



Police Rough Up Perlik

Police shove TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., right, and one cocks a fist as they intercept a Guild march on the struck Fall River Herald-News.

Others, at left, seize James H. Orcutt, assistant director of the Guild's New England Servicing-Organizing Program, who was arrested.

Perlik Mauled, Orcutt Jailed In Fall River Picket March

Fall River, Mass.—Police man-handled TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., and a leader of the Guild's strike at Ingersoll's Fall River Herald-News March 31 as the law officers tried to hold back Guild pickets marching to the struck plant.

Perlik, at the head of the Guild column, was seized and shoved, and James H. Orcutt, assistant director of the Guild's New England Servicing-Organizing Program, was pushed to the ground. Orcutt was arrested on a charge of assault and disturbing the peace.

Perlik filed assault charges against two policemen, one of whom had drawn back his fist to throw a punch. Orcutt filed an assault charge against the officer who knocked him down.

Orcutt was arrested again in a subsequent picket-line incident April 4. It was his fourth arrest in the 11-week strike, during which he has also been beaten unconscious by two unidentified goons.

Perlik was in Fall River to lend support to the striking Guild unit. Wearing a picket sign, he marched with Orcutt, Boston Guild Administrative Secretary Robert E. Bruner and Unit Chairman Fred Garde at the head of 45 Guild members who left strike headquarters for the picket line shortly before 7 a.m.

Printers were moving simultaneously on a cross street to enter the plant, and police at the intersection began shoving back the Guild column, ordering it to let the printers by first.

Orcutt, shoved twice, landed on his spine, and subsequent X-rays showed spinal contusions. Police set upon Perlik after he moved to help Orcutt off the ground.

The printers, meanwhile, ran down the street and into the plant.

Orcutt was arrested again on April 4 while applicants for strikebreaking jobs were passing through the picket line. He was accused of disorderly conduct and violating a "peaceful-persuasion" act.

The strikebreaker applicants were responding to a full-page ad run in the Herald-News the previous day. It sought applicants for all key Guild jobs, listing the benefits contained in the Guild's

(Continued on Page 6)

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Board Questions Pay Increases at Washington Post

Members of the Pay Board last month challenged wage increases in a contract that is scheduled to increase key top minimums at the Washington Post by \$100, to \$400, over a 30-month period.

The contract was challenged by management members of the old tripartite Pay Board, which was overhauled after four labor members resigned March 22. It will be reviewed by members of the new seven-member board.

The Washington - Baltimore Guild protested the challenge and asked the board to specify what part of the contract it was challenging. The board, in announcing the challenge, did not say.

The increases were not questioned by management, which told the Guild after the Pay Board action that it would not "affirmatively challenge" the contract in proceedings before the board.

Terms of the Post settlement will continue in effect while the board reviews them. An initial seven-percent salary increase took effect Oct. 1, and a second will become effective May 16.

The Post contract was one of 74 challenged by management members of the old board. Among the others was one involving four craft unions and Chicago's four daily newspapers, calling for a 10-percent increase, and an unspecified Booth News-papers contract.

(Continued on Page 6)

\$106 Hike Is Won in St. Louis

St. Louis, Mo.—The reporter top minimum is increased \$106.66, to \$346.66, in a new three-year contract at the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The 51-percent increase brings the Globe-Democrat top \$2.66 closer to the unit's goal of parity with the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, where the Guild won a \$360.16 top in February with a 40-percent increase.

General increases range from \$106.66 down to \$21.94. The contract is retroactive to Jan. 1.

The top for outside classified representatives is boosted by \$106.66, to \$314.41, that for classified phone representatives \$68, to \$222, that for circulation district men \$39.52, to \$199.27, and that for copy boys \$27.94, to \$109.44.

In addition to specified wage increases, the contract contains a cost-of-living clause providing increases in the second and third years equivalent to any increase over six percent in the St. Louis cost-of-living index, computed on the top minimum in each classification and added equally to all steps.

The contract provides improved health-insurance coverage, for which the company will pay the full cost for employees and 25 percent of the cost initially and 50 percent in 1974 for family coverage.

Women employees will no longer be limited to one child apiece. A provision restricting maternity leaves to one per em-

(Continued on Page 2)

90 Jobs Lost as N.Y. Telegraph Folds

New York City—Ninety Guild members and 170 others were left jobless April 10 when the Morning Telegraph was permanently suspended a week after printers struck in a dispute over layoffs.

Triangle Publications, which published the 139-year-old racing sheet, said the strike had made it impossible to continue producing the paper.

The shutdown was not unexpected. Some of the Telegraph's operations had already been shifted to the new Eastern edition of Triangle's Daily Racing Form at a new plant in Hightstown, N.J., and the New York Typographical Union had charged Triangle was planning to shut down the Tele-

graph in favor of the Racing Form.

Guild members had been observing the printers' picket lines for a week, but members of three other crafts had tried to cross the picket lines and there were clashes between pickets and police.

The Telegraph, which printed general sports and entertainment news as well as racing information, was the paper on which Heywood Broun, TNG's founder and first president, got his first job.

The printers struck the racing paper April 3 in the climax of a festering dispute over transfer of some of its operations to the Racing Form.

The strike erupted after 20 of 120 printers were laid off and the company refused to submit the action to grievance procedures. The Typographical Union said the refusal released it from its contract and received international sanction for a strike.

Pressmen, drivers and stereotypers, who crossed the picket lines to report for work with the printers' permission on the first three days of the strike, continued trying to do so after the permission was withdrawn.

Clashes between police and pickets erupted on the evenings of April 5 and 6 when members of the three crafts tried to enter the plant. Mounted police rushed the picket line the second night, when printers sat down on the sidewalk, and the Typographical Union reported 20 printers were injured and one hospitalized. Four printers were arrested.

Paper Handlers and ITU Mailers, as well as Guild members, observed the picket lines. The

(Continued on Page 2)

7 Washington Post Blacks Cite Bias

Seven black reporters for the Washington Post complained to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission last month that the Post discriminates against blacks.

The complaint was filed after seven weeks of negotiations between management and the reporters failed to produce agreement on an accelerated program for hiring and upgrading black employees.

The Washington-Baltimore Guild has entered the case in support of the seven.

The seven, all members of the Post's metropolitan staff, also had the support of 26 other black newsroom employees, who signed a letter to management.

The "Metropolitan Seven," as they have come to be known, charged in their complaint that Post hiring policies "have operated to substantially exclude black employees from supervisory and higher-paying positions and those assignments which would enhance their professional growth and progression."

They pointed out that there are "no blacks in top editorial management . . . foreign-news reporting and editing, editing news of national affairs or in reporting sports or financial news."

"The lack of black participation in the shaping of the news reported by one of America's most prestigious newspapers is to us an insult to the black com-

munity of this city and an insult to black Americans around the country," the seven said in a statement announcing their action.

They pointed out that while Washington is 71.1-percent black, only 37 of 396 Post newsroom employees — 9.3 percent — are black.

Negotiations with Post management broke down over the seven's demand that the number of blacks be increased to between 35 and 45 percent within a year.

The Post offered to hire one more black reporter to cover national news, name one black metropolitan editor and hire four black trainees.

(Continued on Page 2)

Newark Shutdown Ends

Story on Page 3

TNG Selects New Counsel

Story on Page 3

Herald Traveler Cuts Staff

Story on Page 3

Black Writers Charge Bias at Washington Post

(Continued from Page 1)

The Post, stating that it already had an affirmative-action program for hiring minorities, reported that between March 15 and the date of the EEOC charge March 23 it had hired a black national reporter, promoted a black to assistant city editor and hired two black interns. The promoted black was Ivan C. Brandon, one of the "Metropolitan Seven."

The Post, in a statement issued through its attorney, said its complement of 21 black reporters, photographers and editors was "more than any newspaper in the country."

The Guild executive board, in entering the case, said it was doing so to help enforce recently negotiated contract language requiring "affirmative action in the application of fair employment practices."

The seven blacks have retained Clifford L. Alexander, Jr., former EEOC chairman, as their attorney.

The action at the Post touched off a parallel move at the Washington Star, where black reporters began meeting this month in preparation for talks with management.

The Post negotiations and their arrival at an impasse was disclosed a day before the EEOC complaint in an unusual and searching editorial-page commentary by Ben H. Bagdikian, the Post's assistant managing editor and commentator on "The News Business," as his intermittent column is called.



The 'Metropolitan Seven'

Seven black reporters for the Washington Post announce they have filed a complaint of discrimination with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. From left, Michael Hodge, Ivan C.

Brandon, LaBarbara Bowman, Leon Dash, Penny Mickelbury, Ronald Taylor, Richard E. Prince and Clifford L. Alexander, Jr., their counsel and former chairman of the commission.

"If the Post is the best (in hiring blacks)," he wrote, "it is still inadequate."

Most black reporters, including those on the Post, owe their jobs to the ghetto riots of the mid-1960s, which only blacks could adequately cover, Bagdikian said.

"When ghettos stopped burning," he said, "the brave promises of massive change were forgotten, politics turned to other things and newspapers lost their sense

of urgency in hiring blacks.

"To remedy the lack of blacks in their share of institutional and social decision-making in American society there has to be an acceleration of hiring, promoting and on-the-job training," he said, adding that if this is unfair to "the black's white counterpart," it is "the same kind of unfairness that was visited on young blacks for 10 generations."

Post Columnist William Rasp-

berry, one of the 26 black staffers who wrote in support of the "Metropolitan Seven," said in his column that black reporters are not enough.

