

Strike wins \$260 top in first Wayne pact

Quick accord
is hailed as
'total victory'

Wayne, Mich.—The Detroit Guild's strike for an initial contract at the Wayne Eagle ended Jan. 16 with a settlement giving the Guild a key top minimum of \$260—\$81 more than the company had offered before the strike.

TNG International Representative Willard Hatch termed the settlement "a total victory—we got exactly what we asked for when we went on strike."

Editorial employees of the Panax daily will receive increases of as much as \$130 and some production employees will get raises of almost 90 percent over the three-year contract term.

The settlement was negotiated in just two bargaining sessions Jan. 12 and 15—only the second and third since the strike started Dec. 19. It was ratified the next morning, and employees were back at work by Jan. 17.

The company had continued to publish during the strike with the aid of strikebreakers imported from other Panax papers, but the Guild had conducted an almost totally effective advertising boycott, and circulation remained low.

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Controls loosened, but fog covers Phase 3 transition

Phase Three of President Nixon's economic-controls program has moved bargaining "out from under mandatory controls and back to the bargaining table," TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., told Guild locals this week, but specifics of the transition are still shrouded in doubt.

Two weeks after the announcement of Phase Three, he said, union bargainers are still "without the amplification or clarification vitally necessary to many bargaining situations and contract implementation."

But the key, Perlik said, was contained in Nixon's Jan. 11 message to Congress: "This (Phase Three) means that business and workers will be able to determine for themselves the conduct that conforms to the standards."

There are two respects, Perlik said, in which the new regulations are clear:

- Settlements made after Jan. 10 and

effective after that date may be implemented without government approval.

- Deferred increases due after Jan. 10 must be put into effect on the dates specified and also need no government approval.

Perlik said TNG, the labor movement generally and some employers have taken the position that increases effective during Phase Two may be put into effect after Jan. 10, but other employers have insisted on awaiting clarification from the Cost of Living Council. That clarification, and others, have not yet been forthcoming.

A new labor-management advisory committee set up in place of the Pay Board is scheduled to meet Jan. 31 and may produce some initial clarification.

Perlik emphasized that "in negotiating settlements effective after Jan. 10 the parties are free to decide that increases higher than the general wage and salary

'standard' (5.5 percent) are justified" and to implement those increases.

While the Cost of Living Council can order a rollback of an increase "unreasonably inconsistent" with the guidelines, he said, it can do so only effective from the date of its order.

Perlik said Phase Three "underscores the importance of pursuing with increased vigor" the International Executive Board's October admonition that "it is of the utmost importance that Guild locals seek the maximum increases and other benefits that can be obtained in any given bargaining situation."

Notification requirements of Phase Two are eliminated, and records of increases need be kept only for bargaining units of 1,000 or more members. Only a few Guild units exceed that size.

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Privilege bills pour into House, Senate

Additional bills to grant reporters varying degrees of protection against forced disclosure of their sources and information are pouring into the congressional hopper as House and Senate committees announced new hearings on the issue.

With the drive for legislative action growing, the Supreme Court on Jan. 15 let stand a lower-court ruling that reporters involved in civil suits cannot as a matter of routine be forced to identify their sources. The case involved a libel suit by St. Louis Mayor Alfonso J. Cervantes against Life writer Denny Walsh.

Hearings on protective legislation will be resumed by a House judiciary subcommittee Feb. 1 and opened by the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Constitu-

tional Rights Feb. 20.

The Senate committee will air a bill introduced by Democratic Sen. Alan Cranston of California calling for the unqualified right to protect sources and information on both the federal and state levels, plus other bills introduced in the opening weeks of Congress.

Cranston's bill, backed by the American Newspaper Publishers Association, is the only Senate measure providing unqualified protection. In the House, Democratic Rep. Jerome R. Waldie of California and 15 cosponsors have reintroduced an unqualified but less detailed bill covering the federal level only.

A bill introduced by Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mans-

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Jailings will staunch news, Perlik warns

Cleveland, Ohio—"Official and unofficial wrongdoing and misdeeds will grow" if reporters are forced to disclose their information and sources, TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., told the Cuyahoga County Bar Association Jan. 17.

Perlik, who was invited to address the attorneys' group, cited the chilling effect that subpoenas and jailings of news men and women has already had on the flow of news.

He reported that a businessman who had provided the Los Angeles Times with a story on how he did business with public agencies recently called the editor "in great agitation," wanting to know whether the recent spate of contempt citations endangered his anonymity.

"Do you think men of such respectability, and others like him and some not so respectable, will be inclined ever again to tell what they know to a newspaper?" he asked.

The Guild, "like the man in Los Angeles," is "serious and afraid," Perlik said, declaring, "We want no new graves dug for the First Amendment."

"We are talking here about a free-press issue transcended in importance, in my mind, only by issues of censorship and attempted restraints prior to publication," Perlik declared, stating:

"It comes down to this: Is the public interest best served by a body of legal fiat whose effect is to dry up sources and channels of information, the access to which

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Picket-line victim

Adrian law officers administer first aid to Keith Sprunk, chairman of the Toledo Guild's striking Adrian Telegram Unit, after he was struck by a

security guard's car at high speed on the picket line. Lying on a stretcher, he awaits transportation to the hospital. (Story on Page 2.)

Postal hike cancels 12 labor papers

Oakland, Calif.—Nine Guild-covered news editors lost their jobs last month when a string of 12 labor papers published by Olympic Press went out of business, a casualty of increased postal rates.

The papers were suspended when heirs of Sheldon Sackett, longtime owner of Olympic Press, called in a promissory note with the papers' equipment as security and padlocked the building.

Olympic Press, although privately owned, published its two weeklies, nine semimonthlies and one monthly with the endorse-

ment of central labor councils in the areas where they circulated.

The California Labor Federation is assisting efforts to establish replacement papers that would return some displaced Guild members to jobs.

The Olympic Press papers had a total monthly circulation of more than 200,000 copies, most of them distributed through the mail. Postage-rate increases of 100 percent, with steeper increases to come, were the primary factor plunging them into the financial abyss.

The International Labor Press

Association, in opposing the increases before the Postal Rate Commission, had warned they would put many local labor papers out of business.

The company had begun defaulting on pension and welfare payments under its contract with the San Francisco-Oakland Guild more than a year ago, and the Guild had obtained a Federal Court injunction to make certain that money already in the fund would not be depleted. Olympic was also months behind in expense payments.

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Guard's auto fells head of Adrian unit

Adrian, Mich.—Keith Sprunk, chairman of the Toledo Guild's striking Adrian Telegram Unit, was hospitalized Jan. 15 when a car driven by a company security guard struck him at high speed on the picket line.

Sprunk, who earlier had been nudged by a truck driven by the same guard, said the guard's Volkswagen accelerated as it approached him from behind on the Telegram's driveway. He was thrown into the air by the impact.

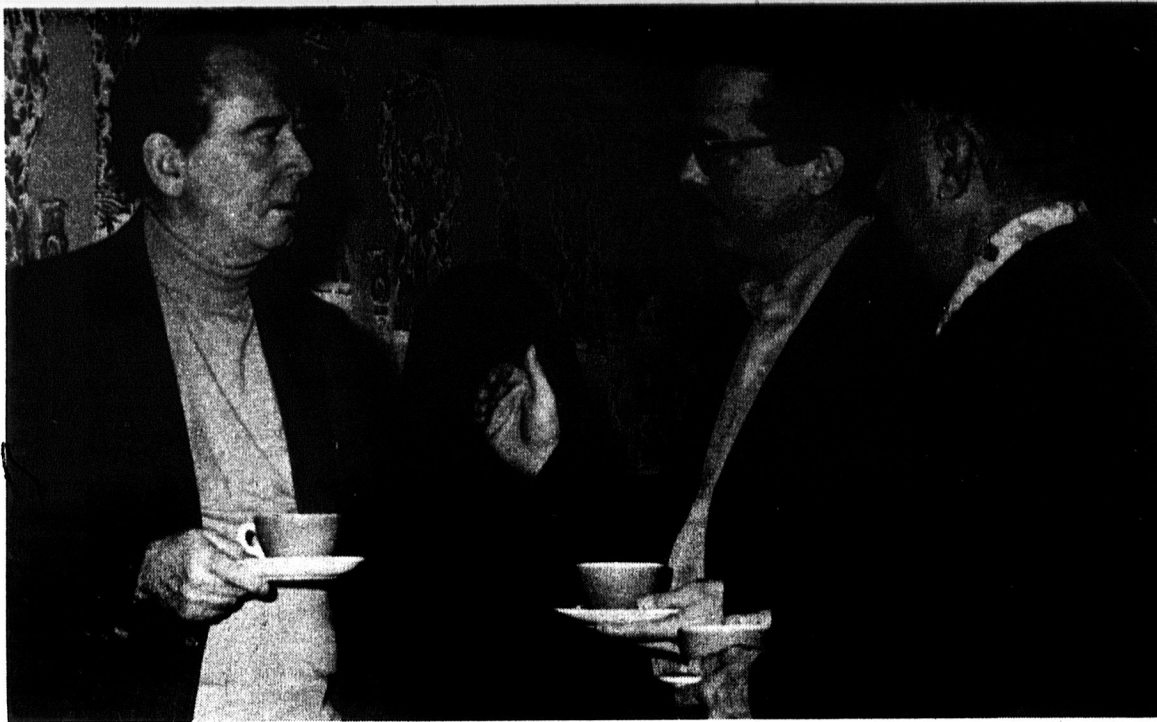
Sprunk was hospitalized for a day with back injuries, and police are investigating to determine whether charges will be filed against the guard, Greg Moore. Moore claimed Sprunk jumped on the car.

