was mainly responsible" for the defeat of increased assessments.

The International Defense Fund, which is fueled by assessments, has fallen to a point where it has only \$347,949 in liquid assets despite \$230,000 in outstanding loans from the AFL-CIO and its Industrial Union Department.

A resolution authorizing local loan agreements is scheduled to come before the International Executive Board at its meeting next week.

Wilmington Daily Hit by Complaint

Philadelphia, Pa.—The National Labor Relations Board last week issued a complaint charging the Wilmington News and Journal with refusing to bargain with the Philadelphia Guild on a contract for 20 newspaper deliveries.

The Guild won a representation election in the unit Feb. 17 after the NLRB rejected the company's contention the deliverers were independent contractors. But the company rebuffed a Guild request to start bargaining.



Field Kitchen

Striking Puerto Rico Guild members take time out from the El Imparcial picket line for refreshments at the Guild's strike kitchen. The strike is ending its seventh week, with the paper shut down.

Ottawa Guild Secretary Raps Media Bias Against Women

Ottawa, Ont.—Canadian newswomen suffer from widespread discrimination in both the print and broadcast media, Ottawa Guild Secretary Eleanor Dunn told the Special Committee on the Mass Media this month.

Women have more difficulty getting jobs, receive lower pay, struggle under more difficult working conditions, have fewer opportunities for advancement and get poorer assignments, she said.

Mrs. Dunn, who is assistant women's editor of the Ottawa Citizen, spelled out newswomen's grievances in a written submission to the committee.

She cited a recent survey by the Canadian Women's Press Club, which showed that while women's-page editors are required to be administrators, make-up experts, editors, columnists and reporters, close to half receive lower pay than male editors.

Pay discrimination exists despite the fact that women reporters often have higher qualifications than their male colleagues, she said. Nine of 11 women on the Citizen news staff have college degrees, she pointed out.

She cited such salary differences as \$113.46 for women's-page reporters and \$148.26 for other writers on the New Westminster Columbian, \$131.20 as against \$143.93 at the Brantford Expositor and \$69.55 as against \$123.05 a year ago on the Oshawa Times.

Vancouver and Victoria provide for parity, Mrs. Dunn noted, but she said a remnant of disparity continues at the Ottawa Citizen, where women's-page reporters with less than five years' experience will continue to get less than other reporters.

Mrs. Dunn said that, as far as she knew, there was not a single woman in a top editorial position—news editor, city editor or managing editor—on any major Canadian daily.

Women sometimes do not even head their own departments, she added, pointing to newspapers in Hamilton and Calgary that have men as women's-page editors.

She blamed "preponderantly male management" for assigning few women to the Parliamentary press gallery.

Earlier, in an address at Carleton University, Mrs. Dunn declared that little more than lip service is being given to the concept that Canadian newswomen should receive equal pay for equal work. She said women are probably conditioned subconsciously to believe they are inferior.

In another brief, Christopher Knapper, chairman of the Psychology Department at Saskatchewan University's Regina campus, urged steps to prevent the formation of huge media chains in order to help maintain editorial diversity.

And in testimony before the committee, W. C. Thornton Cran, president of the Standard Broadcasting Corp., said the Toronto Telegram's acquisition of Station CFTO-TV in Toronto put the Toronto Star "at a potential disadvantage."

Asked whether he thought the Star should therefore have a Toronto television station, Cran, whose company was an unsuccessful bidder for CFTO, replied, "Do two wrongs make a right?"

Newswomen in Capital Launch 'Sexism' Fight

Led by a group of Guild members, 25 women reporters and editors on the Washington Post, Star and Daily News have organized a committee to oppose discrimination in hiring, assignments, promotions and pay.

They voiced concern over the papers' failure to employ many women in editorial jobs, over discriminatory treatment by such all-male groups as the National Press Club and the Gridiron Club, over "sexist" references in news stories and over the handling of "women's news."

Llewellyn King, president of the Washington-Baltimore Guild, said the local "stands ready to assist the women in prosecuting their case through negotiation, arbitration, litigation or such other action as may be necessary in this struggle for equality."

The committee said it was tired of hearing the same "shop-worn excuses" for not hiring women: "pregnancy (potential), emotion (potential), ties to men (potential)"—while droves of restless men come and leave for greener pastures.

"Our top editors say they consider applicants by ability only," the committee said. "We say there are women of ability who simply aren't being allowed in."

King, in announcing the Guild's

Three Men (Only) Rob Newswomen

Thirteen members of a Washington committee for newswomen's rights were robbed April 15 as they gathered in a Capitol Hill apartment to discuss a position statement.

Three men, two carrying guns, broke into the apartment of Washington Star Guildswoman Nancy Beckham, forced the women to lie down on the floor, emptied their pocketbooks and took their wristwatches.

The group consisted of six women from the Star, six from the Post and Pat Strandt, a former co-chairman of the Guild's American Federation of Teachers Unit.

support, declared that "sexist attitudes that abound in every area of all three newspapers (which blatantly perpetuate sexist discrimination with departments like the almost all-female classified telephone sales room and the almost all-male display-advertising department) are in violation of federal law, the Guild's contracts and the interests of the newspaper industry."

San Juan, P.R.—A federal bankruptcy referee this week indicated he would approve the sale of strikebound El Imparcial to a company headed by Sen. Miguel Angel Garcia Mendez if the prospective owner can reach a settlement with the Puerto Rico Guild.

Garcia told Referee Rafael Rivera Cruz at a hearing April 20 that he felt a settlement with the striking El Imparcial Guildsmen could be achieved and that he is prepared to "meet the Guild half way." Puerto Rico Guild Administrator Luis Montañez, Jr., said the Guild was prepared to "go more than halfway."

Bargaining between the two sides got under way next day. A new appearance in Bankruptcy Court is scheduled for April 27.

Garcia's company, which has already bought El Imparcial's building and equipment, offered a million dollars for the paper in the face of creditors' claims of more than \$1,450,000, not including Guild claims for severance pay for members dismissed on economy grounds.

Rivera said the court was "inclined" to accept the sale to Garcia. The creditors said they also favor the sale.

Rivera blamed "bad management" and "poor administration" for the paper's financial difficulties.

A creditors' committee was organized, with the Guild among its members, to meet with the Garcia group on the purchase offer.

On April 14, the referee, acting on a Guild motion, named Carl L. Turkington, an Esso oil executive, as receiver of the paper, rejecting a creditors' motion for appointment of a liquidating trustee. Turkington began negotiations with the Guild and creditors toward a resumption of publication.

The paper has been suspended since March 9, when the company dismissed 60 employees after Guild members struck in protest against suspension of health-insurance coverage. The company had earlier sought to dismiss 62 employees out of seniority.

Two weeks ago Garcia's brother, Juan, appeared as negotiator for the present owner, Mieres D. Ayuso, and demanded that the Guild give management freedom to dismiss whomever it wished and surrender seniority and just-cause provisions in the contract. The Guild refused.

The Guild's negotiations with Garcia will include the question of representation for 16 distributors newly signed by the Guild.