"What has now become clear," he wrote, "is that when it is white editors who make the assignments and white editors who judge the results of those assignments, it almost does not matter what color the reporters happen to be . . .

"The Metro and the rest of the Post's black staff are paying their employer the ultimate compliment when they ask—and confidently expect—the Washington

Post to do what no other white newspaper has done: to stop being just a white newspaper."

Writing in the Washington Star, Sterling Tucker, executive director of the Urban League, noting the Post's opposition to a quota of blacks, said he had abandoned his own earlier opposition to quotas.

"Numbers is an easy and reasonable way to engage in quantitative measurement," he said. "Whether one uses quotas or not, one still has to count in order to know that there has been some change. So why not translate that count into numerical goals?"

Try Boycott, Bagdikian Tells Blacks

Cambridge, Mass.—Assistant Managing Editor Ben H. Bagdikian of the Washington Post suggested last week that blacks might use newspaper boycotts to force better coverage of black communities.

Bagdikian advanced the idea at a communications forum held in conjunction with the National Conference on Black Priorities.

"Mass communications in this country have been used primarily to make money," Bagdikian, a panelist, told the forum. "That's important, because it tells us something useful in understanding how and why the animal functions and maybe how to change its functions."

Citing numerous cities in

which blacks constitute a majority or a large minority, he said, "I think that if every black . . . would get up and say, 'Don't buy this newspaper until we get better coverage of black news,' you would see a quick change."

"I may get into trouble for this," he added, "but it is just one of the methods that can be used to get black input into the big metropolitan dailies."

The Black Priorities Conference was cosponsored by the Congressional Black Caucus, the Harvard University Institute of Politics and the Boston Globe, Philadelphia Bulletin and Chicago Sun-Times.

The communications forum approved 14 recommendations

submitted by the Black Caucus to combat "rampant, sustained and vicious racism" in the mass media and six others advanced by forum participants.

They included increased black hiring and advancement, the formation of local watchdog committees and a national task force to monitor "unfair media practices," restrictions on pretrial publicity to prevent prejudicing the cases of black defendants, and increasing black ownership of the media.

Several delegates suggested that representatives of the black community be allowed to sit on newspaper editorial boards to give blacks a voice in policy-making.

AP's Black Hiring Held 'Shameful'

The Associated Press's record in finding and hiring blacks is "shameful," Wire Service Guildsman Austin Scott declared in a letter resigning from AP to join the Washington Post's national staff last month.

Scott, the first black newsman hired by AP 11 years ago, said that he himself had been given every opportunity but that, despite frequent letters and memorandums from him to management, AP today has only 18 black reporters, "none of whom have had anything like the chances AP offered me."

"In a nation of 22 million black people," he wrote AP General Manager Wes Gallagher, "only a couple of dozen of us have the potential to make it in the Associated Press. It's funny how talent is distributed. We can sing and dance and hold conventions, but none of us can write."

90 N.Y. Guildsmen Stranded as Telegraph Folds

(Continued from Page 1)

Telegraph did not attempt to publish.

The Typographical Union gave permission for other craft unionists to cross the lines at the start of the strike when it became apparent the company could not print. There was nothing for them to do when they got inside.

But Guild members, who would

...St. Louis Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

ploye has been eliminated.

The Guild won a personal holiday in addition to a previous birthday holiday.

The daily allowance for employees using their cars on company business is increased from \$2.83 to \$4.37, plus mileage, and employees will henceforth be reimbursed for damage to clothing or other property on assignment.

have been put to work keeping track records up to date had they reported, objected to being the only employees left unpaid. The Guild served notice at an inter-union meeting April 5 that if other unionists continued to report, so would Guild members, and the printers withdrew their permission to the crafts.

Triangle Publications, which owns both the Telegraph and the Racing Form, had been at odds with the printers for more than a year over the new Hightstown plant. The ITU executive council awarded jurisdiction to the New York local, but Triangle refused to recognize it on the ground it had a contract with the Trenton Typographical Union.

The company obtained a court order restraining the union from interfering with operations at the Hightstown dispute.

Charging that the company

was planning to phase out the Telegraph in favor of the Racing Form and its highly automated Hightstown plant, the printers challenged Triangle's layoff of the 20 on the ground that it resulted from a switch in coverage of a West Virginia track from the Telegraph to the Racing Form.

Typographical Union President Bertram A. Powers said the suspension was "a calculated move" to cut costs at the printers' expense.

Telegraph Publisher Stewart Hooker had denied any intention of suspending the Telegraph and described the layoffs as "seasonal."

After the suspension notice Hooker again denied the shutdown had been planned before the strike. But Triangle officials said the Racing Form would offer essentially the same material the Telegraph had run.

Powers said he had sent a telegram to ITU President John J. Pilch urging him to authorize a strike by the Trenton local against the Racing Form.

In its suspension notice, the company termed the printers' strike illegal.

The Telegraph hinted it might seek to avoid paying severance to Guild-covered employees. Its sus-

pension announcement mentioned severance only for those who had continued working during the strike, and it told the Guild the matter was in the hands of its attorneys.

Hooker said some 15 Guild employees, mostly editorial and handicappers would be given jobs in Hightstown where the Guild has no contract.

Nursing Journals' Employees Vote to Join N.Y. Guild

New York City—Employees of three nursing journals voted 12 to 0 for the New York Guild in a National Labor Relations Board election March 31.

The employees work for the American Journal of Nursing, Nursing Outlook and Nursing Research, all published by the American Nursing Association.

They formerly belonged to the Editors Group, an independent union that voted to affiliate with the Guild in February. But the association refused to recognize the Guild without an NLRB election.

Employees of three medical journals voted for New York Guild representation in January.

TNG Selects Bredhoff as New Counsel

A five-month search for TNG legal counsel to succeed the late Irving Leuchter ended last week with the retention of the Washington law firm of Bredhoff, Barr, Gottesman, Cohen and Peer.

The firm, whose senior partner, Elliot Bredhoff, served as advisor to Steelworkers' President I. W. Abel on the old tripartite Pay Board, has been the Guild's Pay Board counsel since late February.

Leuchter, who served as TNG counsel for 25 years, died last August, and the Newark firm with which he was associated told the International Executive Board last October that it could not continue to represent the Guild.

TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., in a letter announcing the decision to locals, said TNG officials interviewed six attorneys from five Washington firms before deciding on Bredhoff's. Bredhoff and David S. Barr will be largely responsible for working with the Guild.

Bredhoff, who addressed the IEB in January in a review of Pay Board developments, was formerly a law partner of Arthur J. Goldberg, former Secretary of Labor, Supreme Court justice and United Nations Ambassador.

A graduate of Yale University Law School, where he edited the Yale Law Review, he is general counsel of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department, Washington counsel of the Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers and special counsel to the United Steelworkers. He was formerly ethical-practices commissioner of the State, County and Municipal Employees.

Barr, a cum-laude graduate of Harvard Law School, was a National Labor Relations Board attorney in 1960 and 1961. He is presently general counsel of the International Brotherhood of Painters and the American Federation of Technical Engineers and counsel to the International Association of Firefighters on federal-employee matters.

Perlik said the new counsel should be able to represent TNG in the field more often than Leuchter, who was handicapped by ill health in recent years. The firm may be available to serve as local counsel in organizing or other situations, he said.

Workers Buy Print Shop In Honolulu

Honolulu, Hawaii—Guild and other employees of the Honolulu Star-Bulletin Printing Co. have joined to purchase the print shop from the Gannett Co.

As part of a profit-sharing plan, more than 80 percent of the employees have bought stock in a new corporation that will operate the business. The profit-sharing plan, set up for all employees regardless of whether they buy stock, has itself invested in the company.

The printing plant was bought by Gannett as part of the deal in which it acquired the Star-Bulletin in November. It had operated as a Star-Bulletin subsidiary.

The Hawaii Guild represents its business-office and sales employees.



Photo by Richard Lowey, North Jersey Guild

Any News Is Good News

The Newark News makes sure no one misses the message that it's back on the stands after 10½-month shutdown. Scanning the first edition are four News Guild members back on the job—from left, copy boy

James Tittle, reporter Walter Sopronik, wire attendant James Grosso and photo technician Felix Barton. Approaching at extreme left is Newark News President Bruce Mair.

Newark News Prints as Crafts Ratify

Newark, N.J.—The Newark News resumed publication April 10 after a 10½-month shutdown resulting from the North Jersey Guild's strike for an initial contract and sale of the News's plant to Newhouse's Star-Ledger.

Its 320 days of idleness was the longest labor-dispute shutdown in U.S. newspaper history.

The last hurdle to publication was cleared March 22 when the Pressmen's Union ratified a new contract with the Star-Ledger, which will print the News. The pressmen were the last craft union to do so.

Some 135 editorial employees were recalled to their jobs April 3—75 less than there were when the strike started last May. The company instituted massive job

cuts as an economy measure and as a result of its sale of the News's Sunday edition to the Star-Ledger, and a dozen more employees resigned after the recall.

The Guild ended its strike in November, but the News was unable to resume publication until the Star-Ledger reached agreement with the crafts on terms for printing the News.

The negotiations were difficult and protracted. Tentative settlements were reached in February, but memberships of the printers' and pressmen's unions at first rejected them. They were ratified the second time, after clarification of the terms.

All of the crafts have agreed to four-year no-strike provisions,

calling for settlement of all disputes by arbitration. The News reportedly insisted on such terms in the Star-Ledger contracts to protect itself against a new interruption of publication.

