

Perlik, 4 Locals Condemn Action To Suppress Vietnam-War Study

Move Called Unparalleled Censorship

The Government's attempt to enjoin the press from publishing material from a secret Pentagon study on the Vietnam war was assailed this week and last by ANG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., and four Guild locals. Perlik termed it an act of unprecedented censorship.

The Guild's New York, Washington-Baltimore, Detroit and North Jersey locals all denounced the Government as it moved first against the New York Times, then the Washington Post and then the Boston Globe.

In New York, 70 reporters, editors and other editorial employees of the Daily News signed a statement supporting publication of the Pentagon study and criticizing the News's failure to support the Times.

A U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington ruled June 23 that the Washington Post has a Constitutional right to publish ar-

Text of Perlik Statement—Page 8

ticles based on the Pentagon report but restrained the newspaper from publishing more of them until tonight to allow the Government time to appeal to the Supreme Court.

However, another appellate court in New York sent the Times case back to a District Court judge who had refused to issue an injunction against further publication, ordering him to hold secret hearings on portions of the study the Government claims imperil national security.

The Times appealed to the Supreme Court to allow unrestrained publication. And the Government asked the court to bar the Post from publishing additional sections of the report.

In Boston a District Court judge issued a restraining order against the Globe pending a hearing today and ordered its copies of the Pentagon material placed in a safe-deposit box.

The Government's attempt to suppress the material appeared increasingly futile as the Chicago Sun-Times, the Los Angeles Times and the Knight Newspapers began printing material from

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Perlik Testifies On Suppression

ANG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., was to testify before the House Foreign Operations and Government Information Subcommittee today on issues arising from Government attempts to suppress publication of the Pentagon's secret Vietnam study.

Perlik was to join a panel of media representatives, legislators, attorneys and Government officials discussing the use of prior restraints on publication, the public's right to know, the question of security classification and related issues.

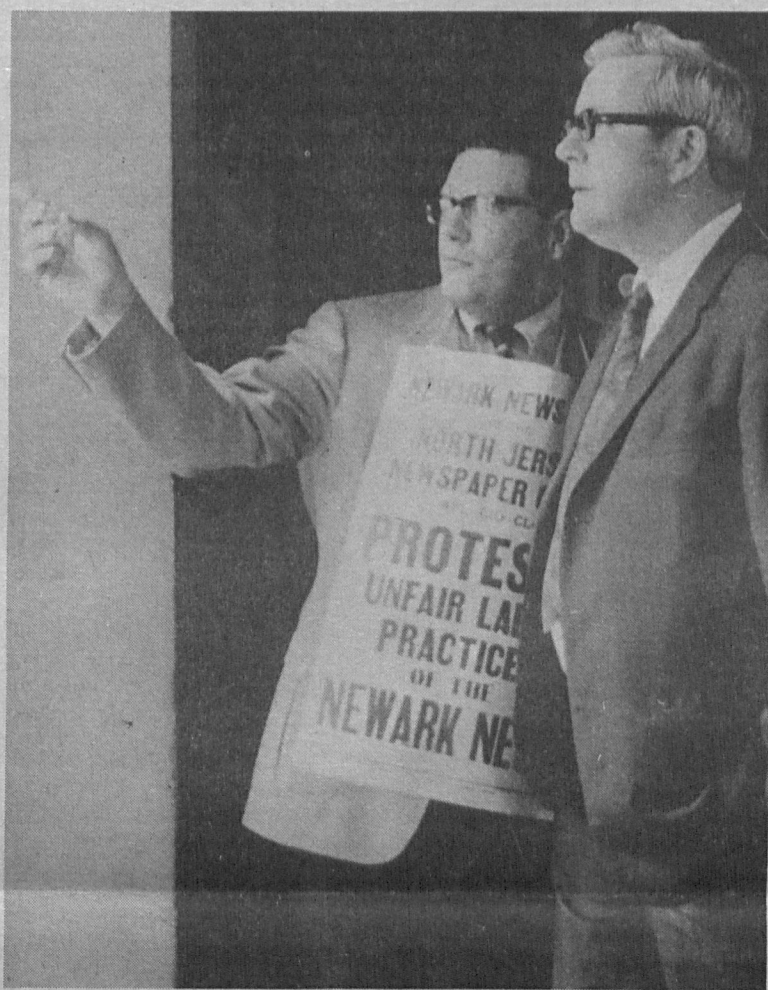
The subcommittee is examining the balance between "traditional freedoms guaranteed by the Bill of Rights" and the need to protect national security.



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Strike Inspection

Newark News Unit Chairman Donald Vaillancourt points out boarded-up front of the struck News plant to ANG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr. Perlik inspected the strike scene and took part in bargaining during June 11 visit to Newark.

Newark News Cited In 2 NLRB Actions

Newark, N.J.—The National Labor Relations Board last week issued a complaint charging the struck Newark News with refusing to substantiate its claimed inability to meet Guild wage demands.

The board also accused the News of violating the law by failing to bargain with the Guild on slashes in overtime and expense allowances instituted after the Guild won a representation election in February.

The complaints were issued as a federal mediator arranged a resumption of bargaining in the four-week-old strike for today.

Negotiations were adjourned after a June 11 meeting, third since the start of the strike, failed to produce any progress. ANG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., attended the session, issuing a statement afterward pledging full ANG support to the strike.

The first of the two NLRB complaints accused the News of refusing to produce financial records to document its claim it cannot meet the Guild's demand for a \$326.50 reporter top minimum. The second recommended that the company be ordered to bargain with the Guild on reductions in overtime and ex-

penses and to make employees whole for their loss of remuneration.

Regional Director John J. Cuneo did not uphold a Guild charge that the overtime and expense cuts were in reprisal for selection of the Guild, but the Guild is appealing the dismissal of that charge to the NLRB's general counsel in Washington.

A hearing on the complaints will be held July 12.

The company refused to budge on any of the disputed issues—wages, a Guild shop, economic dismissals and severance pay—at the June 11 meeting.

Perlik, after visiting strike headquarters and the picket line, said "continued vigorous prosecution of the strike is the only message, apparently, that will get through to the Evening News."

The company, he charged, "has not shed its indifference and contempt for the welfare of its employees or the citizens who buy its newspaper." While the Guild is prepared to bargain on all issues, he said, "the company clearly is not yet prepared to do so."

Perlik voiced confidence that the strikers' spirit and determination eventually will produce "the

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Ralph Novak Dies; Former Top ANG Executive Officer

Detroit, Mich.—Ralph B. Novak, former ANG executive vice president and secretary-treasurer, died June 11 of an apparent heart attack. He was 63.

Novak held the Guild's executive vice presidency, then the union's top executive office, from 1951 to 1955. He served the preceding four years as secretary-treasurer.

Before his election to ANG office he had held every office in the Detroit Guild.

At the time of his death Novak was treasurer-manager of the Communicating Arts Credit Union, formerly the Detroit Newspaper Industrial Credit Union, and national director from Michigan of the National Credit Union Association.

He had served as president of the Michigan Credit Union League in 1966-67 after stints as secretary and vice president.

Novak was the second former top ANG officer to die within two weeks. Former President Donald M. Sullivan succumbed May 30.

ANG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., and International Vice President James G. McMahon of Detroit were among those attending the funeral service June 14.

Perlik, in a letter of condolence to Novak's wife, Ida, praised "the lasting and meaningful contribution Ralph made toward the betterment of newspaper workers and newspaper work."

"He played a vital role during those 'middle' years when the Guild was emerging from its infancy," Perlik said, "and all who earn their living from this industry owe him a tremendous debt of gratitude."

Novak, was employed in the accounting department of the old Detroit Times when ANG voted to admit commercial employees in 1937. He led the Guild's organiz-



RALPH B. NOVAK

ing drive in the Times commercial department, producing the local's first fully organized unit, and later helped organize commercial employees at the Free Press and maintenance employees at the News.

He served as first chairman of the Guild's business-office division at the Times and as unit chairman. He was elected local president and treasurer twice and also served as local secretary and executive secretary.

Novak was elected an ANG regional vice president in 1945 while head of the Times's circulation-accounting department. Two years later he was elected secretary-treasurer, defeating G. K. Williams of Los Angeles. He was re-elected without opposition two years later.

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L.A. Citizen-News Set To Reopen on July 1

Los Angeles, Calif.—The Los Angeles Citizen-News, forced into bankruptcy last August, will resume publication next month, Publisher Richard M. Horton has announced.

Guild editorial employees laid off when the paper closed will be called back and the Guild will be recognized as the bargaining agent for all departments in its jurisdiction, Horton said.

The Citizen-News's assets were sold at a bankruptcy auction last month. But buyers of the paper's mastheads, presses and equipment proved to be acting on Horton's

behalf. They were bought for \$168,000.

Horton did not buy the plant itself, but Bankruptcy Referee Russell Seymour June 14 approved a 12-month lease for Horton, with an option to buy for \$482,000. A high bid of \$400,000 for the Hollywood plant was submitted at the bankruptcy auction, but it has not been approved.

Horton said he will publish six weeklies initially in addition to the Citizen-News. "Los Angeles" will be dropped from the paper's

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Herald Traveler Loses Battle to Keep TV Station

The U.S. Supreme Court last week dealt an apparently fatal blow to the Boston Herald Traveler's 14-year fight to retain its Boston television station.

The Supreme Court, by an 8-to-0 vote, declined to upset the Federal Communications Commission's award of the channel for WHDH-TV to a rival firm, Boston Broadcasters Inc.