Guild Fights Dismissal Of 2 At San Juan Star

San Juan, P.R.—The Puerto Rico Guild filed unfair-labor-practice charges against the San Juan Star this week after it fired two district managers active in a Guild organizing campaign.

Management said the two were fired because they entered the circulation director's office after hours and got into a dispute with two guards. The Guild said they were fired for union activity.

The company has refused to arbitrate the dismissals.

At a National Labor Relations Board hearing earlier in the month, the Star insisted that six supervisors of the 23 district managers whom the Guild is seeking to represent are not in fact supervisors and should be included in the unit.

THE SHORT



OF IT

New N.Y. Newspapers Sprouting

Former World Journal Tribune Publisher Matt Meyer is fathering a new New York afternoon daily intended to compete horns-on with the Wall Street Journal.

To be known as Wall Street Today, it would sell for 15 cents and plans to carry stock prices and news from Dow Jones, which owns the Wall Street Journal. Meyer reportedly has raised only a portion of the estimated 25 million dollars needed to start production.

Two new general-circulation dailies, Weekday and the Daily Planet, are also in the planning stage, and a new weekly, the New York Express, made its debut this week, with plans to go daily next year.

ANG Aids Ghetto Bank

ANG is depositing withholding-tax payments for its staff in one of Washington's two black-owned banks in response to an appeal to aid its programs of financing business development in the ghetto.

ANG Secretary-Treasurer Robert M. Crocker, expressing regret that the condition of ANG's International Defense Fund does not permit the opening of a savings account in the United Community National Bank, said he was opening the smaller account as "a token of our good wishes."

'My Time Is Your Time'

Bill Sanders, editorial cartoonist for the non-Guild Milwaukee Journal, was suspended for two weeks without pay because he drew cartoons for an underground newspaper without company permission, the Chicago Journalism Review reports.

Journal Editor Richard H. Leonard said Sanders was penalized for breaking a rule that forbids employees to moonlight or sell work to other publications without the approval of department heads. The cartoons, caricaturing several prominent Milwaukee citizens, appeared in the Milwaukee underground paper Kaleidoscope.

In California, meanwhile, the San Fernando Valley district attorney has recommended criminal prosecution of the San Fernando Valley Sun for firing a city-council reporter who became a candidate for the council. Under state law, no employer can prohibit an employee from becoming a candidate for public office.

Here and There

Declaring that the International Typographical Union "has been a friend and benefactor to me," a San Pedro printer has left his entire \$65,000 estate to the union. . . . The New York Guild's official publication, Frontpage, recently printed a front-page editorial on drug addiction, calling on publishers to involve themselves in the battle against narcotics. . . . The Amalgamated Meat Cutters have settled a 7½-month strike against Iowa Beef Processors, ending a nationwide boycott of the company. . . . Life writer William Lambert, winner of ANG's 1969 Heywood Broun Award for his expose of Supreme Court Justice Abe Fortas's relations with financier Louis Wolfson, has won the New York Guild's magazine-writing award for the same article. . . . Nineteen Canadian dailies have rejected ads for contraceptives submitted by Julius Schmid of Canada.

ANG Convention Delegates Enjoy a Post-Convention HOLIDAY

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3-Day Strike Shuts Boston Hearst Daily

Boston, Mass.—More than 200 Guild members at Hearst's Boston Record American were idled last week as a strike by a local AFL-CIO editorial union shut down the paper for three days.

Members of the American Federation of Newswriters, Reporters and Editorial Workers, a directly chartered AFL-CIO local, struck April 11 in quest of parity with Guild reporter minimums at the Boston Herald Traveler.

But they returned to work three days later without obtaining it. The newswriters' union accepted the settlement offered by Hearst before the strike—an average increase of 29 percent in a two-year contract.

The Guild represents advertising, business, circulation and maintenance employees at the paper.

Reporters at the Record American had enjoyed parity with those at the Herald Traveler until three years ago, when the Boston Guild won a settlement pushing the reporter top up \$40.75, to \$200.

When the Record American editorial union sought to match that figure, it said, a management spokesman predicted that the Herald Traveler wouldn't be alive in 1969 to pay the salaries the Guild had negotiated. But he promised that if it was, the Record American would match them.

When confronted with that promise in bargaining for this year's new contract, the union said, management reneged on it. Its final offer, \$48 over two years, will leave Record American reporters still \$15 behind those at the Herald Traveler, where the current top is \$212.

The union took a strike vote April 8, setting an April 10 deadline. It agreed to postpone action for 24 hours at the company's request while the Guild and other unions belonging to a new unity council tried to bring about a settlement, but it walked out the next day when management turned down a compromise proposal.

The paper made no attempt to publish, and management met only once with the union, in the early morning of April 13. A mediation session was scheduled for later that day, but it was called off when the company categorically rejected new union proposals.

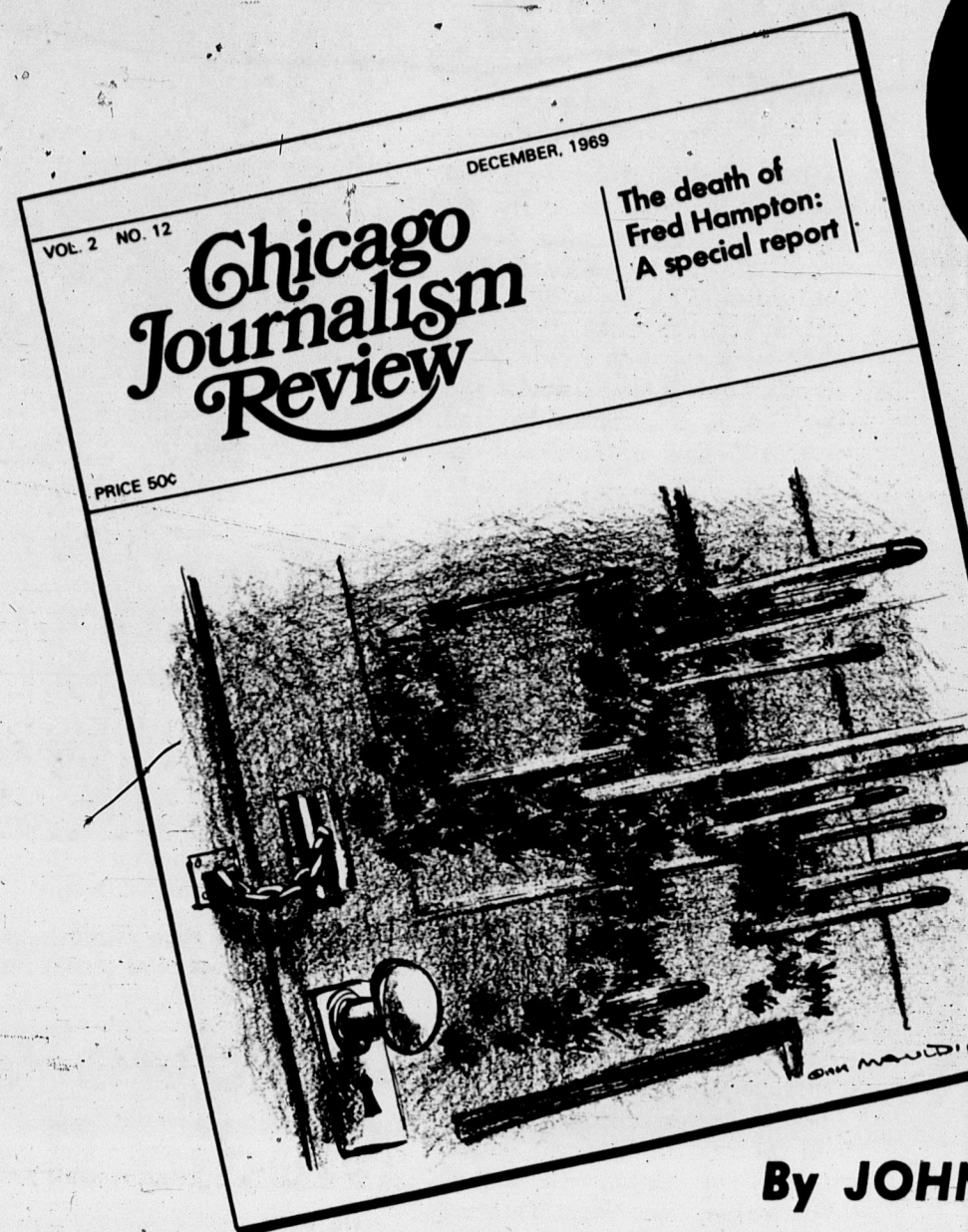
Members voted to go back to work the next day.