The News itself retains agreements with only two unions, the Guild and the Newspaper and Mail Deliverers.

Although the News is being printed at the Star-Ledger plant, copy is still being written and edited at the News's own building. It goes by facsimile or special messenger cars to the Star-Ledger.

Some of the News's best-known writers were absent when the paper resumed publication. Many, including its television critic, financial editor and chief Trenton

correspondent, took other jobs during the protracted shutdown.

Many craft unionists also lost their jobs as a result of the sale to Newhouse. They included 40 of 80 pressmen, six of 31 stereotypers, 170 of 280 printers, and 90 of 110 mailers. Some stereotypers and mailers have been hired in circulation jobs.

The Guild's initial contract took effect with the resumption of publication.

Unit Chairman Douglas Eldridge has been named a temporary TNG international representative for several months to deal with problems arising from the strike and initial contract.

Final TNG strike benefits were paid last week. In all, TNG paid \$241,000 in benefits.

Herald Traveler Slashes 55 Guild Jobs

Boston, Mass.—The Boston Herald Traveler, its financial position damaged by the loss of its television station, announced this week that the jobs of 55 out of 487 Guild employees will be eliminated.

The economy dismissals will be in addition to 23 employees who have resigned with severance pay in the past four weeks. Similar cutbacks are being made in non-Guild departments.

The dismissals will be effective April 22. A company spokesman said there are no plans for further reductions in Guild jobs.

The announcement came as a blow to Herald Traveler employees. But it served to still at least temporarily fears that the paper would close down entirely.

Earlier the Herald Traveler announced the closing of its

Washington bureau effective April 7, throwing four Guild members out of jobs there.

The Herald-Traveler Co. was forced to surrender its license for Station WHDH-TV last month under a Federal Communications Commission order. The station had reportedly provided the company's profit margin, offsetting

recent losses by the newspaper itself.

Although Herald-Traveler President Harold E. Clancy had said earlier the paper could not survive loss of the television station, he said afterward that there were "many alternatives to be considered and probably pursued."

Among them is a joint print-

ing arrangement with Hearst's Boston Record American. Talks toward this end have recently been renewed.

The company is also pursuing appeals against the FCC decision in the U.S. Court of Appeals, although a new licensee, Boston Broadcasters Inc., is now operating on WHDH's old channel.

Convention Forum to Take a Look At New Automation Developments

"Automation Revisited," a look at new developments in the electronics field as they affect news gathering and distribution, will be the subject of a forum at TNG's 1972 Convention in San Juan June 26 through 30.

Donald D. Engdahl, a former Guild officer at the Santa Rosa Press-Democrat who majored in computer operation in college, joined TNG's staff on a temporary basis this week to help staff members arrange the forum.

TNG Secretary-Treasurer Robert M. Crocker said it is hoped to have several electronic devices on display and experts on hand to explain their operation at the forum.

The forum will be held on Monday afternoon, June 26, the first day of the convention.

Engdahl was Guild unit chairman at the Press-Democrat, where he worked as a reporter until last May. He was a member of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild executive board and representative assembly.

He quit his job in May to undertake a 1,200-mile, 4½-month hike down the California coast from Oregon to Mexico. He wrote a series of articles on the trek for the San Francisco Chronicle and the Sacramento Bee and has been writing a book and lecturing on the subject.

Engdahl studied physics and computer operation at Oregon State University, Arizona State University, the University of California and Reed College. He has designed, built and piloted a hot-air balloon.



DONALD D. ENGDahl
To prepare forum

THE SHORT

OF IT

Wire Service Guild members have voted 449 to 296 for a one-time assessment of five percent of a week's pay to refuel a dangerously low treasury. But Toronto Guild members voted 487 to 175 against a dues increase to offset the loss of Toronto Telegram members . . . 24 Guild editorial hands at Loeb's Manchester Union Leader are suing the Boston Globe for slander for reprinting a New Republic article describing the Union Leader as "the worst newspaper in America," run by "paranoids for paranoids." . . . The Missouri Legislature is the latest to weigh a bill that would shield reporters from having to disclose their sources . . . TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., is among the sponsors of a 52nd anniversary benefit for the Child Welfare League of America at New York's Metropolitan Opera House June 27.

Copley Again a Target

For the third time in little more than a year, Copley Press is being sued on a charge of conspiring to drive smaller competitors out of business.

Palos Verdes Newspapers, owner of three Los Angeles suburban weeklies, accuses Copley's South Bay Breeze and San Pedro News-Pilot of selling advertising at a loss to drive Palos Verdes out of business and achieve a monopoly in the South Bay area.

A similar suit was filed last year by Paddock Publications against Copley's Elgin (Ill.) Courier-News and earlier by the South Bay Publishing Co. in Hermosa Beach, Calif. The Elgin suit was later dropped.

Guild employees of Consumers Union carried their campaign against the union's impending transfer of employees to a new plant across the Hudson to the Sixth New York Consumer Assembly. They distributed a leaflet headed, "Is This Consumerism? CU Employees Ask" . . . Black Guildsmen Earl Caldwell of the New York Times and Robert C. Maynard of the Washington Post will be codirectors of a revived newspaper minority-training program at Columbia University this summer. "We seek to find the means through this program of eliminating from the lexicon of American journalism the phrase 'couldn't find anyone qualified,'" they said . . . Merger comes to the underground press: Chinook and Boulder Magazine in the Denver area have wed to become the Straight Creek Journal . . . Buncombe, in Baltimore, is the latest in journalism reviews. It was conceived on a November night in the basement of Baltimore Guild headquarters, where its staff still meets, and born last month.

Hands Across the Media Border

Unlike Editor & Publisher, which questioned Station WBAI's right to withhold broadcast tapes of a prison interview, the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press has rallied to the defense of WBAI station manager Edwin A. Goodman.

The committee, in a brief filed with the New York State Appellate Division, asked the court to quash a subpoena for the tapes and a contempt citation against Goodman as unconstitutional.

Pointing out that the tapes would permit the identification of anonymous prisoners through such techniques as voice printing, the committee's brief said their surrender would "inhibit, prevent and destroy" confidential relationships between news-men and their sources.

The echoes of a strike vote at the Stockton Record had barely died when the local received a pledge of \$10,000 from the Sacramento Guild should the need arise . . . The Buffalo Guild has appointed a standing committee on ethics to establish ethical guidelines for its members, study ways of raising Buffalo journalism standards and make recommendations on specific ethical problems . . . A Chicago Guild complaint has prompted Lerner Newspapers to discontinue the hallowed practice of running editorial blurbs for advertisers at the behest of the advertising department . . . Latest press club to take down the "men only" sign: Manchester, N.H. The club amended its constitution to admit women last month.

Senate Votes Reprieve To Radio Free Europe

The U.S. Senate approved an interim appropriation of 36 million dollars for Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty March 24, giving the stations and the jobs of Radio Free Europe's 380 Guild employees a reprieve until June 30.

House supporters of the two stations agreed to the interim ap-

Times Closes Sale

Memphis, Tenn.—The New York Times has completed its acquisition of WREC-TV in Memphis from the Cowles Communications Corp.

propriation after Senate opponents promised to consider a new appropriation bill before it expires. Senators led by Foreign Relations Chairman J. William Fulbright had opposed a bill for a two-year appropriation to continue the stations while a study group reviewed their operations.

Payments to the two stations had stopped Feb. 22 as a result of the House-Senate dispute, and they were on the verge of curtailing operations.

The New York Guild has 80 members working for Radio Free Europe in New York and 300 in Munich.

Philadelphia Guild Fights Transfer Of Reporter for J-Review Article

Philadelphia, Pa. — The Guild has started grievance proceedings against the Philadelphia Inquirer over the transfer of a science writer because of a journalism-review article he wrote criticizing the newspaper.

In two grievance sessions thus far, management of Philadelphia Newspapers, Inc., publisher of the Knight-owned Inquirer, has admitted that Donald Drake was reassigned from his science and medical beat to general assignment because his article in the Philadelphia Journalism Review was "discrediting to our newspaper."

The incident has received widespread attention, not only in the Philadelphia area but at journalism reviews throughout the country, because of the apparent violation of the principles of a free press.

Drake's original article, with the headline, "I Was a Whore for the Press" appeared in the February issue of the Review.

It concerned coverage of the week-long meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science held in Philadelphia in January.

In the article, Drake criticized coverage of the meeting (including his own) that played up aspects of insurgence, including the heckling of former White House Aide William Bundy and the throwing of paper airplanes at former Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey.

Ironically, Drake was more critical of his own coverage than that of others. Citing his report of the Bundy incident, Drake wrote:

"I felt that the guts of the story was Bundy's statement that a citizens' panel should be convened to review the events leading up to the war.

"Despite this, my lede was: 'Shouted insults and belligerent questions leveled at one of the principal planners of the Vietnam war broke up a science meeting Thursday after fist fights almost broke out three times.'

"I wrote the story that way because I knew, without asking, that that's what the desk would want. . . .

"In effect, I gave them what they wanted. In doing so, I became a hack, a whore not only



Don Drake, our man in La Mancha

As Philadelphia Journalism Review sees the Drake controversy

to my profession but to my paper."

In spite of Drake's self-deprecation and his damning of newspapers in general for playing up violence, Inquirer management said the article discredited the newspaper.

Drake, writing of his transfer in the latest issue of the Review, said Executive Editor John McMullan told him, "We're taking you off the science beat and putting you on general assignment . . . because we cannot permit a whore to have the latitude that a specialist has."