The FCC, in taking away the license two years ago, gave diversification of media control as one of its principal reasons, although special circumstances surrounding issuance of the license in 1957 contributed to the decision.

Herald Traveler President Harold E. Clancy, while expressing disappointment over the decision, indicated the company was not giving up the struggle.

Clancy said the court would be asked to reconsider. And he pointed out that the Herald Trav-

eler has submitted two petitions asking the FCC itself to reconsider, one aimed at determining the basis for a former commissioner's vote in the case and the second charging wrongdoing on the part of some Boston Broadcasters officials.

Boston Broadcasters has asked the commission to dismiss the petitions and set Sept. 26 as the date for terminating the Herald Traveler license.

Clancy, in an interview published last December in Ad East, a New England advertising journal, said loss of the station would deal the company a financial blow but expressed confidence that the Herald Traveler would survive it. The company had net earnings of \$2,031,580 in 1970, but there was no published apportionment of the profits accruing from the newspaper and the TV station.

The Herald Traveler case is the first in which the FCC has taken

a major license away from a long-time holder and awarded it to a competitor. The company, in its appeal to the Supreme Court, complained that it had been treated "on a wholly different basis from all other renewal applicants."

The Herald Traveler has held only a temporary license for the station and has been battling before the FCC and the courts to retain it ever since the question of whether a former Herald Traveler officer had improperly attempted to influence an FCC commissioner was raised shortly after the license was granted in 1957.

The Supreme Court, in rejecting the appeal June 14, made no comment on the substance of the dispute.

Earlier, the U.S. Court of Appeals in Washington threw out an FCC policy giving license holders preference when their re-

newals come up. The court termed it a clear violation of the Communications Act.

The court said that concentration of media control is among the questions the FCC should consider in weighing renewal applications, particularly in the light of requests by "new interest groups" and "hitherto silent minorities" for broadcasting licenses.

Two such groups in Denver, a black organization called the Mass Media Task Force and a coalition of Mexican-American organizations, have submitted challenges to Time Inc.'s sale of five television stations, including KLZ-TV in Denver, to McGraw-Hill Inc.

The two groups objected both to McGraw-Hill as the new owner and to Time's policies as the old one. The Mexican-American group charged that all of Time's stations discriminate against

Spanish-speaking employees.

Newspaper publishers, meanwhile, continue to deluge the FCC with objections to a proposed rule barring newspapers from owning broadcasting stations in their market areas.

Among 75 filing to date were McClatchy Newspapers, the New York Daily News, the Pulitzer Publishing Co., the Washington Post and Star, the E. W. Scripps Co., the Newhouse Broadcasting Corp., the Hearst Corp., and the San Francisco Chronicle.

All argued that the FCC has no authority to promulgate such a rule.

A group of law-school students working with the director of the Citizens Communications Center urged approval of the cross-ownership ban, stating that the "fecund field of communications should not be permitted to stagnate because of avoidable economic concentration."

Hearst Loses Half of Prestrike L.A. Ads

Hearst's struck Los Angeles Herald-Examiner has lost almost half its prestrike advertising as a result of a sustained union boycott, official Media Records figures for 1970 show.

The tally, released only last month, showed the Herald-Examiner with only 17,792,799 lines of advertising last year. In 1966, the last full year of publication before the strike began, the paper had 34,516,000.

The 1970 figure was down almost three million lines from 1969, when the lineage total was 20,612,653.

The slump has put the Hearst paper, once the largest evening daily in the nation, next to last in lineage among 22 major California newspapers whose lineage is measured by Media Records. The only paper below it was the San Rafael Independent, which has also been struck.

The start of 1971 failed to offer Hearst any encouragement. Delayed January lineage figures announced by Media Records this month showed the month's total down from 1,427,059 the previous January to 1,314,165, a loss of more than 100,000 lines.

In San Francisco, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals last week upheld a National Labor Relations Board decision preventing Herald-Examiner strikers from picketing Hearst papers in other cities.

The striking unions had appealed the decision, which held that other divisions of the Hearst Corp., are "neutral, secondary employers" in the Herald-Examiner strike. The board acted in connection with picketing directed at Hearst's San Francisco

Examiner early in the Los Angeles strike.

In another legal action, Federal Court in Los Angeles ordered ANG International Representative Charles Dale to answer questions on the Los Angeles Guild's 18-million-dollar suit against Hearst for alternate benefits. The Guild had opposed the motion.

The court also rejected a Guild request to consolidate state- and federal-court suits on the issue. The state-court suit is a petition to vacate an arbitrator's award denying the Guild's claim on the ground it was filed too late.

The Joint Strike-Lockout Council last week sent out a plea for renewed financial assistance to continue the unions' "back-of-the-bus" ad-boycott campaign against Hearst.

A lack of funds has forced the council to cut the number of ads to 100 this month, it reported, and there is not enough money in sight to pay for even that number in July. The council is seeking monthly contributions of \$25, the amount needed to pay for each ad.

The Guild reported \$1,206.05 in additional contributions to its strike fund, raising the total to \$225,143. They include the following:

Boston Guild	\$100.00
Chicago Guild	300.00
Erie Guild	50.00
San Diego Guild	30.05
San Francisco-Oakland Guild	326.00
Seattle-Tacoma Guild	200.00
San Jose Guild	50.00
Stockton Guild	50.00
Washington-Baltimore Guild	75.00

The Strike-Lockout Council reported a \$500 contribution from an Amalgamated Meat Cutters' local in Oakland.

cover agents using press cards," Pommer said. "The power to license, of course, implies the power to withdraw the right."

Pommer said that the police chief's signature on the press cards has made reporters "suspect as police undercover agents." Anyway, he added, "law-enforcement agencies are paying little attention to the cards."

Pommer suggested that the Capital Times issue its own press cards, and Zweifel, a former local president, said management would consider the suggestion.



Let's Blow

Veteran Los Angeles Herald-Examiner Guildsmen Jack Kulkin, left, and Frank Percy blow out candles representing a combined total of 145 birthdays on a joint birthday cake presented to them at a party in Strike-Lockout Headquarters. Kulkin, 68, is "commissar" of the headquarters commissary; Percy, 77, is editor of the Los Angeles Guildsman and until recently headed the unions' home-circulation cancellation program. Together they log over 50 years in the Guild.

N.Y. Guild Exploring A Child-Care Center

New York City—A New York Guild committee is studying the feasibility of establishing a Guild-sponsored child-care center for members with preschool children.

The committee was authorized by a representative-assembly resolution and established at a city-wide meeting of interested members June 9.

The June 9 meeting drafted a questionnaire to determine the extent of membership interest and what section of the city would be the most convenient location for a center.

The questionnaire was to be distributed among both members and nonmembers in Guild shops. One of the subsidiary purposes of the center would be to attract free riders to the Guild, since

only the children of members would be eligible.

The committee is studying the requirements for child-care facilities, the availability of advisory groups and the experience of other unions with child-care centers.

The representative-assembly resolution, introduced by Marion Buhagiar of Time, projected the possibility of operating such a center either under a franchise or in co-operation with other unions or church groups. Sources of funding, including employers, the Guild and government agencies, will also be studied.

A half-dozen Guild units were represented at the meeting. The committee is to report to the representative assembly in September.

Kagel Talks Fall Apart In Seattle

Seattle, Wash.—Joint negotiations for new Seattle newspaper contracts collapsed last week when the Seattle Times and Post-Intelligencer said they were not prepared to give the full money package to all unions without regard to contract expiration dates.

Mediator Sam Kagel, who has been called in to guide a settlement similar to one negotiated last year in San Francisco-Oakland and San Jose, left town June 15, saying it was futile to continue further in view of the publishers' position.

The Seattle-Tacoma Guild, whose contracts expired March 22, moved immediately to resume individual bargaining and asked a federal mediator to step in.

The unions and the publishers, in calling on Kagel, had agreed to bargain a joint economic package with common contract expiration dates. It was to have taken effect with retroactivity March 1, the date of the Pressmen's contract expiration, although the printers' contract does not expire until July, the Stereotypers' until September and the Teamsters' and Photoengravers' for almost a year.

But, ANG International Representative Charles Dale reported the publishers, before putting money offer on the table, made clear they were not prepared to institute wage increases before each union's contract expired and that the total wage package for each union with an expiration later than March 1 would be reduced proportionately.

The unions, which had asked a \$120 wage package over three years, refused to negotiate on that basis, and the talks were terminated.

Toronto Guild Raps CLC Ban on Press

Toronto, Ont.—The Toronto Guild executive committee last month protested the Canadian Labour Congress's announced conclusion of the press from scheduled October conference on industrial democracy.

The committee acted on a motion by Local President M. Zwelling.

Catholic Editor Gets Role at Convention

Boston, Mass.—The editor of the nation's oldest Catholic publication will deliver the invocation opening ANG's 38th Annual Convention at the Statler Hilton Hotel here July 12.