Sprunk, sports editor of the strikers' interim Maple City Reporter, had been brushed by Moore's rented truck a short time earlier while picketing at the same driveway. He said he had no time to get out of the way when the car came "barreling at me," and the hood was deeply dented when he tried to push himself out of its path.

The Telegram, a Thomson paper, has been publishing with strikebreakers since Jan. 8 after suspending publication at the start of the strike in November. It has advertised for permanent replacements, but the Guild said there have been few responses.

Most of the issues have had little news or advertising and have been limited to from eight to 12 pages. Circulation is reportedly only about 3,500, compared to a prestrike 25,000 and the 9,200 achieved by the Maple City Reporter.

Bargaining is continuing with both the Guild and the Typographical Union, which are striking jointly for initial contracts. TNG International Representative Willard Hatch said there has been only slow progress.



Labor editors meet

Editors of some two dozen national and international union publications examined the shape of things to come in communications technology and other fields last month at a conference sponsored by the AFL-CIO Labor Studies Center and the International Labor Press Association at White Sul-

phur Springs, W. Va. Engaged in a between-sessions discussion are, from left, William Moody of the Graphics Arts Unionist, James M. Cesnik, who took over as editor of the Guild Reporter this month, and Leon Stein of Justice, published by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

TNG staff sessions set with leaders of Wire Service, paid local officers

TNG's staff will meet with the Wire Service Guild's representative assembly, with fulltime local officers and by itself, in three consecutive but separate gatherings in New York City next month.

TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., in announcing the meetings, said they will cover a wide range of topics.

The meeting with Wire Service leaders, to be held in conjunction with a session of the locals' representative assembly Feb. 10 and 11, will be devoted principally to mutual organizing assistance between TNG international representatives and wire-service chapters. TNG field-staffers, Perlik and Secretary-Treasurer Robert M. Crocker will participate.

Perlik said the joint meeting is partly in response to a 1972 Convention recommendation calling on TNG to consider establishment of a Wire Service Guild servicing program "to assist national WSG organizing and to allow TNG to make equal time demands on temporary WSG organizers to explore newspaper organizing situations in those states or cities without Guild locals."

But he said it is also intended to "build a stronger relationship between TNG's newspaper and wire-service memberships."

Both TNG's field and office staffs will meet with paid local officers Feb. 15 and 16 to discuss the industry's new technology in depth—how it is being implemented, its impact on the Guild's

jurisdiction and how to meet it.

Perlik, in a letter to local executive secretaries and administrative officers, said the meeting is designed to enable the Guild to "keep the quickest pace possible in the face of one of the most far-reaching developments to confront us in years." Local representatives will be asked to report on the latest technological and jurisdictional developments in their areas.

The staff meeting Feb. 12 to 14 will be devoted to a discussion of Phase Three wage controls, new legal developments affecting the Guild and the labor movement generally and a review of problems and lessons in recent Guild activities. Inside and outside staff members will participate, along with Perlik and Crocker.

TNG starts automation-institute series

Peoria, Ill.—Films and poster displays illustrating the operation of new electronic processes being introduced in newspaper editorial and commercial departments highlight TNG's 1973 regional "Automation Revisited" institutes, the first of which was held here last weekend.

The 50 participants in the institute, sponsored by the Midwest District Council, saw films showing the use of video typewriters and editing terminals in United Press International's New York City bureau and the use of optical character readers to process both news and classified-advertising

Other TNG regional automation institutes scheduled so far include: Great Lakes District Council, Youngstown, Feb. 10 and 11; New England and Middle Atlantic councils, New York City, Feb. 24 and 25; Empire State Council, Washington, March 3 and 4; Western Council, San Francisco, March 24 and 25.

copy on several newspapers.

They examined poster displays illustrating the video typewriter keyboard and the preparation of copy for "reading" by optical scanners.

They also received copies of "A Smorgasbord of Electronics," a reprint of the extensive survey of the electronics revolution in newspaper production that appeared in the Jan. 12 issue of the Guild Reporter, and a glossary of technical terms.

The institute was conducted by TNG Administrative Operations Director Ellis T. Baker and Field Operations Director J. William Blatz, who discussed the present and prospective impact of new electronic processes and how to protect Guild jobs and jurisdiction.

At the council meeting, it was agreed to set up a clearinghouse for proposed state legislation to protect the confidentiality of news sources. Locals in the council were asked to send bills to Secretary Thomas Stundza, who will distribute them to all locals.

The council urged the Health, Education and Welfare Department to prohibit states from denying welfare assistance to needy families whose breadwinners are on strike. An alternative regulation under consideration by the department would allow such prohibitions.

Members were urged to continue boycotts of nonunion let-

tuce and of slacks manufactured by the struck Farah Manufacturing Co.

The council reelected Robert A. Steinke of St. Louis president, Wallace Thrower of Gary vice president, James K. Meyers of Kenosha treasurer and Stundza secretary. The Denver Guild was welcomed as the council's 10th member local.

Blatz discussed Guild bargaining during Phase Three of economic stabilization at the meeting.

Louis F. Shafer dies; Wilkes-Barre officer

Danville, Pa.—Louis F. Shafer, a former officer of the Wilkes-Barre Guild, died here Dec. 23 at the age of 62.

Shafer was vice president of the local in 1960 and served on its executive board for several years. He worked in the advertising department of the Wilkes-Barre Times-Leader for more than 40 years.

Active in religious affairs as well as the Guild, Shafer served at various times on the state and national boards of the Lutheran Church's Missouri Synod.

Job security pushed after Times cuts

The New York Guild is preparing strong new job-security provisions for its next contract demands at the New York Times following the elimination of 51-Guild-covered jobs in a continuing reduction in force aimed at boosting profits.

The Times has indicated more cuts may be in store.

The Guild also is contesting a move by the Times to job out work from its remittances, library-services and paper-cutting departments.

The company, after announcing early in December that 25 Guild jobs would be eliminated, raised the total to 51 by Dec. 27. They include 10 circulation employees and 14 employees in general services.

Times Publisher Arthur Ochs Sulzberger said that most job reductions will be accomplished by attrition or early retirement, although he said there would be some economic dismissals. Between 70 and 80 jobs in all departments have been eliminated in the past year, mostly by attrition, he said in a Dec. 15 letter to the paper's employees.

Citing increasing costs and what he termed low profits in recent years, Sulzberger noted that the paper also has imposed reductions in a wide range of other expenses, including those for travel, communications and promotion.

The Times reported regular income of \$7,215,000 in the first three quarters of 1972, up from \$7,176,000 the year before, with 57 percent coming from subsidiaries. Sulzberger cited heavy expenditures for coverage of political conventions and campaigns as among the paper's chief third-quarter profit depressants.

The Guild is contesting what it termed a threat to its jurisdiction posed by the company's farming-out plans, although management has said no affected employees will be dismissed. The Guild has warned it will take the matter to arbitration if no agreement is reached.

The Guild has said it will make improved job security, jurisdiction protection, union security and pensions four of the key issues in forthcoming negotiations for a new contract to replace one expiring March 30.

Dan Cheney dies; Ex-Seattle leader

Seattle, Wash.—Dan P. Cheney, former president of the Pacific Northwest Guild, died of cancer Nov. 18. He was 66.

Cheney, who was assistant manager of the Seattle Times's food and fashion department at the time of his retirement, served as local president in 1965. He had also been Times Unit chairman and a member of the local executive committee.

Cheney worked on newspapers in Oregon, Walla Walla and Spokane before coming to the Times in 1937.

The local sent a \$25 contribution to the Hutchinson Cancer Fund in his memory.



Canada tracks shut for winter, Racing Form scratches itself

Toronto, Ont.—Nine Guild-covered employees are being kept on the payroll or are taking extended vacations during a three-month suspension by the Toronto Racing Form. Two employees, with the lowest seniority, have been laid off.

The Racing Form suspended publication for the winter season because thoroughbred-racing

tracks are closed down. In the past it had continued publication despite the tracks' closing, but it said off-season publication was a money-losing venture.

The Toronto Guild negotiated continued salaries or vacations for the nine employees and accepted layoffs of the other two as the alternative to economic dismissal under the contract.



Peace Push

With TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., left, and American Federation of Teachers President David Selden sitting by, United Automobile Workers Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey announces at a Washington press conference Jan. 5 that leaders of Labor for Peace were requesting a

meeting with President Nixon to discuss "our concern over the war in Vietnam and the present peace negotiations." Mazey deplored "the intensified, merciless bombing" instituted after peace had been "virtually announced." Nixon never replied. Perlik is a member of Labor for Peace's steering committee.