Guild Trails in Vote At Wall St. Journal

Chicago, Ill.—The Chicago Guild trailed the Independent Association of Publishers' Employees by 13 to 11 in a National Labor Relations Board election among editorial employees of the Wall Street Journal's Chicago office April 9, with three unopened ballots holding the balance.

A challenge to one, cast by the unaffiliated union's organizer, was withdrawn by the Guild last week, and it is to be opened April 27. If it is cast for the association, it would be decisive.

The Guild currently represents the unit. The unaffiliated union represents Journal employees in other cities and business-office employees in Chicago.



RON DORFMAN TEETERED back in his swivel chair, his feet on the desk, his thumbs hooked into his belt, and chuckled through his diabolical beard.

"Well, it looks like the gnat has finally worked its way through the hide of the hippo," he said, and gazed happily around the cluttered one-room office of the Chicago Journalism Review.

The gnat is the Review, of course, burrowed into a cubbyhole above grubby Andy's Lounge, whence, on a more-or-less monthly basis, issues a 16-page, 8½-by-11 combination of diatribe and uplift advertised as "criticism of the news media—written by newsmen."

And the hippo squats on the banks of the green-tinged Chicago River: Field Enterprises' Newspaper Division—publisher of two of Chicago's four major dailies, the Sun-Times and Daily News.

The process of dermatological infiltration had just reached a nerve, and the hippo had howled out a series of anti-Review memos that echoed through the pages of the Guild Reporter and Editor & Publisher.

The gnat's final bite had been the lead article in the January edition of the Review on the president of Field Enterprises, entitled "Bailey K. Howard: The Hustler as Publisher."

The howling memos came from Roy M. Fisher, editor of the Daily News, from James F. Hoge, Jr., his opposite number on the other side of the glass wire-room walls, and from Field's new 28-year-old publisher, Marshall Field V.

Henry De Zutter, until then listed on the masthead as editor, found himself threatened with reassignment from his beat as education writer for the Daily News if he didn't remove his name from the masthead.

In the negotiations that followed, the Review lost De Zutter as editor (he is now listed as one of six members of an "editorial board"), Dorfman moved into De Zutter's place, and everything returned to the uneasy norm established before the "paper war."

Except that blood had been drawn, even if only by a gnat. Whatever the relative merits of the arguments on both sides of the controversy (and they are being still argued at parties and in Chicago's newsman-haunted bars), the Review was at last being taken seriously after all the absent-minded pats on the head from Chicago's editors and publishers.

THE CHANGE IN ATTITUDE was a dramatic one from the cautious grunts of approval that greeted the Review's first issue in October 1968, and the bitter tone of the memos began to approximate the note in the

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Chicago's Journalistic Gnat

The Chicago Journalism Review has taken the twin objectives of journalism standards and education as its special province, and it has worked hard to fulfill them.

Besides putting out the Review itself, the staff members have put on seminars and conferences, appeared on television and radio and put in countless hours lecturing across the country.

BUT THE BEST WAY to learn about what the Review does is to look at the types of stories it turns out.

The type perhaps closest to its purpose as a review is criticism of coverage by the news media, such as the lead story in the first issue, taking the papers to task for "returning to the fold" after the Democratic National Convention.

"Mayor Daley was permitted to take over the media," it said. "Our own editorialists told us that we didn't really see what we saw under those blue helmets. The violent scenes of police crowd dispersal had become 'riots'."

With the fourth issue, in February 1969, the Review added another type of story to its repertoire—the story the papers didn't print at all—with a detailed piece on the Chicago Police Department's antisubversive unit, known as the "Red Squad."

There are "inside" stories of what goes on in the newsrooms and news conferences and in the executive suites—it was this type of story that touched off the recent memo battle at Field Enterprises—on the theory that the one area the news media does not cover at all is itself.

And there is satire of local columnists by Dan Rottenberg of the Wall Street Journal's Chicago bureau, and a "Black and White" column by Lillian S. Calhoun, former reporter for the Chicago Daily Defender and the Sun-Times.

From the first, the load fell on Dorfman, then education writer for Chicago's American (now Chicago Today), De Zutter, Chandler, then urban affairs writer for the Sun-Times, and Ken Pierce, former Newsweek correspondent working on a Ph.D. at the University of Chicago.

The money came from "liberal elements" in the community who wanted to see effective criticism of what they considered the "captured press."

Later, foundations such as the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions chipped in with no-strings cash, and the Midas International Corp. contributed time and staff to help in business matters.

A year ago Gordon Sherman, president of Midas, made the Review a \$15,000 long-term loan, which helped it move out of Pierce's crowded apartment and into the cubbyhole on Hubbard Street.

With circulation up and money available, Dorfman quit Chicago Today to become full-time managing editor, and Patricia Badertscher, wife of the volunteer circulation manager, was hired as a full-time editorial assistant-cum secretary.

FOR AWHILE, THE REVIEW looked like a haven for reporters who got in trouble over their principles. Christopher Chandler left the Sun-Times after an expose didn't see print (it later showed up in the Review), and Brian Boyer, also a Sun-Times reporter, quit over its coverage of the police raid on the Black Panthers.

They both hired on at the Review—at above-scale wages—and set their full-time talents to digging up stories the Review had not been able to write—such as a special report on the Panther raid in the December 1969 issue.

In the 18 months of its existence, the Review's circulation has climbed from 600 to 8,000 (6,000 in \$5-a-year subscriptions and 2,000 in 50-cents-a-copy newsstand sales), with about one-third of the subscribers living outside the Chicago area.

This month the Review replaced John Badertscher's battered Rambler with a citywide contract with a local distributor, which Dorfman figures will double newsstand sales.