CONVENTION DELEGATES

The following have been elected delegates to ANG's 38th Annual Convention July 12 through 16 in Boston:

AKRON—David Stone.
ALBANY—John L. Klucina and Frank L. Jaquinto.
BAY CITY—Robert D. Picard and David A. Wachowicz.
BROCKTON—James H. Orcutt.
CHATTANOOGA—Harry F. Young.
CLEVELAND—Mary Timchick, William F. Miller, Anthony M. Nale, Dorothy Sain, Donald L. Bean, James S. Hatch, Jack F. Weir, Noel Wical, Robert Stock and William L. Golden.
HUDSON COUNTY—Robert O'Brien.
LYNN—Earle N. Stern and William C. Pike.
MANCHESTER—Guy Nadeau, Susan Grotorex and Robert W. Dix.
MEMPHIS—Willie Lay, Doris Austin, Fred Chisenhall and Clifford L. Hufman.
MONTREAL—Raymond Madden and George Light.
PITTSBURGH—Nick Wallace.
PORTLAND—Eldridge Fillmore, Paul A. Harmon and Elwood B. Bigelow.
PUEBLO—Charles G. Campbell, Jr.
ROCKFORD—Daniel Di Leo, David Wollstadt and James K. Williams.
SACRAMENTO—Ronald E. Blubaugh, Connie Chronister, Dean Huber and Paul Merz.
SAN DIEGO—Clifford R. Smith.
SAN FRANCISCO-OAKLAND—Rex Adkins, Edward J. O'Connor, Fred D. Fletcher, Carl Nolte and Barney Peterson.
SAN JOSE—Eugene Bryant and Al Glusker.
SCRANTON—William Gummer.
SEATTLE-TACOMA—Hugh H. Harrison, Rose M. Ellison, Claudia B. Hansford, Shirley Lee Caldwell and Ben L. Cheney.
SHEBOYGAN—Milton Freimuth.
SIOUX CITY—Harvey M. Sanford.
STOCKTON—Hugh Wright.
TOLEDO—Kenneth E. Rieger, William R. Lee, Cletus Buckenmeyer, Richard Parthemer, Sidney Goldberg and Walter Taylor.
VANCOUVER-NEW WESTMINSTER—William M. McLeman, David Manley, George Milne, Donald C. McLeod and James Young.
VICTORIA—Dennis Nazar and J. T. Jones.

He is the Rev. Francis J. Lally, editor of the Pilot, official publication of the Boston Archdiocese. Welcoming addresses by Gov. Francis W. Sargent and Mayor Kevin H. White will follow.

Official reports by ANG International Chairman James B. Woods, President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., and Secretary-Treasurer Robert M. Crocker will also be delivered at the convention's opening session.

Bishop John M. Burgess, head of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts, will deliver the invocation at the convention banquet July 13. He is one of the highest-ranking black clergymen in the nation.

Featured speaker at the banquet will be Sen. Keith Davey, chairman of Canada's Special Senate Committee on the Mass Media.

Highlights of the convention program will include a forum on bargaining for equal employment opportunity and advancement Monday afternoon and another forum on problems of small locals Monday evening.

Preconvention activities will get under way July 9 with a meeting of the International Executive Board. Members of the IEB and ANG staff will be guests of the Boston Guild for dinner and an evening of harness racing at the Bay State Raceway in Foxboro that night.

The Boston Local will host an opening reception at the Prudential Center Sunday evening, July 11. It will include guided tours of the 50th-floor observation deck.

The traditional convention outing will be a clambake at a picnic grounds owned by the Carling Brewery in Natick Wednesday, July 14.

A special program for delegates' spouses and children will include a walking tour of historic homes and other sites in the Beacon Hill area Monday, a brunch and Diet Workshop at the hotel Tuesday and a bus tour to Plymouth Rock and other historic areas in Plymouth Thursday.

The local will provide babysitting services for guests on 24 hours' notice.

Membership Hits Record For April

Guild membership reached an all-time April high of 32,622, Field Operations Director J. William Blatz reported this month.

The total was 249 above the previous April high of 32,373 and 214 above the March 1971 figure. It was only 13 short of the all-time record of 32,635, achieved last September.

The Washington-Baltimore Guild hit the 2,000 mark for the first time, Blatz reported. It is the third largest Guild local, behind New York and Toronto.

Record highs were also achieved by Hawaii, Peoria, Sheboygan, Victoria and York. Denver and Woonsocket regained previous highs, and Coos Bay, Lehigh Valley, Sacramento, San Diego and San Jose maintained record levels.



Benefit Performance

Pittsburgh Guild President Nick Wallace signs ANG benefit checks for Pittsburgh Post-Gazette Guildsmen idled by printers' strike against the Press. Checking out, from left, James Brewster,

Kenneth J. Fisher, Daniel K. Rick and Vincent F. Leonard. Bargaining sessions this week and last failed to bring any progress toward settlement of the six-week-old strike. Another is set for June 30.

Providence Guild President Flays Privilege Bill, but Governor Signs It

Rhode Island Gov. Frank Licht signed a newsmen's-privilege bill June 17 despite Providence Guild President Frank Keane's request that he veto it as "destructive of the purpose it purports to serve."

The bill, sponsored by the Rhode Island Press Club and the Rhode Island News Photographers Association, passed the House June 11 after receiving Senate approval.

Keane, in urging a veto, said the bill was "premature" in view of a pending Supreme Court decision on the Caldwell case, in which a federal appellate court has held that newsmen are exempt not only from disclosure of sources and information but, in some cases, from having to testify before a grand jury.

Keane said that the principal reason for a veto, however, was the wholesale exemptions from immunity contained in the bill. The privilege would not apply in libel suits, to information about grand-jury or other secret proceedings, to the Legislature itself or to material published or broadcast.

In addition, state courts could set aside the privilege entirely if they deemed the newsmen's testimony essential to prosecution of a felony or preservation of human life.

The bill, as passed, would "deprive the newsmen of the con-

fidence he can now inspire in his sources," Keane said in his letter to the governor.

Its qualifications, he declared, "would make the reporter an arm of a government investigative or enforcement agency rather than an independent producer of information in the public's interest."

Privilege bills have also been introduced in Massachusetts and Texas, but the Texas bill is given little hope of passage and the Massachusetts bill, while approved by the Senate, is expected to face hard sledding in the House.

More than 100 reporters and editors at a meeting of the Ohio Blue Pencil Club voted unanimously last month to support a proposed federal Newsmen's Privilege Act after hearing Ohio Rep. Charles W. Whalen, Jr., one of its sponsors, say it would prevent "fishing expeditions" into newspaper files.

In Michigan, meanwhile, a judge has ruled that the Detroit News need not reveal the identity of informants in the newspaper's "Secret Witness" program, under which the News has received information leading to the solution of 15 murders since 1967.

Southfield District Judge Clarence J. Reid held that the News not only can protect its informants but need not disclose whether it knew the informant's

identity or to what police officer it relayed the information.

In California, Marin County Municipal Court Judge Peter Allen Smith last week quashed a subpoena for unpublished pictures taken by the Marin College student newspaper of an antiwar sit-in at the San Rafael draft board.

The subpoena had been issued by defense attorneys for 37 arrested students to demonstrate that the sit-in was peaceful. The American Civil Liberties Union and the county counsel's office defended the newspaper against the demand.

The American Newspaper Publishers Association and the American Society of Newspaper Editors have urged newspapers that have received government subpoenas to submit affidavits about their experience to the editors' group and Sigma Delta Chi.

ANPA President Stanford Smith and ASNE President C. A. McKnight said the affidavits are needed to supply information about the effect of subpoenas on newspaper staffs.

They said the affidavits will "help us make the point that the use of the newspapermen's subpoena is a relatively recent and dangerous trend which should be stopped as soon as possible by establishing the constitutional privilege."

Ogilvie Asks Full-Jobs Budget

Toronto, Ont.—Adoption of a "full-employment budget" in place of the Canadian Government's austerity budget was urged this month by Glen Ogilvie, ANG's Canadian regional vice president.

Ogilvie, in a letter to Government and Parliamentary leaders, said the Government's austerity policy "must bear a major share of the responsibility for the present unemployment crisis."

"We are not unaware that the Government's austerity budgetary policies were undertaken as a remedy for inflation," Ogilvie said. "For far too many Canadian workers, however, it has been

a remedy more akin to the medieval practice of leeching than to the curative arts practiced during the last half of the 20th Century."

Ogilvie sent the letter to Prime Minister Pierre E. Trudeau and other Government officials in response to a Canadian Labour Congress request that affiliated unions support its proposal for implementation of a full-employment budget.

Ogilvie also cited the CLC's demand for a reduction in personal income taxes, an end to the three-percent income surtax and the institution of a major public-works projects. The Gov-

ernment last week called for an end to the surtax and a reduction in income taxes.

Ogilvie warned that Canadian unemployment has reached "crisis proportions." It totaled 6.3 percent in May, latest Government figures show.

Ogilvie noted that the unemployment problem has acquired a dimension "unique in post-World War II Canada," including among its victims "significant numbers of highly skilled, well-educated and professionally trained workers, as well as unskilled and semiskilled workers, the more usual victims of unemployment."

Sacramento Seeks Aid To Chicanos

Sacramento, Calif.—The Sacramento Guild wants ANG's 1971 Convention to establish a scholarship fund in memory of former Guildsman Ruben Salazar to benefit "apprentice newspapermen of Mexican descent."

A resolution to establish such a fund was adopted at a local membership meeting last month and will be presented at the convention July 12 through 16. The resolution also asks that the convention eulogize Salazar and send \$1,000 to his widow.

Salazar, a former Guild activist in El Paso and the Bay Area, was killed by a tear-gas grenade while covering rioting in East Los Angeles last summer. He was a columnist for the Los Angeles Times and news director of a Spanish-language television station.

The resolution, said Salazar was to Mexican-Americans "one of the greatest hopes in their aspirations to achieve equal opportunity and justice in a country which many feel has treated them as inferior and has filled their lives with discrimination and other forms of oppression."

The local also went on record in support of recommendations made by ANG's Minority-Group Recruitment Conference in April.