Guild wins court suit for arbitration on millions in L.A. Hearst benefits

Los Angeles, Calif.—A federal judge has thrown out the decision of an arbitrator who had ruled that the Guild's claim for several million dollars in alternate benefits and severance pay for four dozen Los Angeles Herald-Examiner strikers was not arbitrable.

District Court Judge Robert J. Kelleher, sustaining a Los Angeles Guild suit, ordered the claim back to grievance and arbitration procedures.

The case involves some \$600,000 in alternate benefits and several million dollars in severance pay for strikers who resigned from the Herald-Examiner.

Arbitrator Thomas Roberts ruled in 1970 that the claim was not arbitrable because the Guild had waited too long to seek arbitration. The Guild had won a favorable ruling on the claim from the State Labor Commissioner, but the Los Angeles city attorney refused to enforce the order, and the Guild then sought arbitration.

The Guild, characterizing Rob-

erts' finding as "incredible and disgraceful," filed suit to either have the claim ordered to arbitration or have its merits judged by the court, attaching a million-dollar claim for punitive damages. Judge Kelleher chose the first alternative in a decision received last week.

Kelleher, in vacating the arbitrator's ruling, rejected Hearst's claim that the issue was not arbitrable because the Guild's contract had expired. He said the contract, insofar as resolution of disputes is concerned, is still in effect.

The Guild is preparing to demand an immediate grievance meeting in pursuit of the claim.

The case was argued last July. Hearst attorneys, in defending against the suit, declared that the five-year strike "had destroyed the Hearst paper economically."

The Herald-Examiner is still losing advertising linage. Figures for last October reported by Media Records show a drop of 9,499 lines from the 1,408,388 recorded for October 1971.

Strike-Lockout Director Wil-

liam Robertson has announced that the struggle against Hearst will continue to be prosecuted "with special emphasis on further boycotting of the newspaper's advertising and circulation" despite the discontinuation of benefits by internationals of the Typographical and Pressmen's unions. The internationals have been asked to reconsider by their Los Angeles locals.

The Los Angeles Guild reported \$2,684.90 in new strike contributions, raising the five-year total to \$264,072. Recent contributions include the following:

Kenosha Guild	\$ 50.00
Sacramento Guild	400.00
San Diego Guild	96.30
San Jose Guild	250.00
San Francisco-Oakland Guild	860.00
Toledo Guild	50.00
Washington-Baltimore Guild	225.00
Denver Guild	25.00
Hudson County Guild	25.00
Seattle-Tacoma Guild	325.00
Sioux City Guild	25.00
Chicago Guild	200.00
Empire State District Council	25.00
North Jersey Guild	26.00
Stockton Guild	50.00

The California Labor Federation has made a new donation of \$1,000 to the Strike-Lockout Council.

Guild battles firings, harassment at Time

New York City—The New York Guild, assailing Time Inc. for "a callous disregard of its employees," has moved to arbitrate the dismissal of a number of Time employees to make room for some left jobless by the closing of Life.

The Guild charged that its contract is being violated by the dismissals and by a general harassment of employees on Time, Fortune and Sports Illustrated to create job openings.

Since the announcement of Life's closing in mid-December, said John E. Deegan, the Guild's executive vice president, "the company's treatment of its employees has deteriorated from supposed generosity to inequity, cronyism and finally to blatant violations of the Guild's contract."

"Job openings from outside companies have been posted with sex-discriminatory restrictions on them," Deegan said. "The much-touted procedure for placing employees from Life in other areas of Time Inc. resulted in jobs for a select few without regard to seniority."

"Job offers were made and accepted before all scheduled interviews had been held. People were frozen out of openings before they could apply for them."

Deegan said older employees have been "harassed and pressured" to take early retirement, and job titles have been changed

unilaterally so employees could be forced out on the pretext their jobs no longer exist.

"Finally," Deegan said, "when the Guild protested the firing of an employee in an area completely unrelated to Life, we were told that a company policy directive had been issued to all department heads . . . instructing them to examine their staffs to determine which people could be replaced by former Life employees."

Deegan added that employees not covered by the Guild's contract are faring even worse.

Time Inc. executives announced last week that operating earnings increased 11 percent and net income declined only 2.5 percent last year despite costs related to Life's closing.

They said the company expects total earnings of 28.8 million dollars and net income of 22.7 million, down from 23.3 in 1971.

Time Chairman Andrew Heiskell said the closing of Life and sale of the company's interest in a Louisiana paper company "significantly strengthen Time Inc.'s profitability."

"In 1973 we look forward to a strong corporate performance, due particularly to an expected continued improvement by our magazine group," he stated.

Heiskell said ad volume on Time and Sports Illustrated is up for the first quarter of 1973. Both magazines have raised ad rates.

Ad solicitors upgraded by arbitrator at Times

New York City—The top minimum for classified telephone solicitors at the New York Times has been upgraded by \$28.50, to \$255.41, under a decision by arbitrator Peter Seitz.

The solicitors' minimum, already the highest in any Guild contract, was increased to bring it closer to that of outside classified salesmen, whose top is \$304.74.

(Both top minimums are after reductions ordered by the Pay Board. The contract top for classified solicitors is \$262.60; that for outside salesmen, \$313.21.)

The Guild had sought an up-

grading to bring solicitors' minimums closer to their former relationship with those for outside classified. The two jobs had been separated by only two salary groups before the first of two upgradings for outside classified took place in 1950.

The issue went to arbitration after Guild and management representatives on a job-evaluation committee were unable to agree.

Management maintained that the skills and difficulties of outside selling justified the prevailing four-group spread between the two jobs. But the Guild argued that "selling is selling" and that there are circumstances when selling by telephone presents greater difficulties and involves more skills than face-to-face selling.

Seitz, noting that there had been no testimony by either salesmen or solicitors on the relative requirements of the two jobs, said he was relying heavily on his "feel" as to the jobs' comparability. He held that the four-group spread was "inequitable" and said restoration of the old two-group spread would be "fair and just."

Guild files for group of 16 on CWA staff

The Washington-Baltimore Guild is seeking to add staff members at the Communications Workers of America to its growing Labor-Press Unit.

The local filed a petition with the National Labor Relations Board this month to represent 16 members of the CWA's development and research department, 10 in the field and six in Washington.

Newhouse loses bid to get Denver stock

Denver, Colo.—Publisher S. I. Newhouse's effort to gain control of the Denver Post was dealt a blow last month when the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals reversed an order that would have

forced a decisive block of Post stock onto the market.

The appellate court said that a District Court judge who ordered the sale was "completely erroneous" in finding that Post executives had misused the papers' assets to purchase the shares in 1960 to keep them out of Newhouse's hands.

Even if that was the executives' motive, the judges ruled, there was nothing illegal or sinister about it.

"In fact," they said, "we find that motive no more sinister than the desire of Newhouse to gain control of the Post corporation."

Attorneys for Newhouse, who went to court to block the stock purchase from Children's Hospital here, said they would ask the appellate court to rehear the case and, if the appeal is denied, would recommend taking it to the Supreme Court.

Newhouse owns 18 percent of the Post's stock. If he were able

to purchase the disputed block of 15,552 shares he would have 34.5 percent, and an additional block of 17,517 shares held in a trust fund would be enough to give him control could he force it onto the market.

Those shares are held by the Frederick G. Bonfils Trust, and Newhouse recently filed suit to block their transfer to a similarly named foundation until the other stock suit was settled. A probate judge recently exempted the disputed shares in permitting transfer of the trust's assets.

District Court Judge A. Sherman Christensen had ruled that Post executives misused company funds by buying the Children's Hospital stock at an inflated price, \$260 a share. He cited the fact that they had offered the shares to an employee stock trust for \$130 each.

But the appellate court noted that Newhouse himself had paid \$240 for Post stock he purchased

just before the hospital transaction and that he had been willing to pay as much as \$500 for the disputed stock.

Post President Donald Seawell said that an appeal to the Supreme Court would now be the only obstacle to turning over the stock to the employees' trust, which already owns some stock.

Christensen had held that the employees' trust was created to allow Post management to retain control, but the appellate court said management's motive was "to benefit the public, the corporation and the employees."

The appellate court also reversed Christensen's order that retired Publisher Palmer Hoyt and Helen G. Bonfils, the Post's late chairman of the board, pay \$625,332 to the company to compensate it for losses allegedly resulting from the stock purchase and that salary increases voted Seawell and Bonfils in 1967 be cancelled.

Press cards urged for Irish coverage

U.S. and Canadian reporters covering strife-torn Northern Ireland should carry proper identification, such as a Guild card or an International Federation of Journalists press card, Kenneth Morgan, general secretary of Britain's National Union of Journalists, has advised TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr.

Morgan, in a notice sent through the IFJ, said that the failure of some foreign journalists to carry press cards while covering the civil conflict has created problems for both local reporters and government security forces.

Nixon and the press

The taming of TV

THE ADMINISTRATION's grand plan for White Housebreaking the television industry has been unveiled by Clay T. Whitehead, director of President Nixon's Office of Telecommunications Policy.

Whitehead, in announcing legislation drafted by the White House to revise license-renewal regulations, said local stations should be held accountable at license-renewal time for the content of all network material they broadcast, including news, entertainment and commercials.

The legislation itself, unveiled later, did not in itself embody this threat. In fact, it would give broadcasters much of what they have been seeking in the way of protection against license deprivation, and industry spokesmen hailed it warily while voicing concern over Whitehead's ultimatum to local stations.