The Philadelphia Guild maintains that Drake's removal as a science specialist because of the article, which he wrote on his own time, "is a violation of the principles of a free press, a violation of the policy of the Inquirer itself and a breach of our collective-bargaining agreement."

William M. Brown, the

Guild's administrative officer, said it also violated an integrity clause in the contract.

In a letter to the company requesting joint-board grievance action, Brown pointed out that "the Inquirer has often emphasized its devotion to a free press in the interests of its readership and of American democracy."

"Mr. Drake's article in the Journalism Review is an expression of this same devotion, and PNI should not arrogate only unto itself the free press rights it claims for itself," Brown declared.

Drake has been nominated for a Pulitzer Prize by the Inquirer and has received numerous science awards, including the American Heart Association's Howard Blakeslee science-writing award, a local Sigma Delta Chi science award, a Pennsylvania Press Association award and a second prize from the American Association for Respiratory Disease.

Bargaining Indiscretion

4 Locals Protest UPI Gaffe

New York City — Blistering protests from four Guild locals arrived on United Press International's doorstep last week after UPI tried to use their contracts as an argument for insisting on mandatory retirement at 65.

An abashed management admitted this week that it was wrong.

The company, in a negotiating bulletin distributed on its leased wires, cited 12 Guild contracts it said provided for mandatory retirement at 65.

Among them were seven at the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and Globe-Democrat, Honolulu Advertiser and Star-Bulletin, Buffalo Evening News and Courier-Express and San Jose Mercury and News.

Wire Service Guild negotiators had told management that it was

wrong, but company spokesmen said their information came from the American Newspaper Publishers Association and ran it on the wire without further checking.

Wire Service negotiators checked it out, however, and from Robert A. Steinke, executive secretary of the St. Louis Guild; Gene Bryant, administrative officer in San Jose; Waymon (Jack) West, Buffalo president, and Roy Kruse, Hawaii's administrative officer, came vociferous denials that their contracts provided for mandatory retirement at any age whatsoever.

"An outright, cold, calculated, self-serving distortion of the truth," was the way Steinke put it.

UPI apologized in a bulletin April 12, saying its information had come from "a source we believed to be reliable."

The Wire Service Guild, in reporting the incident, noted that management had rejected the Guild's proposal for an integrity clause with a letter saying, "Accuracy is our first professional principle."

The demand for mandatory retirement is among the issues on which the Guild and management have been unable to agree. UPI members voted strike authorization by a seven-to-one margin two weeks ago.

Talks were resumed March 29 following the strike vote but were recessed by a federal mediator April 3 after five days of fruitless bargaining. They were resumed yesterday.

The Washington, Chicago and Twin Cities UPI branches last week called for a strike by midnight tomorrow if no agreement appears imminent.

Labor Mobilizes Behind Mundo Strike

San Juan, P.R.—Puerto Rican labor leaders this week announced plans for mass demonstrations, picketing and other actions in support of the Guild's strike against El Mundo.

Angered by a Federal Court injunction against mass picketing and interference with strike-breakers, which they said was the first ever sought here by the National Labor Relations Board without a hearing, 30 union representatives mapped extensive plans for strike aid at a meeting April 11.

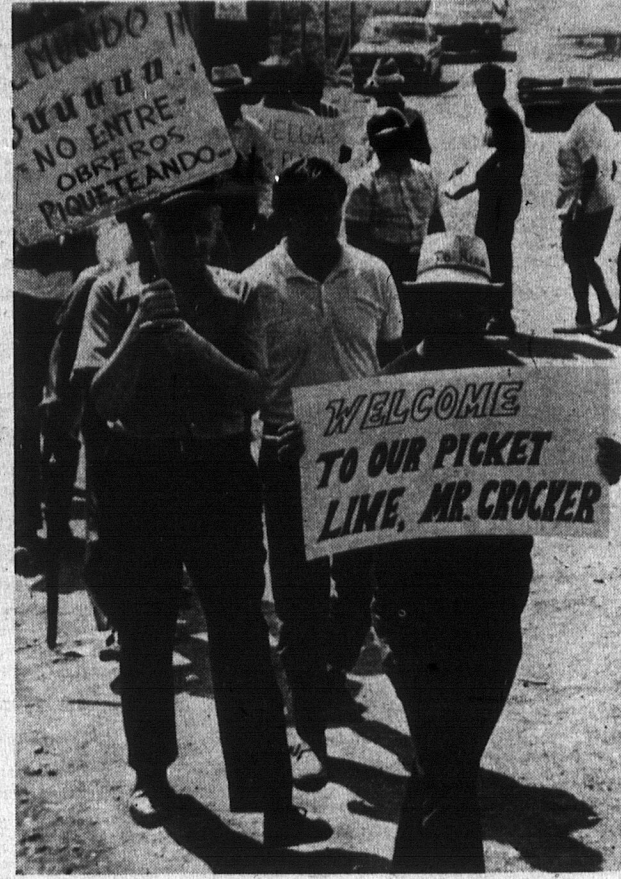
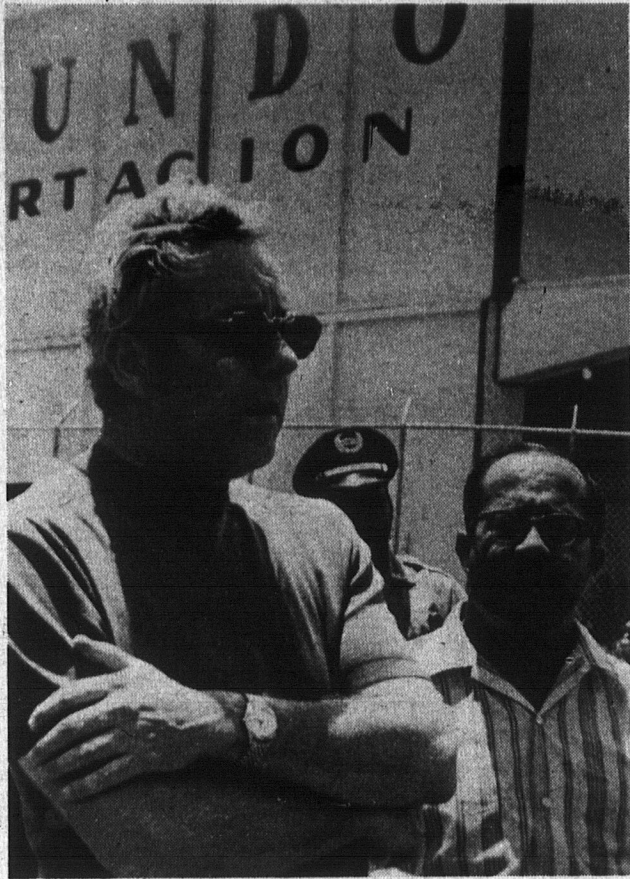
Under the plans, affiliated unions will seek to turn out their entire memberships for demonstrations at the plant on a rotating basis, a different union each day. The first was scheduled for the next day. On April 9, 1,000 members of the Puerto Rican Socialist Party demonstrated at the plant.

The unions will picket at Federal Court April 17 when a hearing is held on a charge that the Puerto Rico Local and TNG violated a restraining order against mass picketing and picket-line violence. And a 30-minute sit-in is planned at the NLRB.

The unions also formed a committee to collect funds for the strike, and AFL-CIO regional Director Agustin Benitez said he will seek additional support from the AFL-CIO.

The meeting adopted a resolution asking the NLRB to investigate an allegation, published by the newspaper El Claridad that Vincent M. Rotolo, the board's regional counsel, is on El Mundo's payroll. Rotolo has denied the charge.

Federal Judge Jose V. Toledo issued a temporary injunction against mass picketing at the NLRB's request April 6, and the NLRB filed a court motion seeking a criminal contempt citation against the local and TNG for allegedly ignoring an earlier re-



International Support

TNG officers visit Puerto Rico to strengthen support for the Guild's El Mundo strike. At left, President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., addresses pickets in front of the plant; beside him is Local Vice President Bienvenido Ortiz Otero, badly injured

by police clubs at the start of the strike. At right, Secretary-Treasurer Robert M. Crocker, left, walks the picket line with International Representative Harry McCormick. The welcome is delivered by picket chairman Angel Baez.

straining order on picketing.

TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., subsequently sent the local a letter directing it, "to the extent that any such conduct... has taken place or is continuing," to "immediately notify all picketing and/or striking employees to cease engaging in any conduct which in any way is contrary to the injunctive order issued by the court."

A half-dozen strikers have been arrested on charges of violating the restraining order. Four others were arrested after a series of incidents in which the homes of strikebreaking district

managers in Ponce and Arecibo were reportedly firebombed April 4.

El Mundo's airlift of scab-produced papers was crippled last week when one of its two helicopters was destroyed by fire.

Police said the 'copter was attacked by a group of masked men after it had made a forced landing for repairs at Bayamon, west of San Juan, April 4. Despite the presence of security guards, they tipped it over and set it ablaze.

El Mundo had rented the helicopter, valued at \$90,000, to help fly a thin trickle of papers

from its struck plant to outlying towns. It was en route to Arecibo when it was forced down.

Perlik, paying a visit to the strike scene April 4, assured the strikers of TNG's full support in their struggle "to win justice and fairness from one of the Western Hemisphere's most oppressive and intransigent employers."

"Never have I seen morale higher in any group of strikers," Perlik said in a picket-line address. "Never have I seen a common front so solid. Never have I been so certain of victory."