Gary Guild Photo by Elmer F. Budlove

Assist for Journalism Training

John Mitchell, chairman of the Gary Guild's human-rights committee, presents \$200 scholarship check for three-week urban journalism workshop to high-school junior Debra A. Smith as Local

President James A. McGill looks on. The Guild is cosponsoring the workshop for minority-group students at Ball State University June 27-July 15. The Gary Post-Tribune is also sending a student.

Midwest Council Backs Move To Reapportion Per Capitas

Chicago, Ill.—Recommendations of two special ANG committees on strike finances and per-capita payments were endorsed by the Midwest District Council June 13.

The council went on record unanimously in support of the committees' proposals to increase the ANG General Fund's allocation of per-capita payments from 60 to 70 percent and to levy no new assessments when the current series ends until the International Defense Fund falls below 1.5 million dollars.

The council endorsed two International Executive Board candidates from the Midwest area—incumbent George McCormick, running for the regional vice presidency, and James A. McGill of Gary, running at large.

The Pennsylvania-Ohio-Indiana District Council, meeting here simultaneously, voted to endorse incumbent John C. Edgington of Columbus, an incumbent vice president at large, and to back Dorothy Sain of Cleveland should she decide to run. The motion to endorse Miss Sain was made by Jack F. Weir, Cleveland executive secretary.

The council also voted to endorse any other candidate who emerges from the P-O-I area.

The Midwest Council voted to continue support of the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner strike.

The P-O-I Council tabled a motion to change its name to the Great Lakes District Council

pending the report of a special committee at its fall meeting in Lansing. Affiliation of the Michigan local has made a name change necessary.

The two councils met jointly June 12 to hear reports on the IEB's convention recommendations by ANG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer Robert M. Crocker and Vice Presidents McCormick and Edgington.

Delegates were guests of the Chicago Guild at the local's Page One Ball June 12.

Lehigh U. Paper Wins Mid-Atlantic Contest

Hazleton, Pa.—Lehigh University's Brown and White was declared the winner of the

Middle Atlantic District Council's annual college-newspaper contest June 13.

The Lehigh paper will receive the council's Daniel A. McLaughlin Memorial Award, in memory of the late ANG vice president from North Jersey.

Newspapers from two Wilkes-Barre colleges, Kings and Wilkes, finished second and third, respectively. Honorable mentions went to the student papers of La Salle, Rider and Westchester State colleges.

Judges for the contest were International Vice President Edward J. Schrode of Wilkes-Barre, Council Secretary Sidney Benjamin of Scranton and Hazleton Guild President Harrison M. Henritzy.

Knoxville Has to Prove Guild Is a Trade Union

Knoxville, Tenn.—Is the Knoxville Guild a labor organization?

Local 76, which signed its initial contract covering news and editorial workers of the Knoxville News-Sentinel in 1937, had to show that it is indeed a labor organization during a National Labor Relations Board hearing June 11. Management of the Knoxville Journal insisted on proof.

The hearing was on the local's petition to represent more than 40 news and editorial workers of the Journal. The Journal, a morning daily, is published under a joint operating agreement with Scripps-Howard's News-Sentinel.

The National Labor Relations Act defines a labor organization as one in which employees participate and has as its purpose to deal with employers concerning wages, working conditions, grievances and labor disputes.

Almost invariably it is stipulated during such proceedings that the Guild is a labor organization as defined in the act. By

raising the issue, the publisher's counsel lengthened the hearing to 1½ days.

He also sought to cross-examine Local President Harold H. Julian on the local's by-laws and the ANG Constitution, but Hearing Officer E. Walter Bowman, 3rd, refused to permit the questions to be answered as "irrelevant."

The publisher's counsel also served four subpoenas on ANG International Representative Richard J. Ramsey, three of which asked for all of the records of the local, including financial records, a list of members and the amounts of dues collected.

The fourth subpoena asked Ramsey to produce a listing of all stocks held by ANG in newspapers and related enterprises.

All the subpoenas was quashed by Bowman. Later NLRB Regional Director Walter Phillips quashed two more subpoenas seeking to have two board agents testify as to the extent of their investigation of the local's petition prior to ordering the hearing.

Pulitzer-Winner Eaton To Write GR Column

William J. Eaton, Pulitzer Prize-winning reporter for the Chicago Daily News, will write the "Guild Reporter's 'Dateline: Washington'" column starting this issue.

The column was written by Willard E. Shelton, former managing editor of the AFL-CIO News, until his death last December.

Eaton's column will appear in the GR monthly, on the editorial page.

Eaton, a Chicago Guildsman, won the Pulitzer Prize for national reporting in 1970 for stories on the financial interests of Supreme Court nominee Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr. He won the Sidney Hillman Award for the same work.

A graduate of Northwestern University, where he also received a master's degree in journalism, Eaton began his newspaper career as a campus correspondent for the Associated Press and a part-time employee of the Evanston Review. His first full-time job was with the Chicago City News Bureau.

He joined the Washington staff of United Press in 1955, later becoming UP's chief labor reporter. He also covered the White House.

Eaton was selected as the Louis Stark Fellow in labor reporting under the Nieman Fellowship program at Harvard University in 1962-63 and joined the Daily News as Washington correspondent in 1966.



WILLIAM J. EATON

\$245 Is Top In TV Pact At Toronto

Toronto, Ont.—The top minimum for news writers and reporter-interviewers at Station CFTO-TV will go up \$36, to \$245.20, over two years in a new Toronto Guild contract at Station CFTO-TV.

The Guild also won four weeks' pay during maternity leave, which is allowed on an unpaid basis for another five months.

The Guild won double overtime for work over 12 hours a day and overtime work on a holiday. Time and a half for regular holiday work will be added to regular salary for the first time.

The severance-pay ceiling is increased two weeks, to 10, and a six-month limit on sick pay is waived for employees injured while at work. The Guild and the company agreed to negotiate a permanent-disability plan.

The company will pay half the cost of Ontario health and hospital insurance plans.

A \$250 annual clothing allowance to enable employees to be suitably attired while on the air is increased to \$300 and expanded to cover all employees. The company will also pay part of insurance costs for employees who use their cars at work, as well as parking costs and repair costs when damage is incurred by "extraordinary conditions" while on assignment.

Leaves of absence for family emergencies are provided for the first time, and leaves for union employment are extended from two years to five.

NLRB Scores Bay Picketing By Teamsters

The National Labor Relations Board last week found a San Francisco Teamsters' local guilty of secondary picketing that shut down the city's two newspapers and other businesses for two days in May 1970.

The board found San Francisco Local 85 in violation despite the fact that the picketing was conducted by members of a Los Angeles local conducting a wild-cat strike against a new national freight agreement.

Newspaper drivers refused to cross the picket lines, and the company furloughed Guild-covered employees and craft-union members.

The board found the San Francisco local responsible because it allegedly did little to prevent picket signs bearing its name from being used, did not publicly disavow the picket lines and did not advise its members to cross them.

Vietnam Cease-Fire, Pullout Urged by Cleveland Board

Cleveland, Ohio—The Cleveland Guild executive board this week called on President Nixon to order an immediate cease-fire in Vietnam and withdraw all U.S. troops no later than Dec. 31.

The resolution was adopted by a voice vote June 22 after a month of discussion in the local and will be presented at ANG's convention in Boston July 12 through 16. But representatives of the Canton Unit indicated they would initiate a membership referendum on it.

The resolution declares that

the United States "is fighting unjustly and immorally in a civil war in Vietnam."

The war, it said, "is a drain on the United States economy and is taking much-needed money from inadequately funded domestic programs such as housing, education, medicine, ecology and urban blight."

Thomas S. Andrzejewski, a Vietnam veteran, argued for the resolution and First Vice President Donald L. Bean opposed it in articles appearing in the local's publication.

Guild Wins Vote At Merkle Unit

Sales-service production employees of Merkle Press, Washington printing and publishing firm, voted five to one for representation by the Washington-Baltimore Guild in a National Labor Relations Board election June 17.

The Guild already has a contract covering editorial employees at Merkle, which prints the Guild Reporter and numerous other labor publications.

Bargaining Goal: Full Race, Sex Equality

Following are excerpts from the Collective Bargaining Section of the International Executive Board's Report to the Guild's 1971 Convention, setting forth bargaining goals and reviewing the past year's gains.

LAST YEAR'S CONVENTION wrote Chapter I in gearing the Guild's bargaining goals to the decade of the '70s. This year the convention, in the light of ANG's women's-rights and minorities conferences last fall and spring, is being called upon to write Chapter II.

"Treat people as people!" might well be the injunction Guild members deliver to the media employers with whom they bargain as they move to implement our expanded goals to assure equality of opportunity in our industry.

No other group in the industry can have the impact in enforcing adherence to fair employment practices that the Guild can have—unless it's the employers themselves. Unfortunately, most of them seem neither interested nor willing.

Given the desire, Guild members can do the same job through collective bargaining in the area of equal rights that they have done in the area of higher wages, improved working conditions and greater fringe benefits.

Our traditional money measurement—the average wage, pension and health-and-welfare gain at the top reporter level in two-year settlements or the first two years of longer-term agreements on newspapers, wire services and news magazines—showed a 48.2 percent increase, up from \$31.14 for fiscal '70 to \$46.16 for fiscal '71.

Industry Record Unacceptable

GUILD MEMBERS have the know-how to establish equality of opportunity in our industry . . . and they have the guts to do it—if they have the will to do it.

The women's-rights conference pointed up how far-reaching is the discrimination practiced by employers against a large percentage of the industry's employees because of their sex.