Whitehead said the stations should be held responsible for "ideological plugola" in network news reporting.

"Station managers and network officials who fail to act to correct imbalance or consistent bias in the networks—or who acquiesce by silence—can only be considered willing participants, to be held fully accountable . . . at license-renewal time," he said, adding:

"Who else but management can or should correct so-called professionals who confuse sensationalism with sense and who dispense elitist gossip in the guise of news analysis?"

The legislation itself would extend renewal periods from three years to five, eliminate comparative hearings by the Federal Communications Commission when competing applications are filed, ban the FCC from "restructuring" the industry through license-renewal proceedings and prevent it from using "predetermined performance criteria" in evaluating renewal applications.

Reaction to the apparent "carrot and club" policy was sharp. Sen. Vance J. Hartke of Indiana and Rep. Jerome R. Waldie of California called for investigations of what they termed a government assault on the networks' First Amendment rights, and Sen. William Proxmire of Wisconsin, a former Guildsman, said he planned to introduce a Constitutional amendment making it clear that freedom of the press applies to broadcasting.

Robert G. Fichtenberg, chairman of the American Society of Newspaper Editors' freedom-of-information committee, said the proposal was "one of the most ominous attacks yet on the people's right to a free flow of information and news."

One network news chief said that, in the wake of Whitehead's speech, "you'd have a tough time getting local stations to clear an instant documentary on the renewed bombing of North Vietnam right now."

THE STRANGEST "POOL" arrangement in the memory of capital observers is now operating for press coverage of White House social affairs.

Instituted during the Christmas holidays and extended thereafter, it initially excluded just one reporter, Guildswoman Dorothy McCardle of the Washington Post. When the Washington Star objected editorially to the Post's exclusion, it was extended to include Star Guildswoman Isabelle Shelton.

White House social events are usually of interest primarily to local reporters. But White House Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said it had been decided to "spread around" the opportunity to participate.

Ziegler denied that the new policy was retaliation against the Post, which stands in high disfavor with the Administration. But four times in four successive days McCardle was the only reporter excluded from the pool. As many as nine reporters who constituted the pool briefed her on the events afterward.

On one occasion, New York Daily News Guildswoman Ann Wood was impressed into the pool a few minutes after McCardle had been excluded. "I came to find out how many times Mrs. McCardle had been thrown out, and the White House put me into the pool," she said.

Subsequently, the Post and Star reporters were the only ones kept out of the pool covering a Nixon reception for new members of Congress. Shelton said she would not have joined the pool, in any case, unless McCardle had been admitted.

Members of the pool included a dozen reporters from out-of-town papers, called in to cover by the White House despite the fact that many had no interest in the affair and said afterward they would file no copy.

Atlantis sinks negotiations after giving some ground

New York City—The Greek-language daily Atlantis, shut down by a Guild picket line since Nov. 14 when it fired three employees, has broken off negotiations after submitting a "final" offer.

Publisher Solon G. Vlasto, who claimed financial necessity to reduce the staff, agreed to reinstate two of the dismissed employees, including Unit Chairman John Petrou, before the talks deadlocked.

The Guild is pressing for restoration of the third employee, a

circulation bookkeeper, because Vlasto wants to substitute an exempt employee, one of his relatives, in the job. He indicated that if the Guild agreed to a unit of seven instead of eight he would assent to a 10-percent wage increase, although without retroactivity to contract expiration last March.

Vlasto has refused to return to the bargaining table since the Guild rejected his proposal. He has threatened to close down the paper if no agreement on economics is reached.

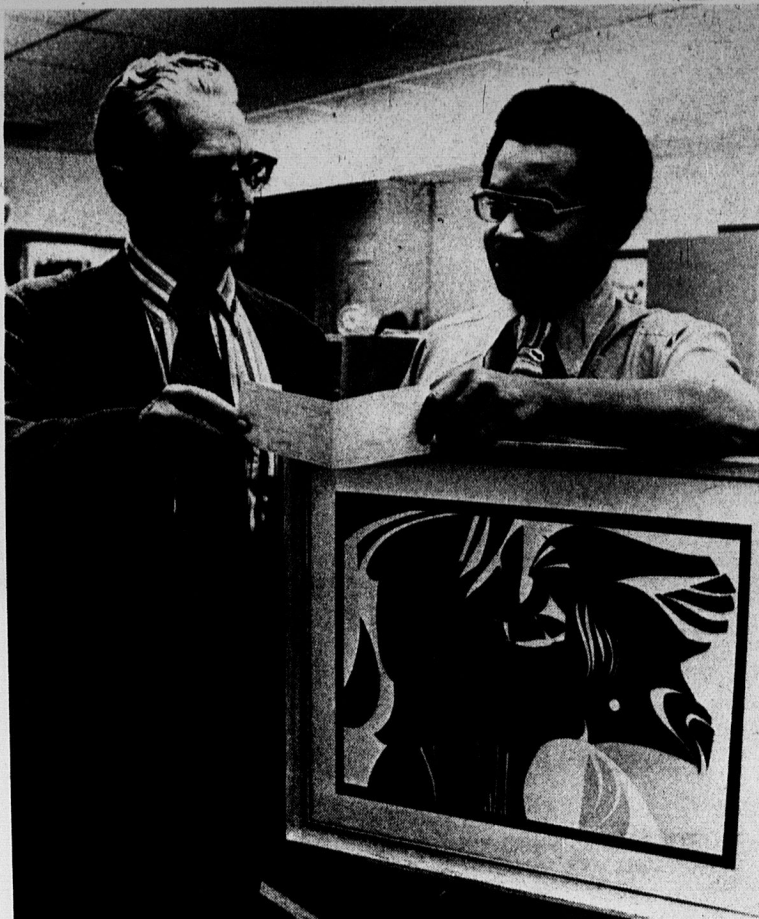


Photo by Gerald C. Benene, Philadelphia Guild

Art for more than art's sake

Philadelphia Guild President Oscar B. Teller, left, presents \$50 Guild prize to Guildsman Earl Davis, whose collage was judged the most original of some 50 works of art submitted in an employee contest sponsored by the Philadelphia Inquirer and Daily News.

New Ontario code bars sex bias in want ads

A new Ontario Human Rights Code makes publishers equally responsible with classified advertisers for any breach of its equal-rights provisions in classified ads.

The new code went into effect as the issue of publisher responsibility in the United States headed for Supreme Court action. The court has agreed to rule on whether newspapers are guilty of sex discrimination when they list want ads under separate "male" and "female" headings.

The Ontario Human Rights Commission has issued guidelines to define for both advertisers and newspapers the application of the code's advertising provisions as they relate to sex and marital status.

The code provides that "advertisers shall not place and publications shall not print advertisements limiting a position, either directly or indirectly, to a person" on either of these grounds, the commission noted.

The code's intent, the commission said in issuing the guidelines, "is to ensure that no barriers exist—either real or implied—to discourage persons of either sex from seeking jobs for which they would be qualified."

The code provides exemptions for "exclusively religious, philanthropic, education, fraternal or social organizations not operated for private profit, where race, creed, color, age, sex or marital status, nationality, ancestry or place of origin is a bona fide occupational qualification."

Exemptions may also be granted where sex or marital status is "a bona fide occupational qualification." But employers must apply to the commission for the latter exemption, and the commission suggests that where it is granted classified ads so indicate.

In the United States, the Supreme Court last month agreed to consider an appeal filed by the Pittsburgh Press against lower-

court judgments requiring it to sexually integrate its help-wanted columns.

The Press was found guilty of violating a city ordinance against sex discrimination in employment in a case brought by the National Organization for Women. The American Newspaper Publishers Association has joined in the defense, pointing out that many newspapers publish separate male and female job columns.

Knoxville Sentinel pact raises top \$13, to \$231

Knoxville, Tenn.—Wage increases ranging from \$4 to \$14.30 are provided in a new one-year contract at the Knoxville News-Sentinel.

The settlement raises top minimums for the "journalist group" by \$13.40, to \$231.40. Increases of \$14.30 go to employees earning \$250 and over.

The unit voted to authorize signing of the contract despite a refusal to grant permission by TNG's Contracts Committee. The committee objected to wage increases no higher than the Pay Board's 5.5 percent guideline and to a clause providing that employees over 65 can continue to work only by mutual agreement. Otherwise they must retire.

The Guild sought to eliminate the clause, effective in 1977, but management would agree only to an exemption until 1983 for two Guild members near that age who opposed it.

The company made a 50-cent increase in pension contributions, to \$10.25 a week per employee, contingent on acceptance of the retirement clause.

The contract increases the company's health-insurance contribution by \$1.90 per month and provides for up to three months' maternity leave on request, with longer leaves allowable by mutual consent or with a doctor's certificate.

The News-Sentinel will pay tuition costs to employees for educational courses approved by the editor.

Arbiter limits outside-work clause in N.J.

New Brunswick, N.J.—New York City newspapers are not competitive with the New Brunswick Home News, arbitrator Benjamin Wolf ruled last month in interpreting an outside-activities clause in the North Jersey Guild's contract.