"We're about \$5,000 in the hole right now,"

said Dorfman. "If we can pay off those bills we could be solvent."

"No," said Pat Badertscher from behind her pile of subscription notices, "We'll still be short about \$1,000 a month."

"Oh, well," Dorfman sighed. "I guess we'll still have to hustle. But we can still function."

Dorfman believes the Review serves its greatest purpose "simply by existing—sort of like the U.N."

"God knows, things have been pretty bad in the world, but where would they be without the United Nations?" he observes. "It's like that with the Review. Its very existence puts reporters and editors in a different relationship. Reporters know they can run to us if they're getting screwed—and the editors know it, too."

NOT EVERYBODY IN TOWN sees it that way, of course. The "letters" column in nearly every issue of the Review contains at least one knock—such as this one in the February issue from a suburban woman:

"I fear the Review has fallen into the very abyss it was formed to fill. The Review is as nonobjective as its original targets."

And many reporters can be heard to complain in bars about how the Review has gotten too far away from its original, narrowly defined limits of simple criticism, that it has become too "radical."

From further left comes the opposite criticism, that the Review is not radical enough, that it is reformist when revolution is needed.

But there have been improvements in the Chicago press since the Review began burrowing beneath thick-skinned editors:

- A new "Sound-Off" feature in Chicago Today, where a reporter is allowed to air his pet gripe—an idea that came from the Review.

- The staffing—for the first time in years—of the Criminal Courts beat by the Sun-Times after a Review story pointing out the absurdity of not regularly covering it.

- A management directive at Field Enterprises that ordered an end to gratuities after a story in the Review detailing the Christmas-gift haul of beat newsmen.

- Sudden coverage of the grape boycott after the Review wondered in print why there hadn't been any.

- An increase in simultaneous rebuttal by street gangs and youth groups raided by police after the Review printed a list of sources and phone numbers.

BUT PERHAPS THE MOST important function served by the Review is its example to those newsmen who want to establish alterna-

tives to the kind of journalism represented by today's bland, too often controlled, media.

The Review sponsored an "alternate convention" to the one run by the National Association of Broadcasters in early April. The "convention," attended by 100 delegates, was designed to allow criticism that would never be heard in the official halls.

Every Saturday afternoon Review staffers present an interview show on a local "mom and pop" FM radio station—to discuss the media and important developments in the life of the city.

On April 18 and 19 dissatisfied journalists from across the country came to Chicago for a conference sponsored by the Review. Many had been asking for months for a chance to find out how to make such a publication work in their own cities, and the conference was a chance for them to find out.

It was also a chance for young newsmen to discuss police and the courts, the Guild and other professional organizations and their own employers.

The Review has often discussed the need in American media for the type of employee control won in Europe at Der Stern, Le Monde, Figaro and Der Spiegel, and this was also on the conference agenda.

And the first U.S. experiment in employee editorial control on a general-circulation publication is just beginning to get underway in Chicago—as an outgrowth of the Chicago Journalism Review.

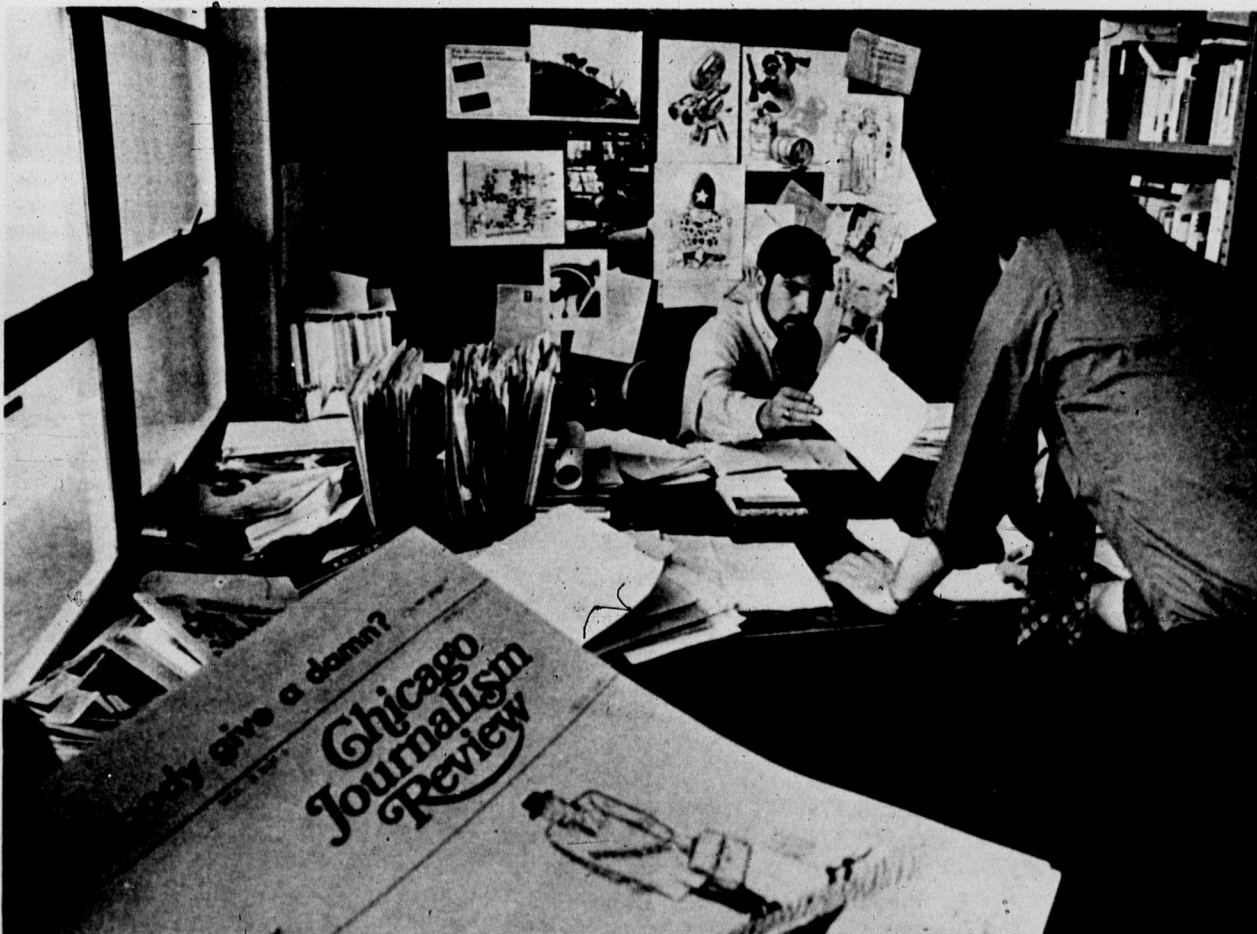
While Dorfman took a vacation in December, Boyer and Chandler began to think of the possibilities of launching a weekly news magazine for Chicago. By the time he got back, plans were already beginning to jell.