The minorities conference exploded any conception that hiring and advancement opportunities for minority members of society have improved in the print media to any real extent since the U.S. Kerner Commission's 1968 report asserted, "The journalistic profession has been shockingly backward in seeking out, hiring, training and promoting Negroes."

While the Kerner Commission dealt with blacks and the media, the industry can be equally condemned for its failure to seek out, hire, train and promote members of other minorities and to treat women fairly without regard to their sex.

The IEB has considered the recommendations of the women's-rights and minorities conferences and recommends to the convention a strengthening of our bargaining approach to achieve equality of opportunity in our industry. Adopting such measures, however, is only the beginning.

Few of our contracts today lack provisions against discrimination because of age, sex, race, creed, color or national origins. But the 1970 Convention—23 years after provisions against discrimination because of sex and race were added to our bargaining program—saw fit to note, "It is not enough to win no-discrimination clauses. Locals must enforce them."

It should be understood by every convention delegate and every Guild member that while the Convention can—and does—require locals to make specific bargaining proposals and recommends that others be made, meaning can be given to these proposals only at the local level. It is there that the proposals must be won, there that the contract language must be enforced.

Highest in History

GUILD LOCALS ENDED another fiscal year March 31 that saw them again implementing their members' interest in better pay by winning the highest settlements in our history.

Forty-two two-year or longer newspaper, news-magazine and wire-service

Bargaining Table Message:

"Treat people as people!"



Thematic cartoon from IEB Collective Bargaining Report

settlements in the past fiscal year provided wage increases in the reporter top minimum averaging \$22.48 in the first year, \$22.56 in the second year, for a total of \$45.04 in two-year (or the first two years of longer-term) contracts.

There was an additional \$1.04 the first year and eight cents the second in pension and health-and-welfare insurance gains, for a total increase at the top reporter level of \$23.52 the first year and \$22.64 the second, a two-year total of \$46.16.

Our money settlements have moved from a two-year average of \$8.19 for fiscal '62 to \$46.16 for fiscal '71—an increase of 463.6 percent!

During fiscal '71 the average reporter top minimum exceeded \$200 per week for the first time, hitting \$206.59 by the close of the year. This was a 7.9 percent increase over the \$191.49 average top registered at the end of fiscal '70.

The \$15.10 gain was a shade less—25 cents—than that in fiscal '70, when it was \$15.35.

With the average reporter top minimum at \$206.59 at the close of fiscal '71, 34 newspaper and wire-service contracts provided reporter tops of \$250 or better, ranging as high as \$325.83 at the New York Times, where the reporter top will go to \$361.67 on March 31, 1972. The number was almost double that at the close of fiscal '70, when 18 contracts provided \$250 or better, with the highest, the Washington Post, at \$300.

The average reporter starting minimum increased \$9.91 during fiscal '71, from \$116.32 at the start of the year to \$126.23 at the close, a gain of 8.5 percent.

Many publishers with whom the Guild bargains drag their feet at agreeing to starting minimums which reflect what they actually have to pay for beginning reporters.

For example, the Newspaper Fund reports that 1970 journalism-school graduates who entered daily newspaper work as reporters received an average starting salary of \$130.98. That figure reflects salaries in the summer of 1970. Nearly nine months later, at the end of fiscal '71, our average reporter starting minimum lagged \$4.75 per week behind that summer-1970 figure.

The Newspaper Fund predicts that the average starting newspaper salary for

1971 graduates will range between \$140 and \$144 per week.

In both the United States and Canada, Guild members suffered from the continuing upward movement of the cost of living, although in both countries the increases weren't as high as in previous years. In the United States, the rise moderated slightly; in Canada, it slowed substantially.

In the United States the Consumer Price Index rose 5.5 percent, December 1969 to December 1970. In 1969, the rise was 6.1 percent. Projected for December 1971 is an index 4½ to 5 percent higher than in December 1970.

In Canada, the Consumer Price Index rose 1.5 percent, December 1969 to December 1970. In 1969, the rise was 4.5 percent. In the first four months of 1971, the index rose 1.8 percent, pointing to a rise in 1971 of 1.5 to 2 percent.

However, in the past 25 years, the Canadian cost of living has risen more steeply than the United States. In the United States as of April 1971, it took \$2.03 to buy what \$1 would have bought in 1946. In Canada as of April 1971, it took \$2.18.

Time to Call a Halt

BOTH IN THE United States and Canada the profitability of newspapers—small and large—has been increasing, with the profitability of smaller papers increasing at a higher rate.

Yet the gap between the highest and lowest Guild reporter top minimums and the median average has been increasing.

Ten years ago the highest top was \$165 at the New York Daily News and the lowest \$92.50 at the Chicago Defender, a difference of \$72.50. The lowest was 56.1 percent of the highest, and the median average, at \$130 (half the contracts above, half below), was 78.1 percent of the highest.

As of April 1, 1971, the highest top was \$325.83 at the New York Times and the lowest \$134 at the Lowell Sun, a difference of \$191.83. The lowest had fallen to 41.1 percent of the highest and the median average, at \$201.50, to 61.8 percent of the highest.

Conclusion: While the smaller papers can pay much better salaries than they do, most hide behind the contention that they "can't afford" to pay what the larger

papers pay. And too many Guild locals buy the argument, although, as the Davey Committee in Canada pointed out, "a properly written story or a properly edited story demands similar competence whether the readership is 25,000 or 225,000."

Unless Guild members on the smaller papers make up their minds that they are going to get better pay, their minimums will continue to fall behind the larger papers without any good reason for the widening gap—certainly not the claim that the smaller papers "can't afford" to pay more.

It's time to call a halt and reverse the trend.

Further strides were made toward establishing parity for outside classified with display sales.

As fiscal '71 ended, 35 of 65 Guild contracts—more than half—provided parity or will provide it before expiration, an increase of six during the year.

The key circulation job at the New York Daily News—traveling representative—moved to parity with reporter in a new three-year contract, with an increase in the top minimum of \$141.83.

Parity has existed for the comparable job of circulation roadman at the New York Times since 1968, when it was won as a result of an arbitrator's award upholding the Guild's contention that the minimum should be upgraded to a par with reporter.

The arbitrator, after hearing testimony, declared that the roadmen's job requires "a degree of responsibility and the exercise of independent judgment to a far greater extent than he is credited with by the publisher."

That observation can be applied to a majority of the publishers with whom the Guild bargains. They refuse to recognize the degree of responsibility and independent judgment required by the important job of supervising the circulation of their newspapers.

But recognition of that fact continues to spread, albeit slowly.

In addition to the achievement of parity at the New York Daily News, circulation district advisers at the Vancouver Sun and Province also moved to parity with reporter in a new three-year contract, with an increase in the top minimum of \$53.88.

Parity with reporter was won for women's-news writers in two more contracts.

A new three-year contract with the Pontiac Press, providing a \$73.50 increase, gave social writers parity. A new two-year contract with the New Westminster Columbian provided parity with an \$80.47 increase for social reporters.

Inside Classified Parity

ONE OF THE most important revenue-producing sections of a newspaper is, without doubt, inside classified sales. Yet there is a large gap between the pay for inside classified and that for outside classified and display.

This is so even though enterprise selling and the maintenance and servicing of accounts is a large part of the inside function, just as it is of the outside.

One conclusion to be reached is that publishers have not paid equally for the jobs because, almost without exception, the inside classified-sales department is staffed by women.

A parallel can be seen in the attitude that some publishers have toward pay for society or women's-news reporters. While they argue that the job is different from the general-news reporter's job, the basic reason for lower pay seems to be that most society or women's-news reporters are women. Ergo, in the publisher's opinion, the job isn't worth as much.

There, however, the parallel ends, for most publishers with whom the Guild bargains recognize the same minimums for both types of reporting. Only a few are left who don't. But in the case of inside classified sales, no publisher is paying inside sales what he pays outside.

The IEB believes that the time has come to demand parity for inside classified sales.

2 NLRB Complaints Hit Newark News

(Continued from Page 1)

decent and honorable contract they need and deserve."

Unit Chairman Douglas Eldridge said the News is prolonging the strike because it has strike insurance at the rate of \$10,000 a day for 100 days. News President Bruce Mair said the information was "not correct" but refused to discuss strike insurance further, saying it was not a "public matter."