Wolf held management was unjustified in warning Local President George Dawson following the appearance of a by-lined story by Dawson in the New York Times last summer. The company had said a repetition would lead to disciplinary measures.

The New Brunswick contract allows outside activities except work for a newspaper or advertising publication "in competition with the Home News and distributed in (the) paid carrier or newsstand circulation area of the Home News."

Wolf said the clause is "primarily a positive statement of the right . . . with working for a competitor as an exception." That exception must be "narrowly construed," he said, holding that the Home News had failed to prove that New York City newspapers are competitive.

A similar grievance is pending at the Elizabeth Daily Journal, where reporter Donald Prial was discharged for writing a story for the Times, and an arbitration is scheduled next month on yet another case, at the Bridgewater Courier-News where reporter Ileen Finkelstein was reprimanded for writing an article in the Times.

The Elizabeth outside-activities clause is similar to New Brunswick's, and the Bridgewater language is even more explicit, limiting publications for which work is forbidden to those in six New Jersey counties.

News holds ad not fit to print

New York City—An ad signed by 151 editorial employees of the New York Daily News, calling on President Nixon to "live up to his pre-election promise of peace in Southeast Asia—without further delay," was published in the New York Times Dec. 31 after the News refused to print it.

The employees contributed \$1,749.60 to finance the ad.

The operation was coordinated by Guildsman Fred Loetterle, an environmental reporter, who spearheaded the publication of a similar ad in May 1970, in which 65 News employees condemned the Administration's actions in Vietnam as "abhorrent." That ad, too, was published in the Times after the News rejected it.

The life of Reilly —MP

By ELEANOR S. DUNN
International Vice President

Ottawa, Ont.—When Canada's 29th Parliament opened for business Jan. 4, former TNG International Representative Peter Reilly was one of 264 members taking their seats in what promises to be one of the stormiest sessions in the country's history.

A minority-government situation—Liberals with 109 seats in the House of Commons, Progressive Conservatives (Tories) with 107, New Democrats with 31, Social Credit with 15, and two independents—means another election could come at any time.

The sooner the better, as far as the Tories are concerned, but their plans for an early defeat of the government have been scotched for the time being, anyway, by the NDP, which has entered a marriage of convenience with the Liberals.

Reilly, one of the new Tory members, was among a group of four who, on Oct. 30, successfully defeated incumbent Liberals in the Ottawa area, long a Liberal stronghold.

REILLY IS THE FIRST former Guild staff member to be elected to Parliament. He was an international representative from 1956 to 1958, left the international to do a two-year stint in the Toronto Guild's office and then came back to the international for another two years.

After a stint on the now-defunct Toronto Telegram as a reporter, he went back to the Canadian Broadcasting Corp., where he had worked prior to going on the Guild staff, and became the CBC's United Nations correspondent.

Reilly left the CBC in 1966 to become news and public-affairs director of the Canadian Television Network, but a disagreement with Telegram Publisher John Bassett, owner of CFTO, the biggest station in the network, resulted in his leaving after four months.

"Bassett started throwing his weight around—he thought he should have far more control over news and public affairs because of his station's position," Reilly says.

So it was back to the CBC, where he became host of a weekend public-affairs program, "Sunday," before coming to Ottawa as Parliamentary bureau chief of Station CJOH-TV in 1970. He was also anchor man of the 6 p.m. news program.

At that time CJOH lagged behind the CBC's Ottawa television station in news ratings, but it didn't take Reilly long to overcome that.

The program was changed to an hour-long format, and Reilly, sometimes abrasive and always controversial, built up a large following.



Peter Reilly at his new Parliamentary desk
Guild Reporter photo by Gary Bartlett

During the 1970 printers' lockout at the Ottawa Citizen, Reilly earned the undying hatred of Citizen Editor Christopher Young because he supported the employees rather than Citizen management. Young and other Citizen editorial writers could find nothing good to say about Reilly's candidacy during last year's campaign.

REILLY TOOK A LEAVE of absence from CJOH last spring and secured the Progressive Conservative nomination in Ottawa West.

The constituency is predominantly one of English-speaking government employees, in which feelings over Canada's bilingualism controversy have run high. Many of its unilingual public servants feel that their careers are threatened by a requirement that public employees in some 25,000 positions, most of them in Ottawa, be bilingual by 1975, although French-language schools have been set up for them.

The resulting unrest contributed in part to Reilly's election. Reilly didn't run a racist campaign. But he didn't do anything to discourage the bigots who attached themselves to his candidacy.

Faced with two formidable opponents—Dr. Lloyd Francis, the incumbent Liberal, and Dr. Pauline Jewett, a former Liberal turned New Democrat—Reilly made no bones about where he stood on the French-English issue.

Canada's 16 million French-speaking people, he says, have the right to converse with the government in their mother tongue. But he's quick to point out that this is a political, not a constitutional right.

"I won't stand still for anyone being screwed in the process of their career because of the imposition of the French language," he says. "It goes against trade-union principles. It's nothing more than changing the conditions of work in midstream."

Reilly wants to make introduction of French

part of the collective-bargaining process.

One of his first acts as an MP was to introduce a private member's bill that would remove all restrictions on collective bargaining within the public service. (Canada's public servants have been entitled to bargain collectively since 1968, and about 150,000 are members of unions.)

As it stands now, there can be no resort to the grievance procedure over the language question, and Reilly says many public servants who feel they are being hurt are afraid to speak out because they fear for their jobs.

AS A NEW MEMBER, Reilly didn't waste any time making his voice heard in the Commons. The debate on the Throne Speech had hardly begun when he was on his feet charging Prime Minister Trudeau with "contempt of Parliament."

Why? "Flacks from the Prime Minister's office were around distributing copies of the Throne Speech to the Parliamentary Press Gallery before MPs had a chance to see it," Reilly complained.

Reilly's maiden speech in the Commons a few days later was a masterpiece of sarcasm and invective—which brought the desired result: an angry Prime Minister and a cabinet minister threatening to quit because of the abuse he took at Reilly's hands. Reilly had attacked Transport Minister Jean Marchand for his position on bilingualism and his actions as Regional and Economic Expansion Minister in Trudeau's old government, and even in his own party there were some who thought he had gone too far.

But observers feel Reilly is going to be around the political scene for a long time. He's popular with his constituents, he's always available, and he has a knack for generating enough publicity to keep his name in the public eye.

When the next election comes—perhaps some time this spring—Peter Reilly is going to be a hard man to defeat.

Cincinnati bill would forbid police check on reporters

Cincinnati, Ohio—A measure to prohibit police from conducting a criminal check on press-card applicants has been introduced in Cincinnati's City Council after a protest by the Cincinnati Guild.

Local President Ben Schilmeister hailed the step as a move to protect freedom of the press in a letter to Vice Mayor Gerald Springer, who introduced the measure.

Gary Yule fund shared by 200

Gary, Ind.—Nine hundred dollars worth of food, toys and clothing were distributed to 200 people in the Gary area from a "Christmas 1972 Neediest Fund" established by the Gary Guild.

Outside sympathizers as well as Guild members contributed to the fund. The Guild itself contributed \$100, as did the Gary Post-Tribune.

Tom Stundza, chairman of the drive, said it will be expanded next year.

Cincinnati police instituted routine criminal investigations of press-card applicants last year. The Guild protested to the Cincinnati Post & Times-Star, and most reporters refused to fill out the application forms.

"We are opposed to anyone or any agency issuing press or media passes other than the news media," Schilmeister said in his letter to Springer. "We feel it should be the sole responsibility of the news media to screen and select their representatives and to issue a means of identification for them."

LOCAL ELECTIONS

Chattanooga

President, Harold Haven; vice president, Eddie Davidson; secretary, Emily McDonald; treasurer, Ruth Robinson.

Gary

President, James A. McGill; first vice president, Wallace Thrower; second vice president, Donna McAdams; secretary, Ann Elits; treasurer, Larry Bretts.

Hazleton

President, William P. Berry; vice president, Margaret Minnig; secretary, Daniel Chyko; treasurer, William M. Crooks.

Los Angeles

President, James V. Cadilli; first vice president, Donald Chorpennig; secretary, Eugene Bradford; treasurer, Kenneth T. Finch.

New York

President, Thomas Lask; executive vice president, John E. Doegan; first vice president, George Holmes; second vice president, Thomas P. Murphy; third vice president, John Sladek; secretary-treasurer, Harry Fisdell.

North Jersey

President, George Dawson; first vice president, James Dolan; second vice president, Eli Holtzman; third vice president, Lore Fiedler; recording secretary, Jean-Rae Turner; corresponding secretary, Jack Lutton; treasurer, George Trapp.

Rochester

President, James Sykes; first vice president, Thom Akeman; second vice president, Larry Beaupre; secretary, John W. Machacek; treasurer, Susan J. Smith.

St. Louis

President, Victor Jaeger; first vice president, Charles Belntker; second vice president, Ronald F. Duckworth; secretary, Mary Teresa Woods; treasurer, Frank Suroff.

San Francisco-Oakland

President, Floyd Tucker (Tucker, 508; Larry Hatfield, 277); first vice president, Robert W. Bartlett; second vice president, Robert J. Keely; third vice president, Charles B. Kelly (Bartlett, 508; Keely, 472; Kelly, 281; Robert J. Distefano, 280; Leslie Tusup, 230); executive secretary, Fred D. Fletcher; recording secretary, Helen Palter (Palter, 468; Janice Berman, 297); treasurer, Ed O'Connor.