There were conferences and arguments. At first it was decided to merge the Review with an upstanding neighborhood paper on the South Side, Hyde Park-Kenwood Voices. Then Dorfman decided, and everyone agreed, that the Review would have to continue in its present form.

So Boyer and Chandler have left the Review's tight budget to launch a general-circulation, Time-style local news magazine, the Chicago Free Press. Using hustling tactics learned from the Review, they hope to raise enough money to start publishing in June.

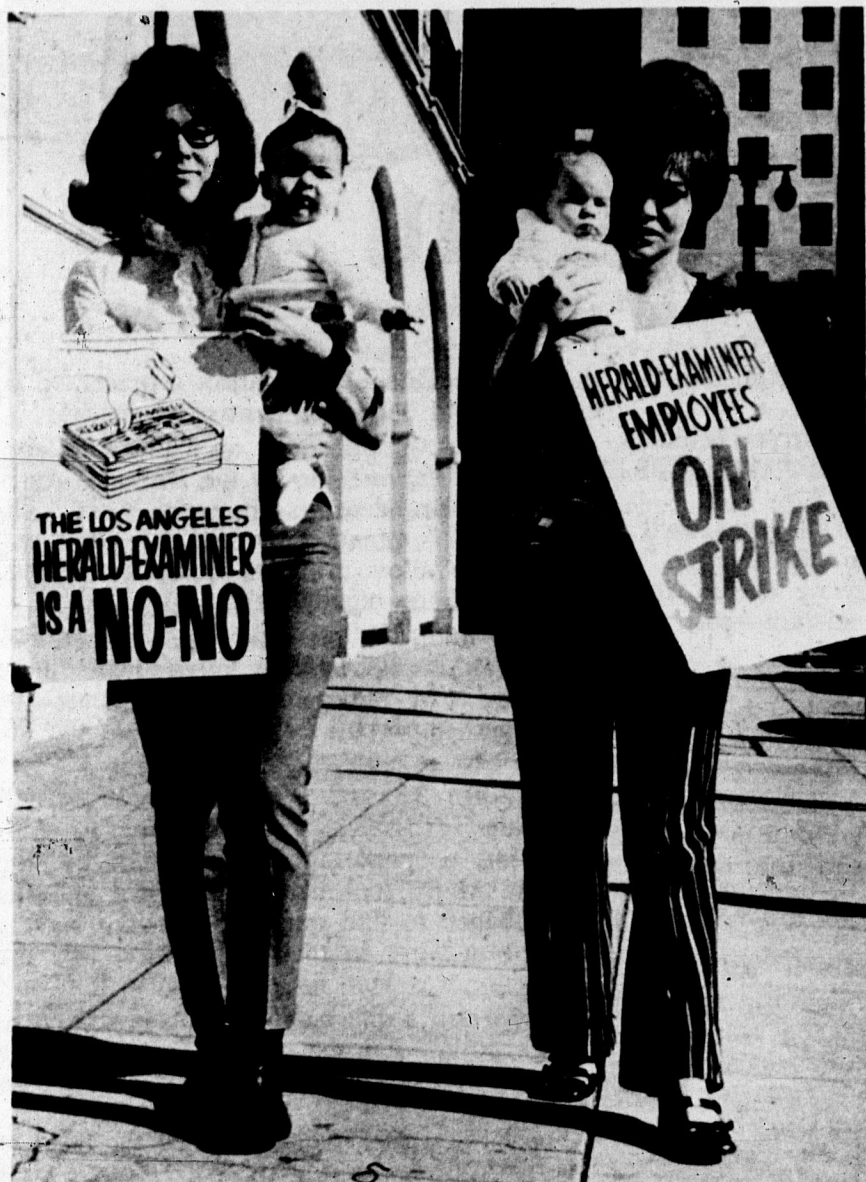
Control of the publication—five of seven seats on the board of directors—will be in the hands of the staff.

If the concept works—and both Boyer and Chandler have high hopes—the Chicago Journalism Review may yet become the parent of an entirely new, and free, kind of media in the United States.



Chicago Journalism Review Editor Ron Dorfman at work in the Review's "cubbyhole."

Chicago Guild Photo by Don Bierman



No Generation Gap

Joan McKeehan, left, and her sister, Peggy Tapia, walk the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner picket line with their five-month-old daughters. The sisters, both Guild junior circulation clerks, had their babies 16 hours apart in the same hospital.

No Progress Reported In Hearst-Guild Talks

Los Angeles, Calif.—The second meeting in a new round of negotiations between the Los Angeles Guild and Hearst's struck Herald-Examiner produced no progress April 20.

The talks, which began April 10, centered on a Guild proposal to establish a pension-fund escrow account. As the discussion moved into other issues, management refused to budge on its denial of severance pay for 250 district managers replaced by independent contractors.

A new meeting is scheduled for May 5 to review other strike issues.

Meanwhile, the Strike-Lockout Council announced that 29 more local advertisers agreed last month to quit advertising in the struck paper.

The council reported that lye or acid was poured on the hood of its boycott station wagon this

month by unidentified vandals. A new check for \$2,000 was received by the council from the AFL-CIO Union Label Department. Joseph Lewis, secretary-treasurer of the department, voiced "unwavering support" for the strike.

Additional contributions to the Los Angeles Guild strike fund totaled \$2,961. Recent contributions include the following:

Albany Guild	\$100
Boston Guild	100
Cincinnati Guild	50
Cleveland Guild	100
Philadelphia Guild	100
Sacramento Guild	400
San Francisco-Oakland Guild	522
San Jose Guild	286
Stockton Guild	50
Toledo Guild	100
Washington-Baltimore Guild	75
P-O-I District Council	100
Buffalo Guild	50
Chicago Guild	375
Denver Guild	100
Detroit Guild	50
Erie Guild	50
Kingston Guild	25
San Diego Guild	28

The new contributions bring total donations to \$183,239.

Twin Cities Guild Forum

Papers' Race Coverage Hit

Minneapolis, Minn.—Coverage of race relations by Twin Cities newspapers is in need of considerable improvement, participants in a panel discussion sponsored by the Twin Cities Guild and the University of Minnesota School of Journalism concluded April 7.

The panel pitted four representatives of the public, who were critical of race-relations cover-

age, against three press representatives, who generally defended it.

One panelist, Milton Bix, a Minneapolis attorney, said the Minneapolis Star and Tribune have contributed to polarizing the races through their coverage, creating "animosity where it should not exist."

Joining Bix in questioning and criticizing the coverage was Bill Smith, chairman of the Minneapolis Human Relations Commission; Ed Donahue, president of the Lithographers and Photo Engravers Union in the Twin Cities, and James Mann, a St. Paul policeman.

The press representatives were Joe Rigert, Minneapolis Tribune editorial-page writer; Robert Protzman, St. Paul Dispatch reporter, and Rodgers Adams, Minneapolis Star city editor.

Rigert and Protzman agreed that the newspapers have used some terms loosely.

"The newspapers have this thing about throwing in extra adjectives, like 'militant' and 'black man,' instead of just identifying someone as a man," Protzman said.

"We have tended to discredit a lot of people by the way we've used that word 'militant,'" said Rigert.