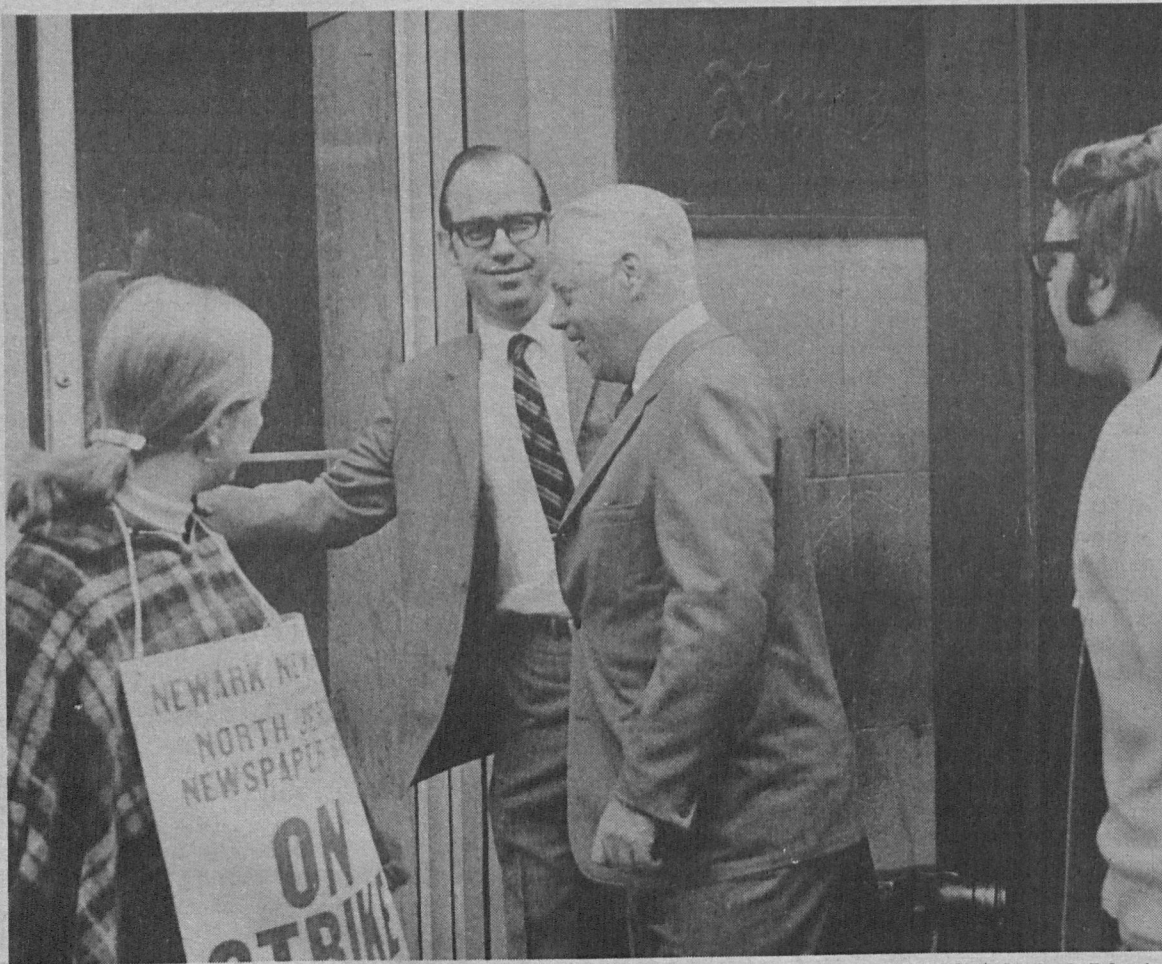
Thomas J. Murphy, retired executive vice president of the New York Guild, has been assigned as a temporary ANG international representative to assist in the conduct of negotiations and the strike.

The company has stopped its payment of hospitalization-insurance premiums for the strikers, but the Guild has taken on the obligation of continuing them to maintain coverage.

The North Jersey Local reported \$2,084.40 in initial contributions to the Newark strike, including the following:

Washington-Baltimore Guild	\$500
St. Louis Guild	500
Hudson County Guild	400
Cleveland Guild	100
Madison Guild	100
Wilkes-Barre Guild	50
Pittsburgh Guild	50
Seattle-Tacoma Guild	50
Kenosha Guild	25
Cincinnati Guild	25
Elizabeth Journal Unit	132

The local has appropriated \$5,000 from its treasury to finance the strike and has promised further financial support when that runs out.



North Jersey Guild Photo by Jack Johnston

Enter the Boss

Newark News President Bruce Mair crosses North Jersey Guild picket line to enter the strikebound plant. An aide, Edward Frederickson, holds the

door as Guild pickets Eileen Pearson and Stuart Horton glare their disapproval. Mair had little company inside the struck plant.

Reporter Barred

Post Boycotts Tricia's Wedding

The Washington Post boycotted Patricia Nixon's wedding June 12 after its protestations and those of the Washington-Baltimore Guild failed to gain press credentials for Guildswoman Judith Martin.

Mrs. Martin wrote the Post's lead story on the wedding, although neither she nor any other Post reporter attended the reception. It was compiled from wire-service stories, press releases and information supplied by other reporters.

Constance Stuart, Mrs. Nixon's staff director, said in a letter to Washington-Baltimore Guild President J. V. Reistrup that Mrs.

Martin was being excluded from coverage because she crashed a private wedding reception for Julie Nixon in 1968. Mrs. Stuart termed it "a serious breach of etiquette" and "a poor example of journalistic professionalism."

Reistrup, in a letter of reply, took issue with this characterization. He termed Mrs. Martin's action an example of journalistic "enterprise" and accused the White House of seeking "vengeance" by barring her from the wedding.

"Many reporters have indeed suffered the consequences of being indiscreet enough to get good stories someone didn't want them

to get, and they will doubtless continue to do so," Reistrup wrote. "But that is hardly a justification likely to be accepted by the union that represents those reporters."

Reistrup urged Mrs. Stuart to "correct an error" and grant Mrs. Martin accreditation, but the White House stood firm.

Rehiring Fight Is Settled in Monessen

Pittsburgh, Pa. — Thomson's Valley Independent last week agreed to rehire one employee and put nine others on a permanent rehiring list in a settlement of unfair labor-practice charges brought by the Pittsburgh Guild.

The Monessen paper had refused to take back 11 employees following conclusion of the Guild's 224-day strike for an initial contract in April, although it retained two strikebreakers and took on one new employee.

The agreement settling the charge was reached June 15, the day before a scheduled hearing on two National Labor Relations Board complaints against the Independent. The board had charged it with unfair practices in dismissing the 11 and in refusing to bargain at one point during the strike.

Under the agreement, worked out with NLRB representatives, the company will post notices pledging to bargain in good faith and not interfere with the Guild.

The recalled employee, an intermediate clerk, will receive \$486 back pay under the agreement. Despite settlement of the NLRB complaint, the Guild is proceeding to arbitration in an effort to force rehiring of the remaining nine dismissed employees.

Printers Win Jurisdiction In Cleveland

The National Labor Relations Board this week upheld the Cleveland Press's award of advertising pasteup-board storage work to printers instead of Guild employees.

The board rejected the Cleveland Guild's claim that it was entitled to the storage work under past practice and its contract with the Press.

It noted that the work was part of a new photocomposition process involving the use of pasteup boards instead of metal plates for rerunning ads. Printers had stored the metal plates.

Guild employees were initially assigned to store the pasteup boards, but the company awarded the work to the printers in an April 1970 contract. The company brought an unfair-practice charge against the Guild after the local served notice its members would not handle any work in the advertising-service department if the storage was shifted to the composing room.

The NLRB, in awarding the work to the printers, noted that the company had contractually assigned it to the Typographical Union and had no specific contractual agreement on it with the Guild, although the contract gives the Guild jurisdiction over "work now being performed."

The board said that "only by giving the broadest interpretation" of those words "can the contract be said to extend coverage over the disputed work."

It also said storage in the composing room, near where the pasteup boards would be used, was more efficient and noted that the Press had promised that no Guild-covered employees would be laid off as a result of the change. On the other hand, printers face a possible loss of jobs from introduction of the photocomposition equipment, it said.

Ralph Novak Dies; Was ANG Officer

(Continued from Page 1)

As secretary-treasurer Novak arranged the sale of interest-bearing notes to locals to finance new office machinery. Most of a deficit in effect when he took office was eliminated during his tenure, and he worked with local treasurers to increase average per-capita payments by more than 1,700 at a time when membership figures were rising only slightly.

Earlier, as a regional vice president, he was instrumental in reorganization of ANG's financial structure, fostering the system of regular per-capita apportionments to the International Defense Fund.

As a vice president he also led a 1946-47 organizing drive among commercial employees and served for a time as acting director of research.

Novak was elected executive vice president without opposition in 1951, succeeding the late Sam B. Eubanks, and was re-elected, again without opposition, two years later. But in 1955 he was defeated by William J. Farson, who had served with him as secretary-treasurer.

At the 1951 Convention Novak was instrumental in initiating the four-point organizing program that became ANG's organizing blueprint for many years and which increased ANG membership by 2,500 during his term as executive vice president.

He also expanded the Guild's research and information program, initiating the regional weekend training institutes still conducted today by ANG and district councils.

Recognized as a skilled bargainer, he helped negotiate some 60 local contracts in addition to national wire-service agreements and the old Hearst National Memorandum.

Novak represented ANG on the CIO Executive Board and served as North American vice president of the International Federation of Journalists, which he helped reorganize. While in Guild office he was also a member of the U.S. Commission for UNESCO.

He ran twice unsuccessfully for the Michigan State Senate and was a member of the Port of Detroit Citizens Advisory Committee.

Novak went to work for the Detroit credit union soon after leaving ANG office. He was a guest speaker at the Guild's 1968 Convention in Detroit, urging co-operation between the Guild and other newspaper unions to meet the growing problem of automation.

Surviving in addition to his wife are two sons, Ralph, Jr., and Michael; two daughters, Louise and Elizabeth; his father, John L., two brothers and three sisters.

WANTED
Administrative Officer
for the
San Diego Guild
Starting Oct. 1, 1971

Good salary, benefits. Send resumes to Executive Board, San Diego Newspaper Guild, 419 Spreckels Bldg., San Diego, Calif. 92101.

L.A. Citizen-News Set To Reopen on July 1

(Continued from Page 1)

name, and its circulation will be limited to Hollywood, Beverly Hills and the San Fernando Valley, where it circulated before expanding to citywide status early last year.

The Los Angeles Guild and unions representing the plant's other employees agreed last week to have their members return to work for 120 days under their old contracts. After that, discussion of new ones will be initiated.