Daily supports fight for jobs —then fires 5

Stockton, Calif.—The Stockton Record dismissed five Guild-covered employees for economy reasons last month—eight days after publishing an editorial pledging to help reduce unemployment.

The paper served termination notices on four editorial employees and a telephone operator with up to 12 years' service.

The Record, in an editorial on "San Joaquin County's worst affliction . . . the persistent high rate of unemployment," had concluded:

"The Record makes this statement not only to encourage all government and civic efforts in behalf of greater employment but also because we believe this newspaper has a role to play. We hope to demonstrate continually and persistently our dedication to this cause."

Controls loosened, but fog still shrouds Phase 3

(Continued from Page 1)

Perlik advised locals to hold off settlements containing increases retroactive to before Jan. 11 until it is determined whether Phase Three regulations will apply to such retroactive increases. If they do not, he said, locals may be able to get a better settlement by taking larger increases after Jan. 10.

He advised locals not to submit any pre-Jan. 11 settlements to the Pay Board, the Internal Revenue Service or any other federal agency until further word from TNG. It is TNG's understanding, he said, that the Pay Board is not processing any cases not in its hands on Jan. 10.

It is also not clear, Perlik said, what the Pay Board will do with cases submitted to it before Jan. 11 on which it has not acted. The board has been instructed to wind up its work within 90 days but is still in existence.

Any increases that have been cut back should be appealed to the Pay Board, Perlik advised, and appeals already in process should be pressed.

Perlik said it is unclear what will happen to challenges pending when Phase Three took effect. In the case of deferred increases effective after Jan. 10, he noted, only the Cost of Living Council, not the employer, may file a challenge, and any refusal

to pay the increase would be a contract violation.

Under price-control aspects of Phase Three, businesses are free to implement increases, even those for which they had requested approval of the Price Commission. The commission, like the Pay Board, will be abolished.

Consumer prices rose 3.4 percent during 1972 under Phase Two, and businessmen predicted a new surge of increases under Phase Three. The New York Times quoted analysts as saying newspaper ad rates are among "the prime areas" for increases.

Dirks Brothers investment analysts said that newspaper stocks, "under a price-control cloud for

several months, should sense the sunshine soon" under Phase Three regulations.

It said Gannett, Ridder and Media General will be among the chief beneficiaries. Both Gannett and Ridder would have substantially higher 1972 profits except for profit-margin ceilings, Dirks said, and Media General is expected to implement rate increases denied under Phase Two.

Before it went out of business, the Price Commission granted the Chicago Tribune an ad-rate increase of 3.25 percent, the Birmingham News and Post-Herald 4.72-percent increases in ad and preprint-distribution rates, the Wall Street Journal a 1.84-percent increase in ad rates.

In an action taken before the end of Phase Two, the Internal Revenue Service reversed itself and granted permission for implementation of seven-percent increases on a "catch-up" basis in a Guild contract at the St. Louis Review, leaving 2.8 percent for action by the Pay Board.

The defunct Newark News had dropped plans to appeal to the Pay Board from an IRS decision allowing it to give former employees more than \$75,000 in back pay for contractual increases that the company had maintained it was not required to pay during Phase Two. But the News has made no move to pay the money, which represents the difference between 5.5-percent increases and North Jersey Guild contract minimums negotiated prior to Phase Two.

In the meanwhile, arbitrator Eva Robins ruled that eight News employees to whom the company had refused to pay promotion increases during Phase Two were entitled to \$10,000 in back pay.

Robins held that Phase Two regulations did not prevent the company from paying minimums

in the higher classifications to promoted employees, giving one an increase of more than \$112 a week for the six-month period in which the News published before folding last August.

Gannett joined the Rochester Guild and craft unions at the Rochester Times-Union and Democrat & Chronicle in asking the Pay Board to rescind a pay rollback of \$4 a week for the year ending Nov. 16.

Gannett had challenged the increase and then withdrew the challenge. The Pay Board held anyhow that the increases were "unreasonably inconsistent" with its guidelines but granted Gannett permission to maintain current wage levels pending action on the appeal.

The New York Typographical Union voted Jan. 21 to refer to a strike committee the termination of its contract with the city's four major dailies because of a Pay Board rollback of third-year increases.

Union officers had recommended that there be no move to terminate after the Pay Board indicated that even the eight-percent increase to which the printers were reduced would probably not survive if there were new negotiations. But they withdrew the recommendation following the announcement of Phase Three.

Four other unions have been seeking to terminate their contracts, but the Times and Daily News went to court to enjoin the action. The two papers and the ITU Mailers subsequently agreed to submit the dispute to arbitration, and a panel headed by Theodore W. Kheel ruled this week that the union couldn't terminate because the contract allowed such action only in the event a "scheduled" increase rather than one already in effect were reduced.

Wayne strike wins \$260 top



Clipping the Eagle

Detroit Guild President Louis Cook marches at the head of Guild picket line before strike settlement at the Wayne Eagle as the local executive

board and members from another Panax paper, the Macomb Daily, turn out in support. Second from right is Macomb Unit Chairman Mike Heumen.

(Continued from Page 1)

Management agreed to a resumption of bargaining after the Guild dispatched pickets to another Panax paper, the Macomb Daily in Mount Clemens, in protest against its dispatch of strikebreakers to Wayne. The plant was shut down for nine hours until the company sent word from Wayne that it would go back to bargaining.

The Guild is also seeking an initial contract at Macomb, and Hatch reported "exceptionally good progress" there since the start of the Wayne strike. A negotiating session was scheduled for today.

The Macomb and Wayne papers are among a cluster of suburban dailies at which the Detroit Guild has been conducting a sustained organizing drive.

Local Executive Secretary

Helen Fogel, in a statement issued before the end of the strike, said Panax was seeking to break it "so that the Guild will not have a foot in the door to carry on union organizing of suburban newspapers around Detroit where people work for \$2 an hour and less."

She predicted that victory in Wayne "will see more suburban papers come under Guild jurisdiction and their employees getting decent wages."

The \$260 top minimum won by the Guild will cover all key classifications—reporters, display and outside classified salespersons and circulation district managers. The top will be reached in the third year of the contract after starting off at \$160.

The average increase for editorial employees is \$100 over the contract term. The company had

offered only a 5.5-percent increase before the strike, with a \$179 key top minimum.

The top for inside classified will go to \$166 in the third year, and that for production employees to \$183.

The settlement provides for a full Guild shop following an initial option for existing employees to remain exempt. It also calls for a dues checkoff and a picket-line clause.

The Guild won pension and health improvements, with the company paying 75 percent of the cost of health insurance in the contract's final year. There are 12 holidays, six of them personal, and up to 26 weeks' sick leave at half pay.

The month-long strike affected two Panax weeklies, the Belleville Enterprise and the Romulus Roman, in addition to the Eagle.

Carl Haessler dies; activist in Guild, labor journalist

Detroit, Mich.—Carl Haessler, a longtime member of the Detroit Guild executive board and one of the nation's leading labor journalists for half a century, died here Dec. 1 at the age of 84.

Haessler, who represented the Guild's community-labor unit on the executive board until last year, helped organize the Guild in Chicago in its early days.

He headed the Federated Press, a cooperative labor-news service, for three decades until its demise in 1956. Since that time he had edited a number of United Automobile Workers and Teamster local publications.



Haessler

Haessler was a Rhodes Scholar and held a doctor-of-philosophy degree from the University of Illinois, where he taught before World War I. A Socialist, he refused to serve in the Army during the war, was sentenced to a 12-year term in military prison and then was transferred to Alcatraz after leading a prison strike at Fort Leavenworth, Kan.

The CIO assigned Haessler to help the fledgling UAW stage the nation's first sit-down strike in Flint in 1937, and he founded the UAW's first newspaper. He was also active in the Rubber Workers' sit-down in Akron.

A memorial meeting was held here Jan. 11, with Detroit Guild Secretary James Stackpoole among the speakers. The local presented Haessler's widow with a 25-year Guild pin.

Postal hike cancels 12 labor papers

(Continued from Page 1)

Olympic failed to meet its payroll early in December as the Sackett heirs called in a note on which payments were in default. The note had been issued when Louis Clifton purchased the company after Sackett's death.

The Guild has initiated proceedings to put the company in bankruptcy to protect its members' interests. Clifton has agreed

to distribute money in the pension fund to the employees.

Guildsman Glen Martin, editor of the state labor federation's weekly news letter, is coordinating efforts of Northern California labor councils to establish union-owned substitute papers, which would be printed jointly. And San Francisco Labor, publication of the San Francisco Labor Council, has advanced a proposal

to publish makeover editions to serve a number of the councils.

The postal-rate increase has also forced the Guild-covered East Bay Labor Journal to go from weekly to twice-monthly publication. Its editor, Jack Eshlemen, has taken a six-month leave of absence, and the Journal has substituted Margaret Miller, one of the displaced Olympic editors, on a halftime basis.



Western District Council, winter meeting, Feb. 3 and 4, Hyatt House, San Jose.