Editors and reporters, said Mann, realize that "black people are good print at this time . . . and an awful lot of reporting is being done to sell the newspapers at whatever the cost might be to the subject."

He urged hiring more blacks as reporters and editors and in management positions to help solve some of the problems in covering race-related events.

Smith defended the right of a group to ask reporters to leave

meetings or request that a certain reporter cover a meeting.

"If the group feels it's not going to get a fair shake from a certain reporter it's their right to protect the group in that sense," Smith said, declaring that "a group has the right to keep from getting butchered" by a biased reporter.

Protzman said the "gut issue" is whether or not newspaper owners are seriously interested in improving race relations. He asked whether they were willing to hire editors who firmly believe in civil and human rights.

GUILD



BRIEFS

San Diego, Calif.—San Diego Guild members voted 86 to 20 April 13 to approve a local assessment for bargaining purposes.

The assessment will range from 50 cents a month for part-time members to \$2 for those earning over \$200 a week. It will go into effect May 1 and continue until bargaining expenses are paid in full.

Rahway, N.J.—Donald W. Rossette has resigned as president of the North Jersey Guild and has joined the ANG staff as a temporary international representative. He is assisting Guild organizing drives at the Kansas City Star and Times and the Wichita Eagle and Beacon.

A local membership meeting here April 19 named Vice President George Dawson to succeed him.

San Francisco, Calif.—Leonard Milliman, first president of the Wire Service Guild, who retired in 1968 after a 42-year career with the Associated Press, is back in Guild office.

Milliman has been elected secretary of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild's East Bay Labor Press Unit. He has been working as assistant editor of the East Bay Labor Journal.

Stockton, Calif.—Manuel Pimentel has resigned as treasurer of the Stockton Guild on leaving the Stockton Record to become a representative of the New York Life Insurance Co. Derrick Lord has been named to succeed him.

Pimentel is a former president of the local and served as its treasurer for many years. A circulation employee, he was one of the first winners of the local's award for Guild service.

N.Y. County Bans Scabs

Albany County, N.Y., became the first county in the nation to enact an antistrikebreaking law last month following a campaign by craft unionists and the Albany Guild.

The law was passed after County Atty. John J. Clyne said the county had authority to enact it under New York's home-rule law.

In another recent action, the Herren (Ill.) City Council voted unanimously to enact an antistrikebreaking ordinance, the 114th such municipal law in the nation.

Judge Weighs Newhouse Bid In Denver Tiff

Denver, Colo.—S. I. Newhouse is asking a Federal Court judge to order the public sale of 14,500 key shares of Denver Post stock in a continuing effort to gain control of the paper.

Newhouse's request was contained in a brief that also asked for revisions in an employees' stock trust, which owns an additional 5,000 shares of the company's stock.

Judge A. Sherman Christensen is scheduled to hand down an official judgment late this month on Newhouse's suit against Post management. Newhouse, a minority stockholder, filed suit after the management bought the 19,500 shares and began selling them to the stock trust to keep Newhouse from gaining them.

Judge Christensen last month ordered management to make good losses suffered by the company as a result of what he termed an inflated price paid for the stock. But he gave no indication he would order resale of the stock.

Salem Paper Seeks to Shave 5 From Guild Bargaining Unit

Salem, Mass.—The Salem News is asking the National Labor Relations Board to exclude five employees from Salem Guild contract coverage on the ground they are supervisory.

The company had originally sought to exclude more than a dozen employees, but when an NLRB hearing opened this month it reduced the number to five: assistant to the editor, classified-advertising manager, sports editor, national ad-

vertising manager and circulation director.

The Guild, which is resisting the exclusions, is currently pressing two unfair-labor-practice charges against the company, based on discrimination because of Guild activity. The cases involve company action against two employees who pressed grievances; one was transferred to another job and the second was denied a third consecutive week of vacation.

Big-City Daily Raises Profit Rate to 23%

Big-City Daily: The Profit Maker

Profits Before Taxes*

Year	Annually In \$	% of Revenue**	% Increase Over Prior Year	% Increase Over 1960	Cumulative Since 1960
1960	\$2,263,122	19.2			
1961	2,234,338	19.6	3.1	3.1	\$ 4,597,460
1962	2,614,082	20.7	12.0	15.5	7,211,542
1963	2,473,571	19.1	-5.4	9.3	9,685,113
1964	2,554,278	19.3	3.3	12.9	12,239,391
1965	2,726,938	19.5	6.8	20.5	14,966,329
1966	3,296,179	22.0	20.9	45.6	18,262,508
1967	3,529,811	22.6	7.1	56.0	21,992,319
1968	3,692,625	22.4	4.6	63.2	25,684,944
1969	4,401,482	23.0	19.1	94.4	30,086,426

* Profits after taxes not disclosed.

** Revenue rose from \$811,782,364 in 1960 to \$19,066,377 in 1969, an increase of 62.3 percent.

Source: Editor & Publisher

(Continued from Page 1)

In comparison, the Guild's average reporter top minimum rose 8.7 percent during the past year, 50.4 percent since 1960 and 116 percent since 1950.

The paper has never earned a profit of less than 19.1 percent on sales since the analysis began. Revenue has risen 62.2 percent since 1960, from \$11,752,425 to \$19,058,377, while expenses have risen only 54 percent.

The 96,000-circulation paper increased its net profits 6.6 percent, from \$1,236,954 to \$1,319,004. Its revenue rose from \$5,797,024 to \$6,491,064, while expenses increased from \$4,560,070 to \$5,172,059.

Since 1960 the paper has increased its net income by 96.7 percent, from \$671,439.

New York Guild Postpones Strike Action at Post

(Continued from Page 1)

conomic issues with all of the publishers.

The issues on which the Post and the Guild were deadlocked included grievance procedure, seniority in promotions, severance pay, job security and reclassification.

The Guild resumed negotiations with the Post April 20 in the first meeting since an abortive

nine-hour session April 12 produced the strike deadline. Guild bargaining also was continuing at the Times and News.

The Times said this week that the printers' stop-work meetings have thus far cost the company 253 pages of advertising valued at \$1,267,800, in addition to 267 columns of news. A total of 41,838 man-hours of work, valued at \$236,110, have been lost.

Times Publisher Arthur Ochs

Sulzberger, in a memorandum to the staff April 10, warned that "when a labor crisis starts to affect the news and advertising content of this paper, there is a point beyond which we will not send it out under the logotype of the New York Times."

"I must caution all involved in this enterprise," he said, "that we are rapidly approaching that point."

Typographical Union President

Bertram A. Powers, in calling for a "realistic" wage offer from the publishers, indicated that the printers were prepared to extend the meetings to a point where advertising would be all but squeezed out of the paper.

New York Photoengravers' President Charles L. McConnell said this week that his union was considering holding its own chapel meetings at the papers. The local asked international permission for strike action April 19.

Powers said he was hopeful of reaching an accord with the publishers but said the two sides were still "very, very far apart."

Still on the table, he said, are publisher demands for the elimination of reproduction, unlimited use of outside typesetting tape without further payments to the union and complete freedom to introduce automation at will.