Award Upholds L.A. Unions on Lockout

Los Angeles, Calif.—Craft-union claims that Hearst's Los Angeles Herald-Examiner locked out their members when the Guild struck more than four years ago were vindicated in a state referee's decision awarding 800 Hearst employees more than a mil-

lion dollars in unemployment benefits.

Referee Wallace W. Rock of the State Human Resources Development Department ruled for the unions in a decision handed down last month. Hearst had fought the unionists' claims and can still appeal to the Unemploy-

ment Insurance Appeals Board and the courts.

Rock found that when the Guild struck, printers and mailers were ordered to leave the plant or face arrest. They subsequently were denied entrance.

The pressmen, too, were locked out when they refused to run

the presses using plates they had reason to believe were faulty because they were made by strikebreakers, Rock said.

"Rather than resolve the grievance through the normal grievance procedure, as had been done in the past, the pressmen were ordered to go to work or leave," the referee said.

Photoengravers, he found, continued work until Jan. 11 but were subjected to "intimidation, battery" and "verbal abuse" inside the plant, affording them "good cause for leaving their work."

The decision was reached after 42 days of hearings extending over several months two years ago. The beneficiaries, including a handful of Guild members, will receive approximately \$1,300 each.

A promised new company proposal presented to the unions April 12 proved to be the same one they had rejected in the summer of 1970, with a wage increase that would boost the top minimum for copy readers, the Guild's highest, \$8.40, to \$206.40, in a one-year contract.

The unions said they would reply at a meeting scheduled for April 26.

Herald-Examiner advertising lineage, meanwhile, continues to dive for the fourth consecutive year. Media Records figures for January showed a decline of 71,536 lines from the 1,314,165 recorded in January 1970.

Return Engagement

Women Scorn Gridiron 'Tokenism'

While they were roasting politicians inside, members of the Gridiron Club were getting the heat outside April 8 for the third straight year.

Their ire merely whetted by what they regarded as the token admission of women guests for the first time, 100 newswomen picketed the club's annual dinner at Washington's Statler Hilton Hotel in protest against male exclusiveness.

Supported by the Washington-Baltimore Guild, they had asked both male guests and the invited contingent of women to boycott the dinner because the club continues to bar women members.

Some—including President Nixon and Vice President Agnew and their wives—stayed away.

Sens. George McGovern and Edmund Muskie boycotted the affair, condemning the club's policy, and while Hubert Humphrey came, he urged club mem-

bers to amend their constitution to admit women in a speech at the dinner.

The picket line was mounted by the Journalists for Professional Equality, 251 of whom signed a letter urging public figures not to attend.

Washington-Baltimore Guild President Charles Hughes sent a letter asking Nixon to stay away because of the club's 87-year-old exclusionary policy and to make his reasons public.

In another letter, to Edgar Allen Poe, president of the Gridiron Club, Hughes said the club's decision to invite women as guests was "no more than the sham of tokenism."

He expressed regret that the club, "an organization that puffs its collective chest and calls itself 'distinguished,' cannot muster even the minimal courage it would take to right a wrong it has perpetrated for nearly a

century."

TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., in a letter to the club after it announced it was inviting women to the dinner, said that unless it followed up by admitting women to membership the discrimination against newswomen would "only be compounded."

A number of prominent women, including Washington Post Publisher Katherine Graham, Coretta King and Sen. Margaret Chase Smith of Maine, turned down the invitation.

The Journalists for Professional Equality last month indicated it might challenge the club's status as a "professional club," whose members can deduct their dues as tax exempt.

"Either you are a professional club and, as such, cannot justify your ban on membership for women," it wrote, "or else you are a social club and cannot justify your tax deductions."

'Big Brother' Squelched in B.C. Revolt

New Westminster, B.C.—A St. Patrick's Day uprising by employees of the Columbian newspapers squelched a management attempt to gather "Big Brother" dossiers on company personnel.

Employee anger erupted over questionnaires, delving into their private lives, that the company's personnel department had asked supervisors to fill out for their employees.

The questionnaires dealt with health, financial and marital problems as well as those relating to the company.

The Vancouver-New Westminster Guild protested the questionnaires as an invasion of privacy and a possible violation of the contract.

What the Guild termed "active mutiny" appeared imminent, and the company backed down, turned the questionnaires over to Unit Chairman Jacke Wolf and said it would not file the information in personnel records.

The questionnaires were burned in a ceremonial bonfire on the company parking lot.

Three days later, however, Publisher R. D. Taylor, in a letter to Columbian employees, accused the Guild executive committee of planning "an illegal shutdown" of the Columbian over the issue.

The Guild termed the letter libelous and denied having had a part in any plan to shut down the plant.

Taylor's letter said the information to have been gleaned from the questionnaire was not to have gone into personnel forms but was intended to "institute a formal program of trying to help the employees with problems before they might affect their job performance."

The Guild noted that the questionnaire itself said the information had been requested by Taylor "for personnel records."

The Guild said the incident has been followed by a series of memorandums harassing Guild officers and members, including a notice from Taylor announcing an audit of expense accounts and warning that any improper claims "will be cause for immediate dismissal."

Rosselet Quits Positions as GR. R&I Aide

Donald W. Rosselet resigned effective March 31 as assistant editor of the Guild Reporter and assistant director of Research and Information.

Rosselet, in submitting his resignation to TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., said nothing about his future plans.

Rosselet, who earlier had indicated that he would not stay in the job after protesting what he termed use of the Guild Reporter for "partisan political purposes" in last summer's TNG election campaign, submitted his resignation March 20.

Rosselet was a temporary international representative in Wichita and Kansas City before joining the inside staff in January 1971. Prior to that he had been president of the North Jersey Guild and assistant city editor of the Elizabeth Daily Journal.

Pay Board Challenges Washington Post Contract

(Continued from Page 1)

Meanwhile, a challenge by the New York Spanish-language daily *El Diario-La Prensa* against a 13-percent Guild pay increase was withdrawn by the company without explanation. The increase, which took effect Jan. 1, was the third of three in a three-year contract negotiated in 1970. The New York Guild, in an affidavit submitted to the Pay Board, termed the New York Post's challenge of an 11-percent increase effective March 31 "specious and frivolous."

The Guild also said the Post raised both its advertising rates and its newsstand price in anticipation of the wage increase.

The affidavit by New York Guild Executive Vice President John E. Deegan cited 6.3-percent increases for noncontract advertisers last November and for contract advertisers Jan. 1.

The *Times* and the *Daily News*, which paid similar wage increases March 31, have not challenged them. The Post increases remain in effect while under review.

The Price Commission, meanwhile, gave Field Enterprises permission to raise subscription prices of the *Chicago Daily News* by 2.5 percent and those of the *Chicago Sun-Times* by 1.8 percent.

Ridder Publications, which was refused a 5.899-percent increase in advertising rates for its newspaper chain, won approval of 4.85-percent boosts from the Price Commission.

AFL-CIO President George Meany, citing a .5-percent increase in the Consumer Price Index for February, termed President Nixon's price-control program "a sham."

The biggest increase since last summer sent the index to 123.8 and lowered the average weekly earnings of U.S. workers .2 percent below January. Food prices rose at an annual rate of 24 percent.

Meany told the Price Commission that its policies were designed to serve business, not consumers, and that the Administration, not labor, was responsible for the failure of Phase Two controls.

"We didn't fail Phase Two," he said, referring to the AFL-CIO's departure from the Pay Board. "Phase Two failed America."

The AFL-CIO, in announcing the resignation of its three members from the board, said there was "no hope for fairness, equity or justice on the board." United Automobile Workers President Leonard Woodcock joined the

Immunity Denied To Newspapers

Small publishers have struck out again in an effort to gain exemptions from wage-price controls.

The Cost of Living Council has rejected a National Newspaper Association request that small dailies and weeklies, like small retailers, be exempted from price restrictions.

Retailers with revenues of less than \$100,000 a year have been freed from controls, but the Cost of Living Council has classified newspaper publishing companies as manufacturers insofar as they print and circulate newspapers and "service organizations" insofar as they sell advertising.

three AFL-CIO representatives in leaving the next day.

TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., had urged the AFL-CIO members to stay on the board. He called the case against the panel "compelling" but said the resignations will "leave the remaining membership even freer to give the dirty end of the stick to the working people."

TNG Urges More Merit-Pay Flexibility

TNG is urging the Pay Board to modify proposed regulations governing merit increases that it says could "severely handicap" newspapers in attracting and retaining able employees.

In a brief to the Pay Board's general counsel, TNG urged deletion of criteria that would limit "qualified" merit plans to those "reduced to writing" and containing narrow descriptions of job duties, setting merit-pay ranges for each job, spelling out policies and practices on the size and frequency of merit increases awarded in each job classification and establishing "a system of administrative control."

While the proposed rule states that merit-pay practices need not be in writing "to the extent that (these factors) are readily ascertainable from past practice," TNG warned that such stringent criteria, unless liberally interpreted, would add up to "a gross example of overkill."

In the newspaper industry, TNG pointed out, "the entire merit-increase system has been built on past practice."

The AFL-CIO statement said labor members of the board did not want to be "window dressing for this system of unfair and inequitable government control." But Perlik observed:

"I've never known anyone to get very much by standing outside with his nose pressed against the window looking in."

Teamsters' President Frank

Fitzsimmons, the only labor member not to resign from the board, said he was remaining because, while dissatisfied with many of the board's actions, "I still hold to the principle that we must work within the system."

Fitzsimmons was named to the reconstituted Pay Board, together with one of the old board's business members and its five public

members.