Great Lakes District Council, TNG Regional Institute, "Automation Revisited," Feb. 10 and 11, Quality Courts North Motor Hotel, Youngstown.

Joint meeting, TNG field staff and Wire Service Guild Representative Assembly, Feb. 10 and 11, Abbey Victoria Hotel, New York City.

TNG staff meeting, Feb. 12-14, Abbey Victoria Hotel, New York City.

Joint meeting, TNG staff and paid local officers, Feb. 15 and 16, Abbey Victoria Hotel, New York City.

New England and Middle Atlantic District Councils, TNG Regional Institute, "Automation Revisited," Feb. 24 and 25, New York Guild headquarters, New York City.

Empire State District Council, TNG Regional Institute, "Automation Revisited," March 3 and 4, Washington.

Southern District Council, spring meeting, April 13-15, Hilton Inn, Virginia Beach, Va.

Privilege bills pour into House, Senate hoppers

(Continued from Page 1)

field and Republican Sens. Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon, Marlow W. Cook of Kentucky and Milton R. Young of North Dakota would provide unqualified protection except for cases in which reporters are sued for libel.

It was in just such a case that the Supreme Court last week let stand an appellate-court ruling that a reporter could not be forced to disclose his sources in the absence of evidence that he or she acted with malice or reckless disregard for the truth.

Mayor Cervantes had demanded that Walsh be required to disclose the names of Justice Department sources for material in a Life article charging that Cervantes had ties with gangsters operating in St. Louis. Cervantes had filed a 12-million-dollar libel suit against Life and Walsh.

The high court acted without dissent in letting stand an Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals decision that said compelling a reporter to breach a confidential relationship "merely because a libel suit has been filed against him would seem inevitably to lead to an excessive restraint on the scope of legitimate news-gathering activity."

These other measures have been introduced in the House or Senate:

● A bill by Rep. Charles W. Whalen, Jr., Ohio Republican, and 50 cosponsors to prevent forced disclosure of sources or information before Congress or any other federal body but exempting libel cases and allowing a

federal district court to revoke the protection if it can be shown that the information relates to a law violation and cannot be obtained elsewhere and that there is "a compelling and overriding national interest" in obtaining it.

● A bill by Republican Sen. Richard Schweiker of Connecticut providing absolute protection before federal grand juries and agencies and Congress and qualified protection in federal-court proceedings but allowing divestiture of the privilege on the same basis as the Whalen bill.

● A resolution by Sen. Vance J. Hartke, Indiana Democrat, affirming that "so-called shield laws by state or federal governments would license what the Constitution already holds inviolate," a measure Hartke said would reinforce "our legislative intent to uphold the Constitution in the face of current court decisions to the contrary."

Sen. Sam Ervin, Jr., chairman of the Senate committee that will hold hearings on the matter, had announced plans to introduce a bill that would grant reporters a private hearing before a judge when they are subpoenaed and allow them to be excused if their stories were based on "hearsay" rather than first-hand evidence. But he said later he would await testimony before his committee.

Among the questions the committee will delve into, Ervin said, are whether protection should be absolute or qualified, whether it should apply to state as well as federal proceedings and who should be entitled to receive it.

On the state level, four Alaska legislators have introduced a bill to make that state's privilege law absolute and extend it to freelance writers. And the Portland Guild is working for the introduction of shield legislation in Maine.

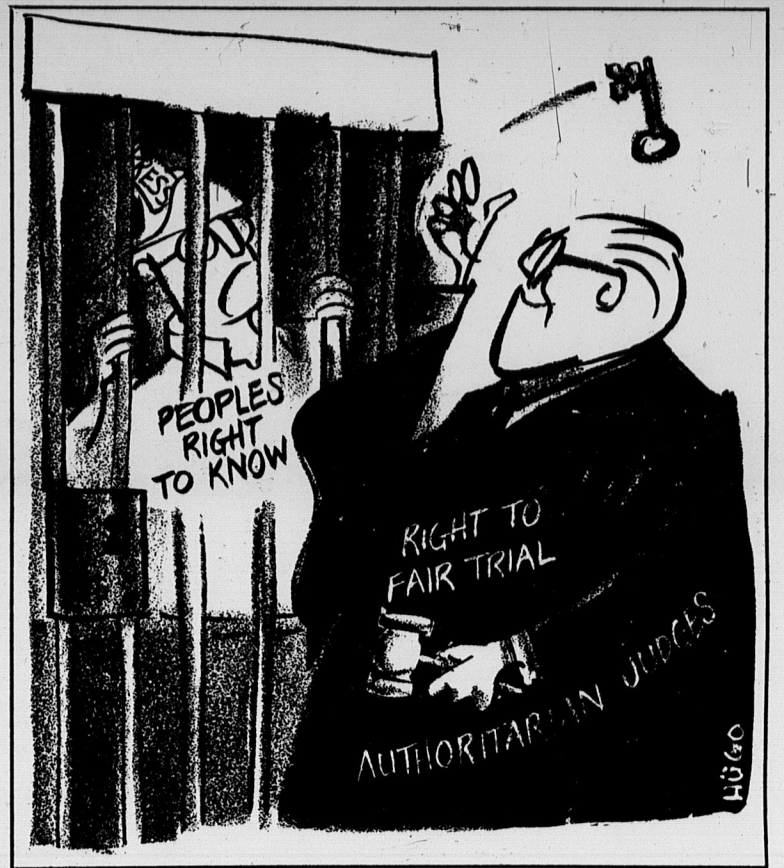
A bill giving reporters unqualified privilege except in libel suits has been introduced in the Texas House by 15 members. Two qualified bills have been introduced in Colorado, and an unqualified bill is expected to be introduced with the support of the Colorado Press Association.

Support for such legislation continued to swell outside as well as inside legislative halls. Among the latest to call for its enactment are the New York State Trial Lawyers Association and Dean Burch, chairman of the Federal Communications Commission.

Burch urged complete immunity in a speech to the Hollywood Radio and Television Society.

Melvin Block, president of the Trial Lawyers Association, announced its strong support for national shield legislation in a statement saying that "privileged communications to a reporter perhaps have greater importance for the betterment of society" than protections for other confidential relations already enshrined in the law.

Existing protection for doctors, lawyers and ministers "are all one-to-one privileges," Block said, but a person "communicates to a reporter to help cure societal or political ills."



Richard M. Hugo in the Sacramento Guild Journal

"The use the reporter makes of this information does society far greater good than any one-on-one communication to those now enjoying existing privilege," the attorney declared.

On the legal front, Los Angeles Times reporter William Farr is awaiting an appellate-court ruling to determine whether he will remain out of jail after having already served the longest time behind bars of any reporter jailed for refusing to divulge a source.

Farr was released on the order of Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas Jan. 11 after serving 45 days, 15 longer than former Colorado newswoman Vi Murphy was jailed for refusing to divulge a source in 1961.

Douglas, in ordering Farr's release on his own recognizance, said he was doing so "in the interest of justice" since the fair-trial issue involved in Farr's case is "a new one not covered" by prior Supreme Court decisions on reporters' privilege.

Meanwhile, attorneys for Guildsman David M. Lightman and the Baltimore Evening Sun asked the Supreme Court to reverse a decision by Maryland courts requiring him to tell a grand jury the name of an Ocean City smoke shop in which, he disclosed in a Sun story, he had been offered marijuana. Lightman, like Farr, faces an unlim-

ited sentence for refusing.

His attorneys said in a brief to the court that the grand jury's purpose in questioning him was "to harass the press for publishing material that at least implicitly criticized law enforcement."

Instead of questioning Lightman, they said, police should have conducted their own investigation to find the smoke shop.

In New York, the Appellate Division of Supreme Court is weighing the enforcement of subpoenas against two Buffalo television newsmen who have refused to tell a grand jury what they witnessed during the 1971 Attica prison rebellion.

The State Attorney General's office argued that New York's reporter-shield law does not apply to either television cameramen or "newscasters," the term it used to describe defendants Stewart Dan and Roland Barnes. It also claimed that the law does not protect reporters from forced disclosure of what they actually witnessed when no confidentiality is involved.

The two newsmen have claimed that they were allowed into the Attica prisoners' midst on the implicit understanding that they were reporters and not police agents and that forced disclosure of what they saw would undermine the press's standing in any similar situations.

Jailings seen staunching news

(Continued from Page 1)

for two centuries has earned for the media its rightful position in the forefront of our democratic institutions?"

Perlik cited long-standing traditions of confidentiality surrounding doctor-patient, minister-parishioner and lawyer-client relationships.

"It is well settled in common practice, if not in common law, that those relationships are beyond the reach of the law, that a greater good derives from keeping those relationships inviolate than would flow if they were offended," he said. "Media workers would like to join the club."

The public apparently shares this view, he added, reporting that during a panel discussion in which he participated on a San Diego television station Jan. 14, viewers asked to telephone their opinions voted six to one against the imprisonment of reporters for

refusing to disclose their confidential sources.

Perlik also dealt with the controversy surrounding the Guild's endorsement of a Presidential candidate in the last election and its relation to the question of reporters' objectivity.