Powers said the union will not yield on the reproduction and outside-tape provisions, terming them protections against subcontracting. He said the printers were not opposed to automation but wanted payments to the union to help soften its impact on

employees.

The Newsprint Information Committee reported last month that the three remaining New York dailies have prospered so much that they are using more newsprint today than seven consumed in 1964.

The Times, News and Post used 800,000 tons last year, the committee said, compared to 780,000 consumed five years earlier by the same three papers and the defunct World-Telegram & Sun, Journal-American, Herald Tribune and Long Island Star-Journal combined.

3 New York Units Seek Clause To Bolster Fight on Subpenas

(Continued from Page 1)

It also requires the company to join the employee in any action resulting from his refusal and to reimburse the employee for any monetary loss, including fines, damages or loss of pay, he might suffer as a result.

A Times spokesman agreed that the protection was necessary but said he wasn't sure whether it should be "covered in the contract." He promised to study it.

Representatives of the Post and News also indicated they had no objection to the proposal in principle, the Guild reported.

The proposal is believed to be

the first of its kind to be advanced by any Guild local in bargaining. The materials of Guild-covered employees at the Times, Time Inc. and Newsweek have been among the objects of a wave of government subpoenas in recent months.

ANG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., in warning publishers two months ago not to discipline newsmen who resist subpoenas, asked ANG's Collective Bargaining Department to determine how newsmen can be protected through Guild contracts from being forced to reveal confidential information.

The New York Legislature this week passed a law protecting newsmen from having to disclose their sources or yield up notes and memoranda.

Meanwhile, it was disclosed that the Black Panthers refused to co-operate in the production of an American Broadcasting Co. documentary on their activities following ABC's refusal to sign a guarantee that it would fight any subpoena of unused film all the way to the Supreme Court.

ABC promised only that it would screen such subpoenas with a view to the film's relevancy to the purpose of any government investigation.

In Chicago, Herbert G. Klein, President Nixon's director of communications, served notice that the government will continue to demand reporters' notes and television film "to develop law enforcement the American people want."

Klein, addressing the National Association of Broadcasters, conceded, however, that in some cases "the Justice Department has been wrong" in issuing blanket subpoenas.

"There are grounds on which prosecutors can go too far and have a wild searching of notes," he said in promising that henceforth the government would "negotiate" such subpoenas with the media and reporters.

Wage Increases to Boost Local Per Capitas 26¢

(Continued from Page 1)

The new top-minimum average, computed from 132 contracts in effect April 1 covering newspapers published at least five days a week, was \$191.83, Crocker reported. The 1969 average was \$176.18.

Last year's increase in the top-minimum average was \$11.30, producing a total two-year increase of \$26.95.

The new average was multiplied by .0165, producing a per-capita figure of \$3.165195, rounded off to \$3.16½. To this was added a special 10-cent increase voted by last year's ANG Convention to compensate the General Fund for loss of revenue it formerly received from the Defense Fund for the salaries and expenses of international representatives assigned to strikes and lockouts.

In establishing the formula in 1964, ANG determined that the then-existing per capita of \$2.30 represented .01625 percent of the 1964 top-minimum average of \$141.83. The Guild's 1967 Convention changed the formula to .0165.

The per-capita formula is designed to provide ANG with an increasing level of income to meet rising costs, geared to the increase in its members' own income.

The ANG Constitution provides that the new per capita take effect May 1 (with payments due by June 15) unless revised by the International Executive Board.

The General Fund will receive \$1.999 of the new \$3.26½ per capita and the Defense Fund \$1.266.

Police Attack 9 Newsmen In Cambridge

(Continued from Page 1)

up his press cards, the policeman replied, "Don't walk. You run fast unless you really want to get hit."

Later Larkin sprained his ankle when he tripped across bricks strewn on the sidewalk by demonstrators.

Fallon, who was wearing a state-police press badge, was struck twice while standing in a doorway near the riot scene. He said the officer who hit him also assaulted two other reporters and a state policeman in plainclothes.

Donovan reported being struck by several policemen while attempting to take pictures. "I told the police officers repeatedly, 'I'm from the Herald Traveler,'" he said, "but they paid no attention."

Manning was yanked from a telephone booth while phoning in his story and beaten to the ground, according to UPI. Both he and Milne were carrying credentials, UPI said.

The Boston executive committee, in addition to protesting the police attacks, also appointed Herald Traveler Unit Chairman David Beaton and Donald Clark to meet with officials of statewide police organizations in an effort to improve press-police relations in crisis situations.

\$60 Increase Won in Pact At Pittsburgh

(Continued from Page 1)

military pay and company salary for employees called to National Guard or Reserve duty or for duty in civil disturbances, and will also pay employees called to jury duty.

The minimum for working in higher classifications is increased \$1, to \$2, and a minimum of four hours' pay is required for employees called back to work. The service requirement for a fourth week's vacation is reduced from four years to three.

A revised clause bars discrimination because of age.

Although the contract's wage increases have been implemented, contract signing has been delayed by an ANG Contracts Committee objection to a clause that would prohibit employees from performing paid work for political parties, candidates and officeholders without written permission from the publisher. The dispute has yet to be resolved.

...Denver Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

The Guild won the employee's birthday as an additional holiday, for a total of seven. The service requirement for four weeks' vacation is reduced from 20 years to nine effective in January 1972, while that for three weeks is reduced from five years to four.

Major-medical insurance is added for the first time, and summer-camp leave for military reservists is expanded to cover National Guardsmen and to include emergency duty for both Guardsmen and reservists.

The daily car allowance for circulation district managers and collectors is increased 40 cents, to \$4.40.

A proposal by the Guild for a joint ethics committee and a human-rights committee similar to those established at the Post was rejected by the News.

Perlik to Join ACLU Tribute to Cronkite



Three Decades Ago

Walter Cronkite, then a United Press newsman in Kansas City, Mo., presides over a Guild strike-strategy meeting in Columbus in this picture taken in 1941. From left, ANG organizer, John Weilburg; Francis McCarthy, now UPI Latin American editor; Nicholas Pops,

Jr.; John R. Beal; Murray Brown, now UPI travel editor; Cronkite; ANG Secretary-Treasurer Victor Pasche; Robert Fiedler; John Martincio, now UPI foreign-desk night editor; Robert Olds; George Palmer; Don Smith, and William Rounds.

New York City—ANG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., will be on the speaker's dais at an American Civil Liberties Union "Salute to the Media," honoring newscaster and former United Press Guildsman Walter Cronkite.

The Columbia Broadcasting

System newscaster will be presented with an annual ACLU award at the program, which will mark the 50th anniversary of the ACLU. Former Supreme Court Justice Arthur J. Goldberg, a former Chicago Guild attorney, is chairman of the event.

The principal speaker will be

former Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark. Presentation of the ACLU award will be by Roger Baldwin, the ACLU's founder.

Other trade union leaders who will join Perlik on the dais include Joseph A. Beirne, president of the Communications Workers; David Dubinsky, hon-

orary president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union; Frank E. Fitzsimmons, general vice president of the Teamsters; Herman D. Kenin, president of the Musicians; Ernest Kinoy, president of the Writers Guild, and Frederick D. O'Neal, president of Actors Equity.