The AFL-CIO, meanwhile, filed a Federal Court suit seeking to force the Cost of Living Council to exempt persons earning less than \$3.35 an hour from wage controls. It said that was the figure Congress had in mind when it voted to exclude from controls all members of "the working poor."

"Customarily and historically," it said, "our contracts have established wage minimums and provided that employers were to recognize individual merit by increases above the minimums. Rate ranges, size and frequency of increases, administrative controls, etc., have been defined not by contract but by long-standing practices understood by all."

Payroll information supplied for one of the Guild's largest bargaining units and for one of

the smallest were submitted to show that merit pay is a substantial part of the labor-cost structure in the newspaper industry and that strict interpretation of the proposed criteria would "severely cripple the operation of this industry."

Analyzing merit-pay practice at the large unit since 1954, TNG said "it seems obvious that this kind of demonstration of regularity in past practice is just as reliable in determining wheth-

er future increases are inflationary as written documents which in so many words express the same thing."

"A merit system is by nature flexible and unpredictable," the Guild said. "It must apply to different persons, at different times, in different amounts. . . . To apply to that kind of plan a set of inflexible qualifications is to ignore the reality of industrial relations. Therefore, we urge their deletion."

\$235 Top Won at Toronto Globe

Toronto, Ont.—Reporter top minimums are increased \$40, to \$235, in a new two-year contract at the *Toronto Globe & Mail*.

The minimum for the contract's highest-paid classification, covering editorial writers and cartoonists, is raised a similar amount, to \$270.

Eighteen-percent increases are provided for most lower classifications in the editorial contract and two other agreements cover-

ing inside circulation and delivery and maintenance employees.

The minimum for machinists and electricians is also increased \$40, going to \$219. Special adjustments give increases of \$28.40, to \$169.40, for garage mechanics, and \$22.30, to \$129.60, for elevator operators, cleaners and parking-lot attendants.

The top for copy boys is increased \$13.95, to \$91.35, that for circulation stenographers

\$19.10, to \$125.10, and that for junior clerks \$17.10, to \$112.10.

Night differentials are increased all along the line, going to \$2.20 per shift, up 40 cents, for higher-classification editorial employees. And tripartite is provided for holiday work if the rival *Toronto Star* publishes on that day.

The company, for the first time, will pay reporters who use their own tape recorders on the job a half-yearly rental of \$10.

Perlik Manhandled in Fall River March



Orcutt Down

James H. Orcutt, assistant director of the Guild's New England Servicing-Organizing Program, sprawls in the street after being pushed by a po-

liceman during a march on the Fall River-Herald-News. TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., a picket sign covering his face, comes to Orcutt's aid.

(Continued from Page 1)

old contract. Between 75 and 100 applied in the next two days.

The *Herald-News* has been publishing some 15,000 copies of a curtailed paper since the strike began. A number of stores and newsstands have refused to carry the paper, and one of its two editions has been dropped.

At a bargaining session on March 30 the company announced it was withdrawing its offer to make wage increases retroactive, to stipulate there would be no layoffs as a result of the contract and to continue a seven-out-of-10 Guild shop and maintenance of membership. It stuck fast by its prestrike offer of a \$50 increase over three years.

The Guild rejected the company's position, and bargaining did not resume until yesterday.

Representatives of Ingersoll units in Pottstown, Chester, Kingston, Elizabeth and Pawtucket will meet here with the Fall River unit April 16. Orcutt said they will hear a report on "Ingersoll's union-busting activities in Fall River and explore what actions can be taken to bring pressure for a settlement."

'Sorry, Ma'm'

Fall River, Mass.—It's apparently any port of entry in a storm, as far as Fall River printers are concerned.

Seeking to avoid Guild picket lines, one group of printers went to the rear of the *Herald-News* plant and clambered in through a window of the ladies' room.

There was no report on whether the room was occupied when they climbed in.

Local Copy

A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

Circulation Parity

12 Contracts Have It

Circulation district managers or their equivalents enjoy parity with reporters in a dozen Guild contracts, according to figures compiled by TNG's Collective Bargaining Department.

Among the papers with parity is the New York Times, where reporters—and district managers—have the highest top minimums in effect in any Guild newspaper contract. Parity also prevails at the New York Daily News, third on the reporter list at \$336.43.

Other papers at which district managers have parity are the Boston Herald Traveler, Stockton Record, Bakersfield Californian, Toledo Blade and Times, Metro-East Journal (East St. Louis), Vancouver Sun and Province, Portland Press-Herald, Express and Telegram, Terre Haute Tribune and Star, Albany Times-Union and Knickerbocker News, and Yakima Herald-Republic.

Following are the district-manager or equivalent top minimums in all Guild contracts as of April 1:

Minimum	After	Minimum	After
N.Y. Times	\$361.67—4 yrs.	Eugene Register-Guard	\$202.50—4 yrs.
N.Y. News	336.43—4 yrs.	Columbus Dispatch	202.20—3 yrs.
N.Y. Post	270.45—3 yrs.	Bay City Times	200.20—5 yrs.
Boston Herald Traveler	260.00—3 yrs.	Terre Haute Tribune, Star	200.00—5 yrs.
Seattle Post-Intelligencer	\$253.50—4 yrs.	Erie Times, News	197.00—5 yrs.
Seattle Times	253.50—4 yrs.	Pottstown Mercury	194.77—4 yrs.
Stockton Record	240.75—5 yrs.	New Westminster Columbian	194.00—5 yrs.
Bakersfield Californian	239.61—5 yrs.	Albany Times-Union, Knickerbocker News	190.50—4 yrs.
Buffalo News	234.50—3 yrs.	Salem News	190.40—2 yrs.
Toledo Blade, Times	233.75—4 yrs.	Yakima Herald, Republic	188.00—4 yrs.
Metro-East Journal, E. St. Louis	\$232.13—5 yrs.	Youngstown Vindicator	185.00—5 yrs.
Denver Post	231.00—4 yrs.	Kingston Freeman	184.00—3 yrs.
Wilkes-Barre Record, Times-Leader, News	230.75—3 yrs.	Victoria Colonist, Times	183.18—3 yrs.
Buffalo Courier-Express	230.16—3 yrs.	Sioux City Journal	180.75—4 yrs.
Scranton Tribune, Scrantonian	227.21—3 yrs.	Duluth Herald, News Tribune	178.28—5 yrs.
Rocky Mountain News, Denver	226.00—4 yrs.	Elizabeth Daily Journal	174.00—4 yrs.
Toronto Star	226.00—4 yrs.	Ottawa Citizen	173.60—5 yrs.
Vancouver Sun, Province	225.88—5 yrs.	St. Louis Globe-Democrat	173.27—4 yrs.
Boston Record American	225.50—3 yrs.	Manchester Union Leader	171.00—3 yrs.
Wilmington News, Journal	225.00—4 yrs.	Brockton Enterprise-Times	169.95—3 yrs.
Cincinnati Post & Times-Star	224.00—5 yrs.	Hawaii Tribune Herald, Hilo	164.00—5 yrs.
San Diego Union, Tribune	\$222.16—3 yrs.	San Antonio Light	162.50—5 yrs.
Delaware County Times, Chester	217.75—5 yrs.	Pueblo Star-Journal, Chieftain	154.35—2 yrs.
St. Louis Post-Dispatch	\$217.10—4 yrs.	Great Falls Tribune	152.14—5 yrs.
Minneapolis Star, Tribune	215.00—5 yrs.	Canton Repository	150.00—5 yrs.
Long Beach Independent, Press Telegram	209.00—flat	Los Angeles Herald-Examiner	\$147.30—flat
St. Paul Dispatch, Pioneer Press	208.75—4 yrs.	Monessen Valley Independent	140.00—4 yrs.
Portland Press-Herald, Express	205.25—4 yrs.	Fall River Herald News	135.38—2 yrs.
		Coos Bay World	107.74—6 mo.

* Plus commission.
* Includes 53-cent cost-of-living increase.
* Approximately 25 percent plus one of group receive \$236.
* For up to 2,000 home-delivered draw, plus \$1.27 to \$1.67 per 500 additional, to \$227.99 for 3,500.
* Pending Pay Board approval.
* Plus \$1 premium guarantee.
* Plus commission.

U.S. After-Tax Profits Soar To Six-Year Peak in '71

The nation's businessmen wound up the year 1971 with the sharpest gain in after-tax profits for any single year since 1965, according to surveys reported by three national publications.

Business Week said that "U.S. business could have loafed through the fourth quarter of 1971 and still earned more money than it did a year earlier, when the long General Motors strike sent corporate profits tumbling."

Business Week estimated net income to business as 20 percent higher than the 39.2-billion-dollar seasonally adjusted annual

rate of the 1970 fourth quarter.

The magazine quoted the Commerce Department as estimating fourth-quarter profits after taxes at an annual rate of 48.8 billion dollars. The Commerce Department put profits for all of 1971 at 47.4 billion, against 41.2 billion in 1970—the sharpest gain for any single year since 1965.

"The real strength in the fourth quarter, as it was through all of 1971, was with the companies that sell to consumers and the companies that one way or another are involved with residential construction," Business Week said.

The Wall Street Journal surveyed 464 of the nation's firms and reported that their after-tax profits were up an average of 25.3 percent over the fourth quarter of 1970.

The Journal noted that although more than half of the 25.3-percent increase was due to a rebound by General Motors, the remaining 463 firms had earnings averaging 10.2 percent above the previous year.