Approximately 15 of 35 Guild

members left jobless when the paper suspended are being offered their jobs back initially, Horton said. Guild representation was limited to editorial under the old contract but will be extended to all departments in its jurisdiction, Horton agreed.

Horton said he expected to resume publication of the Citizen-News July 1 with a press run of 20,000 five days a week, 10,000 less than its old circulation. He expects to roll 200,000 copies of the weeklies.

Horton voiced optimism about the Citizen-News's prospects now that it is free of the threat of bankruptcy. It will be published by a new corporation that "really ought to make this thing go," he said.

But Horton is not entirely free of financial threats. Lamot du Pont Copeland, Jr., the paper's former owner, has threatened to sue him on charges of conspiracy, fraud, mismanagement and wrongful diversion of assets.



International Executive Board, pre-convention meeting, July 9 and 10, Statler-Hilton Hotel, Boston.
38th Annual ANG Convention, July 12-16, Statler-Hilton Hotel, Boston.
Middle Atlantic and Empire State District Councils, joint meeting, Aug. 7 and 8, Kingston.
Western District Council, fall meeting, Oct. 23 and 24, Sacramento.

Perlik, Locals Hit Suppression of Vietnam Study

(Continued from Page 1)

the classified Pentagon study.

Perlik voiced "a growing sense of outrage" at "the progressively more brazen moves of the Nixon Administration . . . not only to impede but to prevent the U.S. press's exercise of its constitutionally guaranteed freedom to publish the news."

His statement, issued before the Government moved against the Post and Globe, applauded the Times's resistance and said the Guild "offers all the support it can to help the Times win this battle against censorship."

Perlik, in a June 17 statement, applauded Gurfein for refusing to allow the government into the Times's files. He said the government's efforts "fly squarely in the face" of a right "championed by the Guild for the past 37 years: the right of newsmen to protect their information and its sources from forced exposure."

Stating that the government's stated reliance on the Espionage Law to enjoin the Times from publication "appears to rest on thin authority, at best," he said it is clear that the First Amendment "allows no prior restraint on what may be published."

"This ought to be especially evident to an Administration which professes a 'strict constructionist' view of the nation's basic legal document," Perlik observed.

The New York Guild's six top officers and New York Regional Vice President Philip J. Brennan issued a statement June 17 voicing dismay at the Government's action against the Times and urging the Justice Department to "support and reinforce" First Amendment freedoms instead of seeking to tell the Times "what should or should not go into its columns."

"That a topic of such overriding importance to the people of the United States should be threatened with advance censorship runs counter to the guarantees of freedom of the press and certainly counter to our tradition and history," the Guild statement said.

The executive board of the Washington-Baltimore Guild announced its wholehearted support for the Times and Post and praised the two papers for "committing large resources of energy and money into a fight on behalf

of a freedom as old as our nation."

"The board is profoundly saddened," it said, "by the tragic irony that the attempted subversion of the freedoms for which generations of patriotic Americans have died is being carried out by a department called Justice in the name of national security."

The Detroit Guild executive board said the Government's attempt at suppression "seems to us the climax of the domestic war being waged by the Nixon Administration against the right of Americans to know."

"As newspapermen and women," it said, "we are deeply alarmed over these attacks on the public media. The credibility gap will grow in direct proportion to the efforts of those in power to hide their own mistakes and to suppress the information which the citizens of a democratic nation must have."

"We commend the New York Times for publication of the series and support the full freedom of the press to probe, to measure and to expose the operations and policies of all public institutions."

The North Jersey Guild executive board gave support to both the Times and the Post "in their fight for a free press," opposing the Justice Department's effort to suppress the report in a telegram to the department.

The statement by New York News reporters came after the News ran an editorial backing the Times in its first edition June 17 but deleted phrases supporting the Times in its second edition.

The employees said they "wholeheartedly support the continued publication of the 'papers,' deplore the Nixon Administration's attempts to suppress them and believe—along with the early editions of the News—that in a free country a newspaper is supposed to act like a newspaper."

The government won a restraining order against publication of the Times material June 15 after three parts of the series had been printed. But Federal Court Judge Murray I. Gurfein refused to issue a permanent injunction three days later.

Attorneys for the Times said it was the first time in the nation's history that a newspaper

Free
The Times
XXII

New York Times editors, reporters and copy boys began wearing these buttons last week after 22 Times officers and employees were cited as defendants in publication of the Pentagon papers.

was restrained from publishing an article.

Even while the restraining order against the Times was in effect, the Washington Post began printing additional material from the Pentagon study. The government immediately obtained a similar restraining order against the Post.

Acting with increasing speed, it obtained a restraining order against the Globe a few hours after that paper joined the ranks. But in less than 24 hours it was faced with action on a new front as the Sun-Times published additional sections of the report.

The Government said it would not seek to enjoin the Sun-Times because its story was based on declassified material. But the Sun-Times said some of its material was from the Pentagon study.

Even before the Sun-Times published, Solicitor Gen. Erwin N. Griswold admitted in response to an appellate judge's question that if more extensive cases "overwhelmed" the Government it would have to reassess its situation.

Justice Department representatives, declaring that freedom of the press is "not absolute," contended that it must sometimes "give way to compelling governmental need."

The government maintained that publication of the documentary material on how the United States was led step by step into the Vietnam war would cause "irreparable injury to the defense interests" of the nation.

Expanding its earlier conten-

tion, Government representatives said during the appeal of the Post decision that freedom of the press does not apply to classified material of any kind.

But Post representatives filed affidavits reporting case after case of official leaks of such material to the press.

Judge Gurfein, in rejecting the government's contention, said "the free flow of information so that the public will be informed" is the most important concern.

"If there be some embarrassment to the government in security aspects as remote as the general embarrassment that flows from any security breach, we must learn to live with it," he declared.

In Washington, Judge Gerhard A. Gesell, who had refused to grant even a restraining order but was reversed by the Court of Appeals, issued a parallel ruling.

"It should be obvious that the interests of the Government are inseparable from the interests of the public," he declared, stating that "the public interest makes an insistent plea for publication."

The Washington appellate court, in upholding Gesell by a 7-to-2 decision, said "the massive character of the 'leak' which has occurred and the disclosures already made by several newspapers raise substantial doubt that effective relief of the kind sought by the Government can be provided by the judiciary."

Citing a "heavy presumption" against the Constitutional validity of a prior restraint on publication, it said the Government had failed to provide proof of harm to national security.

However, the New York appellate court, in a 5-to-3 decision, ordered new hearings on whether publication of the documents would pose a "grave and immediate danger" to national security. It ruled that after today the Times could resume publication of material the Government did not deem harmful.

The three dissenting judges would have upheld the refusal to grant an injunction.

The Government also sought to force the Times to turn over the massive collection of Pentagon documents from which the studies were written. But the Times successfully resisted, stating that to do so might enable the

government to determine who gave it the material through identification of the copying machine or handwritten notations.

The Times invoked the First Amendment privilege against disclosure of news sources, as set forth in the Earl Caldwell case, in fighting to retain the documents, and Judge Gurfein declared he would not tolerate a government "fishing expedition into the files of any newspaper."

The Times subsequently agreed to turn over a list of the documents but refused to allow inspection of the material itself.

In Boston, District Court Judge Anthony Julian originally ruled that the Globe must hand over its copy of the Pentagon materials to the court. But after the Globe announced it would resist the order he modified it to provide for placement of the material in a safe-deposit box with access limited to two Globe representatives.

The Times also rejected a request by Sen. J. William Fulbright, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and Rep. Paul N. McCloskey, Jr., California Republican, to turn over the material for Congressional consideration.

President Nixon announced this week that he would turn over the report to Congress but with the proviso that it not be made public.

Four New York Times Guildsmen who worked on the report—Neil Sheehan, Fox Butterfield, Edwin W. Kenworthy and Alan M. Siegel—were among those cited by the Justice Department in its complaint against the Times. The Times credited Sheehan's investigative reporting with obtaining the documents.

Guildsman Chalmers Roberts, who wrote the Post's first story, was cited in the Washington complaint.

The department has said that criminal charges under the Espionage Law are under consideration, but has not said against whom.

Sheehan, Butterfield, Kenworthy, Siegel and other Times newsmen who prepared the material for publication worked in a Manhattan hotel under strict secrecy for up to three months while the documents were being digested and the stories written.

Seattle Names Kirk Smith to Interim Post

Seattle, Wash.—Kirk Smith, former assistant executive secretary of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild, has been named acting administrative secretary of the Seattle-Tacoma Guild.

Smith will serve until the local finds a successor to the late George W. Lambert, who died May 16.

ANG International Representative Charles Dale, who was elected acting administrative secretary immediately after Lambert's death, will continue as the local's chief negotiator in bargaining for new Seattle contracts.

Smith served as assistant executive secretary in San Francisco-Oakland from 1962 to 1965, when he became a special assistant to Guam Gov. Manuel F. L. Guerrero. He joined the Seattle Post-Intelligencer as a labor writer last October after publishing a weekly for three years in Snoqualme, Wash.



Tribute to a Friend

ANG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., left, joins I. W. Abel, president of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department, at presentation of bust of the late United Mine Workers' President John L. Lewis to the Smithsonian Institution. The bust, by Ben Goodkin, a former union organizer and attorney,

was presented by the IUD on 35th anniversary of the Steelworkers' Organizing Committee, predecessor of Abel's United Steelworkers, which Lewis was instrumental in organizing. Lewis was a friend of the Guild in its early days, extending both financial assistance and strike support.

IT SEEMS

TO US

No Censorship Seen
In Snub to Martin

AMHERST, N.Y.