'Oh, we wouldn't want to do anything that might destroy the confidence of your sources.'



DATELINE: WASHINGTON

Nixon on Vietnam: A Speech In the Johnson Mold

By WILLARD SHELTON, Washington Guild



IN LATE APRIL the political landscape began to seem cluttered with the sight of chickens coming home to roost—disagreeable, naturally to the public officials involved.

The House of Representatives was thrown into a deadly battle over an impeachment drive launched by the Republican leader, Rep. Gerald Ford (Mich.), against Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas.

This obviously reflected GOP resentment over the Senate's rejection of two successive Supreme Court nominees—Haynsworth and Carswell—submitted by President Nixon. But it was most cleverly done.

Ford asked the House Rules Committee to send the impeachment issue to a special committee, thus by-passing the Judiciary Committee, headed by the Democratic and liberal Rep. Emanuel Celler (N.Y.). Rep. Richard Bolling (D-Mo.), a power on Rules, said he "thought" that committee would defeat Ford's proposal, 8 to 7, if it ever came to a vote—but the margin was

manifestly a close one.

Judge Carswell did something clever himself. He resigned from the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals to run for the Senate in his home state of Florida, thus seeking vindication.

EVEN PRESIDENT NIXON'S 1968 campaign chickens began coming home to roost. In his April 20 Vietnam speech, he seemed to say that he would order home "an additional 100,000 troops" within another year—except that's just what it sounded like. He didn't exactly say it.

What he said about Vietnam during his campaign was that he knew how to "end the war and win the peace." And in his first news conference on Vietnam, he rejected the widely publicized suggestion of Clark Clifford, the last Secretary of Defense in President Johnson's cabinet, that 100,000 troops should be recalled during 1969 and "all" combat troops by the end of 1970.

"I hope to beat" the pace of withdrawal urged by Clifford, he said on that occasion. But in his

April 20 speech, he in effect admitted that his administration hadn't beaten it and wouldn't.

He also became the first President to acknowledge publicly his heavy involvement in Laos and Cambodia, as well as Vietnam. He thus acknowledged what Johnson never was forced to do—that for years we have been waging what is accurately termed the Second Indochina War. (The French finished losing the first one in 1954.)

THERE'S AN ENORMOUS difference between the simple power of the Senate to reject a Supreme Court nominee and the cumbersome, although undoubtedly, power of Congress to hurl off the court a justice who has been sitting there for three decades. It may safely be assumed that even if the House in a wayward passion should astonishingly vote to impeach Justice Douglas, the Senate would never convict and remove him.

Carswell, once resigned from his judicial post, has an unquestioned right to run for the Senate—and the only forum that will judge him regarding his new-found ambition is the people of Florida, quite properly so.

The country will still be the winner: On Nixon's third try at filling the court vacancy he came up with a superior and sensitive nominee, Circuit Judge Harry Blackmun of Minnesota, who would easily win confirmation no matter what state he lived in.

As for Nixon on Vietnam, it is to his credit that his latest speech reads exactly like one that Johnson might have given.

Nixon is President of the United States now, not a campaigner. Everyone elected to that office is forced to eat crow about what was occasional campaign oratory. The measure of a President's stature is how quickly and boldly he does it.

Nixon has done it now about Southeast Asia: "A political settlement is the heart of the matter," he said.

That's the cold, hard truth. We will pull out as fast as we can, he said in effect, but exactly how fast depends on Hanoi and China and the Soviets, not on our desire alone.

sented."

Shortly thereafter, New York Times Guildsman Earl Caldwell beat a subpoena requiring him to produce notes and tapes of interviews with Blank Panther spokesmen to a federal grand jury in San Francisco.

The Times and Caldwell defended his right to refuse access to his notes and tapes. Curiously, the Guild did not join several media and wire-service attorneys as amicus curiae in defense of the right of "those who are daily on the firing line."

Those who say the Guild is dead on its feet are looking at the wrong end of the body when we see reams of rhetoric followed by runty action.

BRIAN L. FLORES
Administrative Officer
Washington-Baltimore Guild

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**SEEMS
TO US**

Flores Raps Absence Of Caldwell Brief

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Editor:

The Guild Reporter [Feb. 27] carries a story about President Perlik prodding Atty. Gen. Mitchell to invite the Guild to a meeting of media executives to discuss subpoenas for newsmen's notes and other materials.

Perlik asks why the Guild had not been invited as "the organization most representative of working newsmen." Perlik then states that limiting talks to media executives "cannot adequately address itself to the question of newsmen's proper privileges," this, he declared, is because "those who are most immediately and deeply affected and involved—those who are daily on the firing line—are not repre-

Editorial

Our Privilege

The state of a newsman's privilege to protect his sources, which reached some kind of an all-time low a few months ago when one news organization after another was rolling over and playing dead at the drop of a government subpoena, is looking up.

News media whose reflexive tendency was to produce whatever the Justice Department asked have been told there is a limit to the power of a government question mark.

Affirming a newsman's right to protect his sources for the first time in a federal court, a San Francisco District Court judge ruled this month that a reporter need not disclose confidential information, much less produce notes and other raw data, in the absence of "a compelling and overriding national interest that cannot be served by alternative means."

Hardly was the ink dry on this decision when a Chicago judge denied Weatherman motions to subpoena newsmen and the product of their work for the riot trial of 19 Weatherman leaders. The same day, a judge in New York refused to require a reporter to produce notes on the air-traffic controllers' "sick-out."

And yet, in the face of this, it is still possible for the likes of Herbert G. Klein, the President's press secretary to announce that the government intends to continue demanding reporters' notes and television film "to develop law enforcement the American people want."

The last phrase introduces what has become a standard note of demagoguery into the matter. Why doesn't the government subpoena attorneys "to develop law enforcement the American people want"? Surely they could disclose confidential information of a far more damaging nature than newsmen.

It doesn't, of course, because the law protects their confidences on the same theory on which it should be—and increasingly is—protecting the confidences of newsmen: that such confidences serve a public good not inferior to that served by the prosecution of crimes.

Central, of course, to the current controversy is the fact that the offenses whose prosecution the government is seeking to buttress by subpoenas have political overtones. Thus the blanket subpoenas may extend to areas far removed from the purported crime, involving a wide range of political expression and activity.

In the San Francisco case, the New York Times joined one of its reporters in erecting a legal defense against the subpoenas, involving information on the Black Panthers. But other publishers have not been as quick to man the barricades, and the San Francisco ruling, on the lowest level of the federal judicial structure, provides no assurance that newsmen elsewhere will not have to fight the battle again.

So the New York Guild's demand that its contracts with the city's three major dailies include a clause strengthening the newsman's hand in that battle comes at a timely moment. It would require the publisher to pay the costs of the reporter's court fight against revealing confidential information and to compensate him for fines or other monetary losses he might suffer in its course.

The proposal is based on the sound theory that a newsman who fights to protect his integrity is defending something of primary value to his employer. And that in doing so, he deserves more than tea and sympathy.

The Guild Reporter

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