The New York Times reported that earnings after taxes for 932 nonfinancial corporations showed an increase of 24 percent over the corresponding quarter of 1970 and a 14-percent increase over the third quarter of 1971.

If 1971 was a recession year, newspapers can well stand another helping.

With only two notable exceptions, the newspapers and newspaper chains that make public reports of their earnings reported gains—some of whopping proportions—in their profits for the year.

The increases ranged as high as 56 percent for the Post Corp., a chain of small newspapers and broadcasting stations. Eight companies reported gains of more than 20 percent.

The biggest money earner was the Los Angeles Times-Mirror Co., a mammoth media conglomerate that earned a record 34.9 million dollars in 1971. That represented a 14-percent increase. Revenues also set a record.

Second was the Gannett Co., which owns more newspapers than any other U.S. company. It turned a profit of 19.7 million dollars, up 22 percent from 1971.

The company, which added 16 papers to its holdings in 1971, reached record highs in revenues, earnings and earnings per share.

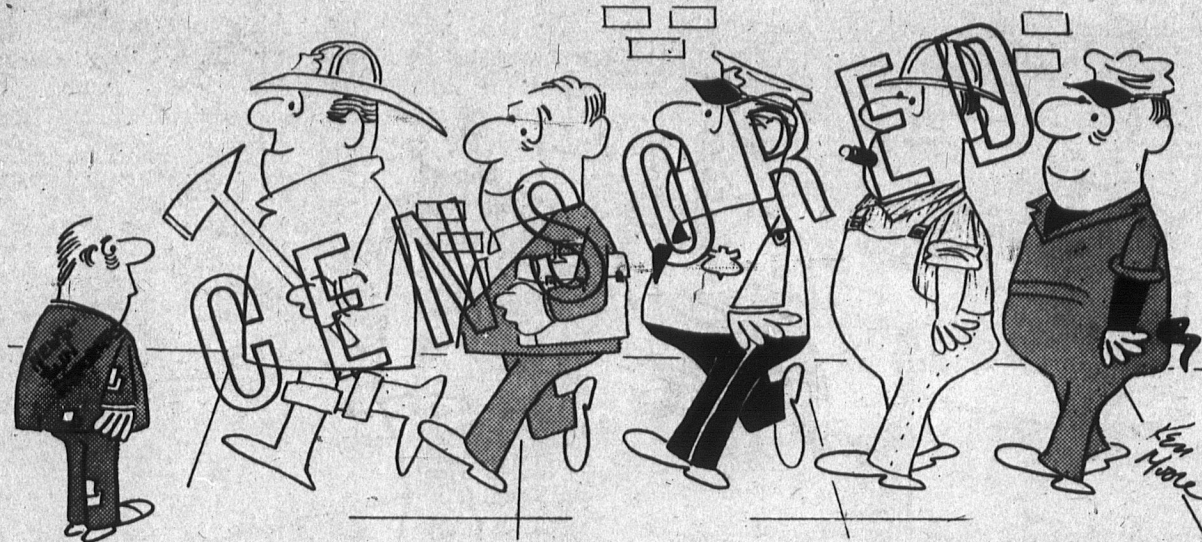
Close behind was Thomson Newspapers, with profits of 18.3 million dollars, up 23 percent.

This was the profit story for other major newspapers and chains:

● The Post Corp.: The chain earned 1.5 million dollars, a 56-percent increase. Newspapers are the company's principal revenue source, and their earnings rose more than 33 percent.

● The Vancouver Sun: The paper, part of a joint printing operation, earned 2.4 million dollars, up more than 55 percent over 1971 profits, which were eroded by a labor dispute that shut the Sun down for three months.

WATCHING THE PARADE PASS BY



Boss Gives Cartoon X-Rating

Waukegan, Ill.—Management doesn't have much of a sense of humor at the Waukegan News-Sun.

Nor much of an idea of what is legal, either.

The Guild has gone to the National Labor Relations Board to remedy the second. It figures it probably can't do much about the first.

Pressing a campaign for wage increases with what Chicago Guild Executive Director Justin F. McCarthy, Jr., called "the best renaissance of artistic bargaining I've seen in years," the Waukegan Unit posted a series of bulletin-board cartoons to drive home its point.

One, reproduced above, compared the pay of Guildsmen with that of police, firemen, building tradesmen and others. Another lampooned the management suggestion that part of the job's compensation is

"all the interesting people you meet."

The cartoons helped produce a company offer of a \$17 increase in a one-year contract reopener. They also produced a humorless—and probably illegal—management reaction.

When Guildsmen reported for work one morning they found that the cartoons had been removed from the bulletin board and piled on Unit Chairman Joseph Manning's desk. Material from an adjacent management bulletin board had been spread out to occupy the space.

Management subsequently told the Guild it could have a new bulletin board at the end of a dead-end hallway, although the Waukegan contract specifies that "the publisher will provide one Guild bulletin board in the editorial department."

The next day the Guild filed an unfair-labor-practice charge with the NLRB.

Recession By-passes Newspapers; Most Revel in Record Earnings

● Southam Press Ltd.: The Canadian chain turned a profit of 10.7 million, up more than 36 percent. Operating revenues reached a record high of 124 million dollars.

● Multimedia Inc.: This Southern media conglomerate reported earnings of 4.6 million dollars, a 28-percent increase. Newspapers accounted for 23.9 million dollars in revenue as against 9.3 million for broadcasting stations.

● Media General Inc.: A media conglomerate weighted on the side of newspapers, its profits hit a record 7.8 million dollars, up 23 percent, despite the prolonged Newark News strike.

● Ridder Publications: This newspaper chain reported profits of 11.6 million dollars, an increase of 22 percent. Net income and earnings per share all hit new peaks, and every one of the company's dailies showed an increase in profits.

● Booth Newspapers: This Michigan chain earned seven million dollars, an increase of 15 percent.

● Knight Newspapers: The chain reported profits of 16 million dollars, up more than 14 percent. Net income, revenues and earnings per share all hit new records.

● The Washington Post: The Post, which went public this year, reported earnings of 6.7 million dollars, up 13.5 percent, although it attributed the increase to a change in accounting procedures involving amortization of subscription expenses for Newsweek. The Post said it would have earned another million dollars had the Price Commission not delayed ad-rate increases.

● Lee Enterprises: A chain of Midwestern newspapers and

broadcasting stations, it reaped profits of 3.4 million dollars, up 13 percent. It was a record year in both earnings and revenues. Newspapers accounted for 87 percent of total revenues.

● The Milwaukee Journal Co.: This company, reporting its profits for the first time, earned 6.8 million dollars, up more than four percent. The company's two newspapers produce more than half its revenue.

● The Chicago Tribune Co.: Another company disclosing its profits for the first time, the Tribune reported earnings of 13.5 million dollars, a 24-percent drop. The decline was blamed on the company's broadcasting and newsprint operations; its newspapers showed "a significant gain."

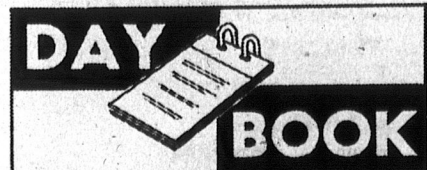
● Dow Jones & Co.: This company, which publishes the Wall Street Journal and the National Observer, earned a handsome 17.8 million dollars, up fractionally from 17.7 million the previous year.

● The New York Times: The Times earned 9.4 million dollars, down 31 percent from 1971. Almost alone among newspaper companies, it reported a decline in advertising revenue, and weaknesses in the book and educational markets caused a decline in the earnings of those subsidiaries.

El Paso Times Becomes Link in Gannett's Chain

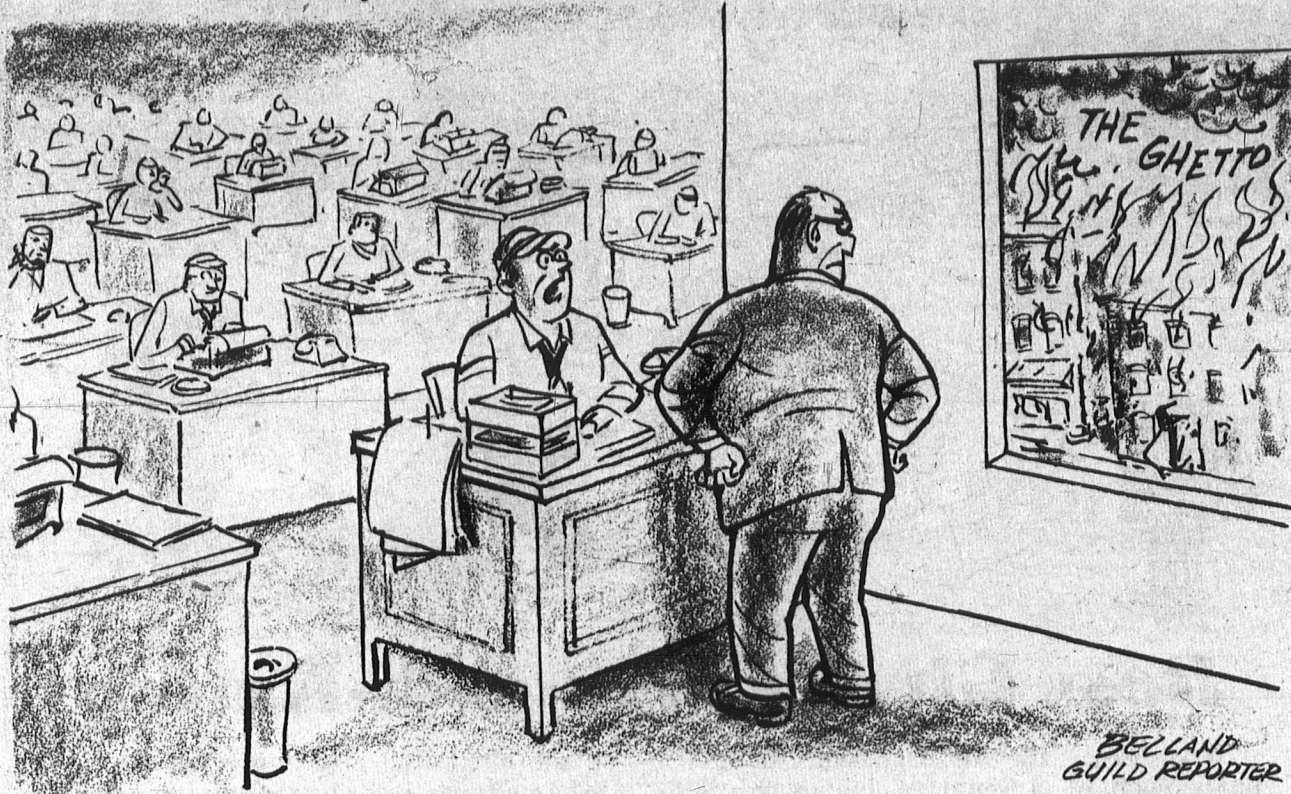
Rochester, N.Y.—The Gannett Co., its appetite apparently whetted afresh by each new purchase, is adding the El Paso Times to its ever-growing chain.