Editor:

If the Nixons did "not feel comfortable" with Judith Martin of the Washington Post, then they had a perfect right to bar her from their daughter's wedding. There was hardly any censorship involved since the affair was fully covered by all media.

It's time the press accepted the fact that government officials also have the right to their personal likes and dislikes and the privilege of inviting whom they wish to purely social functions.

Let's save our freedom-of-the-press complaints for the times there really are violations.

STANTON SAMUELSON
Buffalo Guild

'A Growing Sense of Outrage...'

Perlik's Statement Scoring Government's Attempt at Censorship

Following is the text of ANG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr.'s June 17 statement on the U.S. Government's attempt to enjoin the New York Times from printing material from a Pentagon report on U.S. involvement in the Vietnam war.

THE PROGRESSIVELY more brazen moves of the Nixon Administration since Monday not only to impede but to prevent the U.S. press's exercise of its constitutionally guaranteed freedom to publish the news have brought to my office and my person a growing sense of outrage—an outrage shared, I am sure, by other leaders and members of the American Newspaper Guild.

I am outraged not only as president of the American Newspaper Guild—the union which represents some 35,000 newspaper, wire-service and news-magazine employees in the United States, Puerto Rico and Canada—but also as a former newspaper reporter and as a United States citizen who holds most dear the very clear and unambiguous constitutional prohibition against governmental interference with the press.

There is no way to describe the restraining order with which the government forced suspension of the New York Times's publication of stories, documents and materials about the United States's pre-1968 involvement in the Vietnam war other than as the

Times itself described it editorially on Wednesday: "an unprecedented example of censorship."

And the government's companion and subsequent efforts—first to force the Times to turn over to it all copies of the documents on which the series is based and subsequently to force the Times to allow it to "inspect and copy" the documents—fly squarely in the face of another right championed by the Guild for the past 37 years; the right of newsmen to protect their information and its sources from forced exposure—a right whose constitutionality is presently being tested before the U.S. Supreme Court.

U.S. District Judge Murray I. Gurfein is to be applauded for today refusing to allow a government "fishing expedition" (his words) into the Times's files by flatly rejecting the Justice Department's request that the Times also be ordered to allow the government to "inspect and copy" any other documents it might have in its possession.

The government's stated reliance on the espionage law in obtaining a temporary suspension of the Times series appears to rest on thin authority, at best.

History—both before and since the American Revolution—makes it clear that when the Constitution's First Amendment says "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press . . ." it allows no prior restraint on what may be published. This ought to be especially evident

to an Administration which professes a "strict constructionist" view of the nation's basic legal document.

We are certain that when Congress passed the espionage law its intent was not to seek to apply it to the press in contravention of the First Amendment. There can be no question of the right of the U.S. press to publish anything, once the decision is made by it to do so.

As Sir William Blackstone put it in pre-Revolutionary days:

"The liberty of the press is indeed essential to the nature of a free state, but this consists in laying no previous restrictions upon publications, and not in freedom from censure for criminal matter when published. Every free man has an undoubted right to lay what sentiments he pleases before the public: To forbid this is to destroy the freedom of the press. . . ."

As the Washington Post put it editorially today: "A press that can be formally prevented by government from printing what it will—bidden in advance to print it—is no more than a tool of government and one that can be used, as the government may wish, to deceive and mislead."

The New York Times is to be applauded for its resistance to the Administration's efforts to censor what it may publish, and the Guild offers all the support it can to help the Times win this battle against censorship.

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

Mitchell Saber Cuts New Swath Through Bill of Rights

By WILLIAM J. EATON, Chicago Guild



THE EFFORT by the Nixon Administration to stop publication of the Pentagon papers through court injunctions is another deplorable example of the blunderbuss policies of Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell.

His regime as the nation's chief law-enforcement officer frequently has been marred by the use of the legal broadsword where a scalpel might do or where no surgery at all is indicated.

It is Mitchell's doctrine, for example, that he has the power to tap anyone's telephone or plant an eavesdropping device anywhere he thinks there is a danger to the Republic.

The Federal Government's right of self-defense, he insists, overrides the restrictions on wire-tapping imposed by Congress in the Crime Control Act of 1968.

In the same way, Mitchell's lawyers argued in Federal Court that the publication of a history of Vietnam decision-making by U.S. officials would jeopardize the national security.

"Enjoin! Enjoin!" seemed to

Army Agent Sued In Impersonation

Chicago, Ill.—Former Army intelligence agent John M. O'Brien is being sued for allegedly posing as a newsman while interviewing legal researcher Sherman Skolnick at a Black Panther meeting.

Skolnick, who is head of the Citizens Committee to Clean Up the Courts, charged in a two-million-dollar suit that O'Brien invaded his privacy by questioning him in a newsman's guise at a February 1970 Panther meeting at the University of Illinois.

O'Brien is the agent who revealed that Army Intelligence kept watch on numerous Illinois officials and other civilians. His attorney has denied that it was O'Brien who interviewed Skolnick.

be the new motto of the Justice Department in its battles against the New York Times and the Washington Post.

Never mind that no other attorney general in 200 years had tried to get a court order against newspaper publication of anything.

And Mitchell's allegation that the two newspapers damaged American defense interests could even justify wiretaps on the New York Times and Washington Post offices and employees under the sweeping Mitchell doctrine.

THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION'S indifference to the First Amendment rights of a free press should startle Americans into examining the record on other Constitutional safeguards.

In prosecuting those involved in the alleged Berrigan brothers conspiracy, for example, the Justice Department first indicted a Catholic nun and then summoned her before a grand jury to tell more about what she was accused of doing. When she balked, the Government jailed her for contempt until higher courts intervened.

This approach cannot be reconciled with the Fifth Amendment guarantee that no one needs to be a witness against himself, or herself, in this case.

Mitchell's endorsement of dragnet arrests during the May-day demonstrations in Washington is another example of his light regard for the Fourth Amendment's prohibition against unreasonable search and seizure.

Instead of focusing on the violent and the street-blockers, the police swept the streets of almost anyone with long hair and shabby clothes, no matter how peaceful their behavior. The results were predictable: Of 12,000 arrests, only a few score were convicted of any offense, and the guilty went free along with the innocent.

No doubt the police faced a massive protest, but the law can-

not be upheld by arresting those who might commit a crime or look as if they were thinking about it.

IN THE SCHOOL-DESEGREGATION cases involving the 14th Amendment, Mitchell's judgment on the law has been reversed unanimously—twice—by the Supreme Court.

He broke with 16 years of tradition by directing the Justice Department to argue for more delay in school integration in a series of Mississippi cases. And he, along with President Nixon, opposed cross-town busing if necessary to overcome a Jim Crow heritage in the landmark Charlotte, N.C., case.

On both stands, he did not get a single justice to agree with him—not even the "strict constructionists" Warren E. Burger and Harry A. Blackmun.

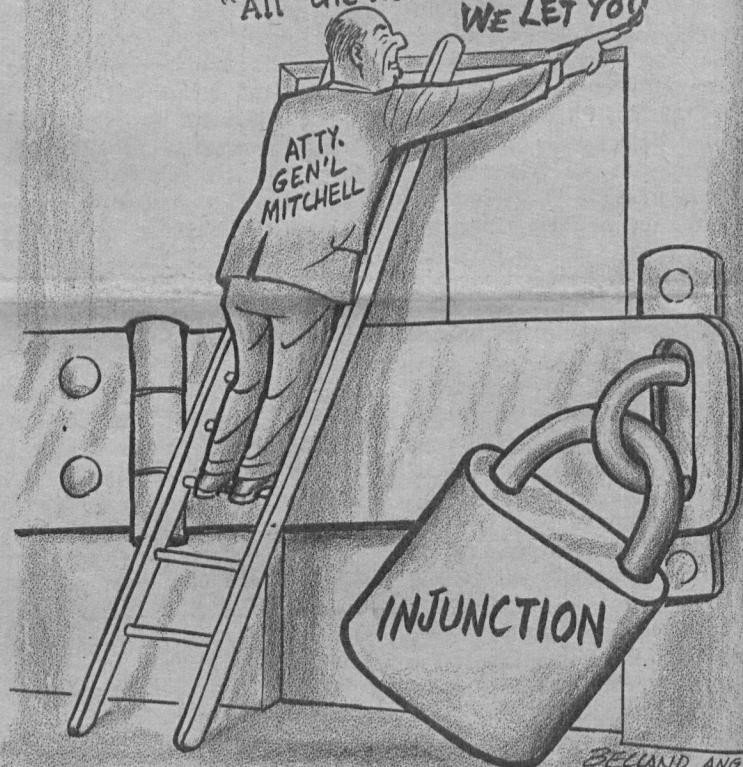
It was Mitchell, of course, who advised President Nixon on Supreme Court choices Clement F. Haynsworth, Jr., and G. Harrold Carswell. It may be another 200 years before the Senate turns down, back to back, two nominees to the high bench.

So it is not surprising that Mitchell broke with tradition to seek injunctions against two of Vice President Spiro T. Agnew's favorite targets. Despite their press criticism, perhaps neither Mitchell nor Agnew ever read James Madison on the subject. In 1799, Madison wrote:

"Among those principles deemed sacred in America . . . which the government contemplates with awful reverence and would approach only with the most cautious circumspection, there is no one of which the importance is more deeply impressed on the public mind than the liberty of the press . . . However desirable those measures might be which might correct without enslaving the press, they have never yet been devised in America."

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The Guild Reporter

DAVID J. EISEN
Editor

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