Gannett has announced an agreement to purchase the Times for 20 million dollars in Gannett stock.



Special TNG Per-Capita Study Committee, April 18 and 19, TNG Headquarters, Washington.
Southern District Council, spring meeting, April 22 and 23, Nashville.
Pacific Northwest Locals, TNG Regional Institute on Training for Women and Minorities, April 22 and 23, Roosevelt Hotel, Seattle.
International Executive Board, spring meeting, May 1-5, TNG Headquarters, Washington.
Western District Council, spring meeting, May 6 and 7, San Diego.
Middle Atlantic District Council, spring meeting, May 6 and 7, Philadelphia.
Empire State District Council, spring meeting, May 20 and 21, Rome, N.Y.
39th Annual TNG Convention, June 26-30, San Jeronimo Hotel, San Juan.

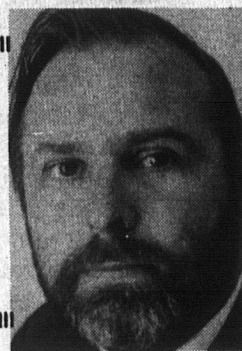
'Cover it, hell! I can't find any qualified whites'



DATELINE: WASHINGTON

Yawning Holes Undermine Case That Hoover Built

By WILLIAM J. EATON, Chicago Guild



THERE ARE NO real winners in the Harrisburg Seven trial, but there is no doubt that the real loser is J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI. If Congress had any guts, it would call him on the carpet to see if the initials stood for Federal Bureau of Intimidation in this celebrated case.

It was Hoover, of course, who first leveled the sensational charges concerning a kidnap-bombing plot aimed at Presidential aide Henry A. Kissinger and the federal heating tunnels in Washington. The allegation was made not before a grand jury but as part of Hoover's request to a Senate subcommittee for more funds for the FBI.

The director ascribed the plot to an "anarchist group" led by the imprisoned brother-priests Daniel and Philip Berrigan and others in a vaguely defined Catholic left.

Testimony at the trial showed clearly that there was little, if any, serious thought of prosecuting anyone for the alleged conspiracy until after Hoover spoke.

The purported "kidnap letters," for example, were not examined by FBI handwriting and fingerprint experts until three days after Hoover's appearance. The

FBI's informer in the case, a creepy confidence man, was not asked to submit a signed statement until a week after the FBI director's accusation.

Once Hoover spoke, the informer was supplied with a device to record telephone calls that might be used as evidence. FBI agents showed up in strength to shadow his movements and even turned him into a "walking bug" for a rendezvous with a nun in New York City.

This spurt of activity came more than three months after the FBI first saw copies of the so-called "kidnap letters" in August, 1970. At the time of delivery to Philip Berrigan and Sister Elizabeth McAlister, they apparently produced little more than a yawn—or a chuckle—from the FBI men who were monitoring this correspondence sent through their informer.

THE SAME LETHARGY apparently overcame the informer on the alleged plot to destroy the tunnels. He testified under oath at the trial that Philip Berrigan gave him detailed instructions on the tunnels project in late August. Somehow, however, the informer held onto his notes of the marching orders for more than three months before giving them to the FBI—a week after Hoover's denunciation of the Berrigans.

Is it any wonder that 10 members of the jury refused to convict anyone for a kidnap-bombing plot after hearing this kind of evidence? Was the case brought to salvage Hoover's pride?

The Justice Department proceeded to indict Philip Berrigan but eventually dropped Daniel Berrigan from the case altogether, apparently finding no evidence to back up Hoover's charge against him.

A second indictment, replacing the first, broadened the alleged conspiracy to include draft-board raids as well as the tunnels and the Kissinger caper. If the aim was to bolster the government's case by dragging in a destruction of files that some of the defendants had admitted, it backfired.

The jurors apparently were confused by the murkiness of the alleged plot, and the ambiguous instructions of Federal Judge R. Dixon Herman did nothing to dispel the fog.

But the most disturbing feature of the case was the government's reliance on Boyd F. Douglas, Jr., the FBI informer, as its chief witness. It could not have done worse if it had called Central Casting for a perjurer.

Douglas acknowledged that he cheated the FBI on expenses, lied to the FBI and practically everybody he met and deceived college girls much younger than himself with marriage proposals. Yet Hoover apparently was willing to have Douglas continue on the FBI payroll after he completed a prison term for bank fraud and pulling a gun on a federal agent!

Philip Berrigan, Sister McAlister and others do not come off as heroes in this drama. They are often arrogant, vain or foolish in expressing their strong views against the Vietnam war. But it is not a crime to be vain or foolish—yet—and the Harrisburg Seven jury realized that.

The convictions of Philip Berrigan and Sister Elizabeth for letter-smuggling—the first ever obtained for this offense—should be overturned on appeal. In any case, they cannot provide much satisfaction to the government. It's like getting a verdict of guilty of spitting on a sidewalk in a murder case.

Guild Loses Vote At Houston Post

Houston, Tex.—Editorial employees of the Houston Post voted 64 to 59 April 7 against a Guild representation bid.

The National Labor Relations Board vote came after an intensive management campaign in which supervisors were freed from their duties for a week to persuade employees to vote against the Guild.

Employees were told the Guild would be unable to gain them pay increases beyond the Pay Board's 5.5-percent guideline and that it would be more than a year before a contract would be negotiated.

Editorial

The Pale Gray Press

Those who think minorities should be grateful for every bone thrown from the affluent American table won't understand why seven young black reporters at the Washington Post have charged their paper with racist hiring and promotion practices.

In a famine, a crust of bread looks like a seven-course meal. To many, accustomed to the press's character as a snow-white institution for 200 years, the sight of almost 40 blacks on the Post's editorial staff of 393 may have looked like the arrival of the racial millennium.

The Post's performance, next to that of comparable U.S. newspapers, did seem to be impressive. At the Los Angeles Times, for example, there are only four blacks on a staff of 437; at the New York Times, far from the last, only 22 on a staff of 557.

But "from the belly of the whale," as the viewpoint of black reporters has been recently described, it looks different. Blacks at the Post found their situation much as described by former Look editor Ernest Dunbar:

"Black staffers are usually passed up for foreign assignments, desk slots, news executive jobs or for the higher reaches of reporting, such as national correspondents or Washington bureaus."

And black reporters could not help but think of themselves as black drops in a white sea when they contrasted their numbers with Washington's black population—71.1 percent—or even that of the Washington metropolitan area as a whole—26 percent.

The "Metropolitan Seven" at the Post asked management to increase the ratio of blacks to between 35 and 45 percent within a year—no mean increase. Management offered to hire one more black reporter to cover national news, put one on the metropolitan desk and hire four trainees—almost no increase at all.

Faced with this yawning chasm, the blacks filed their charge with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and placed their case before the public.

Post Executive Editor Benjamin Bradlee, in what must rank as one of the great masterpieces of circumlocution, explained the paper's problem thus: "We have not yet been successful in matching our commitment to hire, assign and promote blacks with our commitment to hire, assign and promote the very best journalists we can find to fill the needs we have."

Reducing this equation to its simplest form, we get a familiar refrain: "We can't find enough qualified blacks."

It's hard to find a better answer than the one furnished by Ben H. Bagdikian, the Post's own assistant managing editor, writing on the Post's editorial page.

"Institutions have to be qualified, too," he wrote. "How qualified is a white institution like the press to report and interpret what is happening in a nation in turmoil when the single most powerful element in that turmoil is race? Might whatever occupational inexperience a black reporter or editor might have been compensated for by his unique insight and knowledge in the American black experience and in black/white dynamics?"

Tokenism is something that most American newspapers haven't even attained yet—but like the first generation of computers, it is obsolete in its infancy. Without a complement of black reporters that comes close to reflecting the composition of American society, the press, if no longer entirely white, will remain but a pale gray.

Neither blacks nor history are likely to notice the difference.

The Guild Reporter

DAVID J. EISEN
Editor

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