"Were you a reporter and you felt a compulsion to slant or angle your coverage or copy in any direction other than truth and fairness dictated," he asked, "whose hand would rest most heavily on your shoulder—the hand that signed your pay check or the hand that signed your union card?"

"This was one of the great contradictions to emerge from the whole stormy event. Editors and publishers who flew into a rage because of our union's seemingly compromising action found absolutely no parallels in their own endorsements. A classic example of do as I say, not as I do."

Perlik said that "more and more news professionals, I believe, are forgoing the unattainability of that sacred cow, objectivity, in favor of the more meaningful verities of fairness, balance, truth and honesty," values that he said "are far more worth striving to achieve" and "more easily attained."

"The fiction of objectivity," he said, permits and encourages a reporter to work "at a level below his capacity—report what you're told and never mind summoning the intellectual curiosity that takes the reporter far underneath the story to unearth its real and true meaning."

Perlik received a standing ovation after his talk.

In his appearance on San Diego television station KFMB's "Telepulse" program, Perlik was joined by Rep. Lionel Van Deerlin, former president of the San

Diego Guild, in defending reporters' privilege. Municipal Court Judge Wesley Buttermore opposed it.

The listeners, in addition to voting six to one for reporters' right to protect their sources, voted "yes" by an almost identical margin to a second question on which they were asked to respond: whether the Nixon Administration is trying to limit press freedom.

During his visit to the West Coast Perlik also participated in a conference-call telephone interview on privilege with William Baldwin, president of the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists, aired by radio station KGO in San Francisco. Perlik's end of the Jan. 11 interview was conducted from a San Francisco hotel bed where he was confined with influenza.

'Reporters shouldn't face risk'

Knowland says he'd go to jail himself

San Francisco, Calif.—Oakland Tribune Publisher William F. Knowland says he would go to jail in defense of his paper's right to withhold its sources and information rather than let any of his reporters take the risk.

Knowland, a former Republican senator from California who served as Senate majority leader during the Eisenhower Administration, took a strong stand against the subpoenaing of reporters and their materials during an interview on Station KQED this month.

"I think you dry up sources of information and do a great disservice to the American public because ultimately they would be dependent only on government handouts, on the handouts of business institutions that wanted to cover up things that shouldn't be done, even in cases of corruption," said Knowland, a prominent conservative.

Knowland said that he would appear in court personally should the Tribune receive a sub-

pena involving the notes of any of his reporters. "I would personally take the responsibility for declining to furnish the material and the consequences"—including a prison sentence, Knowland said.

Knowland said he would not expect one of his reporters "who was carrying out the job he had been assigned to by his editors . . . to go to jail carrying out the instructions from this office."

The American Newspaper Publishers Association, in a statement announcing its recommendation of an absolute-privilege bill, said that publishers "bear the ultimate responsibility to the public to preserve a free flow of information."

Davis Taylor, chairman of the ANPA board, said that "this means publishers must protect the rights of their reporters and editors under all circumstances to gather, edit and disseminate information."

Press Institute hits U.S. policy

Geneva, Switzerland—The Nixon Administration is "attempting to chip away at press freedom through the courts and by the threats of court action," the International Press Institute warned Dec. 31 in its annual world review of press freedom.

The IPI cited what it called the "notorious decision" of the Supreme Court in the Earl Caldwell case as among 1972's "threats to the freedom of the press."

It said the government's intention appears to be to make journalists "timid in research for the facts and the public nervous when confronted by a reporter asking for them."

'Keep the faith!'



Myron Thompson, Tacoma Unit, Pacific Northwest Guild, for the Guild Reporter

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

Even conservatives grumble as Nixon goes it alone

By WILLIAM J. EATON, Chicago Guild



DESPITE THE REPEATED assurances of peace in Vietnam, President Nixon's second term began with much of official Washington in a sullen mood that matched the bleak weather of Inauguration Day.

The unexplained Christmas bombing of Hanoi and the decimation of first-term Administration loyalists put even Nixon Republicans into a funk.

Conservative columnists noted with alarm the increasing isolation of the President from the Congress, the press and the public. But the man in the White House, as he told Saul Pett of the Associated Press in a rare interview, regards himself as both "quarterback and coach" whose signal-calling is not to be questioned.

There is no doubt that leaders in the Senate and House are determined to show greater resistance to Presidential actions in coming months. Congress has become so flabby, however, that any spirited exercise of its long-

neglected powers could prove painful, tiring or both.

For his part, the President feels that his triumph in November has opened the way for slashes in such supposedly untouchable programs as housing subsidies, low-interest loans for rural electric systems, medical research and aid to education.

THE RETRENCHMENT THEME was evident in the celebration of self-reliance and individual achievement in his Inaugural Address. (To be sure, the Nixon who wants it both ways also pledged parenthetically: "Where this government should act, we will act boldly and we will lead boldly.")

But it was the promise to "turn away from the condescending policies of paternalism—of 'Washington knows best'" that caught the headlines, along with the homily: "Government must take less from people so that people can do more for themselves."

Shades of 19th Century rugged individualism! The President is certainly aware that federal intervention has come slowly, perhaps tardily, in many areas where a government approach is commanded by the realities of advanced industrial life.

No individual can do anything to protect the environment from fumes, factory wastes or untreated sewage. Hard work is no remedy when jobs are wiped out by a giant corporation to take advantage of cheap wages in another country.

No man, woman or child can cope with the energy crisis or deal with harmful food additives or persuade the auto manufacturer to produce safer cars.

IT MAY HAVE BEEN different at Plymouth Rock when the Puritans devised their work-or-starve ethic. Individual effort is still important but hardly as all-important as Nixon pretends. The New Deal marked the nation's acceptance of the doctrine that government has an obligation to those who are buffeted by social forces they cannot control.

Despite the rhetoric, the President is not likely to try to dismantle safeguards written into law over four decades. His renewed emphasis on self-reliance, however, probably dooms his enlightened first-term proposal for a guaranteed family income.

Nixon should wince a little when he derides "paternalistic policies," since his propagandists ballyhooed the federal job-safety law and creation of the Environmental Protection Agency as major achievements. And his Washington-knows-best wage-price controls are still being hailed.

With such a record, the safest bet between now and 1976 is that Richard Nixon will be unpredictable in his devotion to self-reliance.

Training-program alumni added to N.Y. local staff

New York Guild—The New York Guild has named Michael N. Crumrine of the New York Post and Robert M. Vann of the Times as local representatives to help handle an expanded organizing program and forthcoming contract negotiations at the city's major dailies.

Both Vann and Crumrine are products of a three-month local training program for prospective staff members. They have also taken labor-relations courses at the Xavier School.

Crumrine, assistant credit manager at the Post, has served as vice chairman of the unit and as grievance chairman. He is cur-



Vann



Crumrine

rently chairman of a local subcommittee exploring the establishment of a Guild credit union.

Vann has been in the Times's classified-advertising department. He has served as a shop steward and as unit grievance chairman.

Editorial

Beware the 'Potomac Chill'

There's a new and virulent strain of virus spreading across the United States.

When it hits, it can sap the alertness and strength of whole communities at a time, though only a handful of those afflicted are likely even to be aware of its presence.

We might call it the "Potomac Chill," turned loose in the land last June when the Supreme Court refused to recognize newsgatherers' right to testimonial privilege.

Some of its manifestations:

- A story exposing corruption in Louisiana politics was lost because a key source feared his identity would become known if the reporter were faced with a subpoena, according to the reporter. (The only Louisianans likely to be aware of it, however, are those who might have seen a single paragraph tucked inside a four-column story in a recent New York Times story on the discussion surrounding forced disclosure of newsgatherers' sources and information.)

- A building-trades leader in Miami demanded that a reporter for the Miami Herald promise to go to jail rather than reveal his name before he would give the reporter information in an investigation of corruption in the local Federal Housing Administration office.

- One of the principals in last June's Supreme Court ruling, Paul Branzburg, then with the Louisville Courier-Journal, saw his paper kill a story on the widespread use of marijuana among well-to-do adults in one large Kentucky community in order to avoid the possibility of another grand-jury confrontation. (Kentuckians learned about it only if they found it tucked away in a lengthy piece in the New York Times magazine section.)

- A CBS-TV documentary on the problems of children in the U.S. will be without a filmed interview with a woman relating her and her children's experiences under the welfare system's inequities. A condition for the interview was an assurance that her name would not be disclosed. CBS headquarters refused to allow the news crew to give her that assurance.

These are but a few of many examples of the effects the "Potomac Chill" is having on the free flow of information.

If it continues to spread, the fears expressed by a growing number of persons—that ultimately the public may learn little more than is contained in handouts from the government, business and other institutions—may come to be realized.

Fortunately, however, there exists a vaccine: effective legislation to correct last summer's Supreme Court error.

Listen to your leader, boss

A recent statement by Davis Taylor, chairman of the American Newspaper Publishers Association board, should be engraved on the cover of every publisher's bankbook:

"Under our concept of a free press, newspaper publishers bear the ultimate responsibility to the public to preserve a free flow of information. This means publishers must protect the rights of their reporters and editors under all circumstances (emphasis added) to gather, edit and disseminate information."

Recognition of that responsibility and a commitment to live up to it by individual publishers are exactly what the Guild's Collective Bargaining Program seeks when it calls for subpoena-protection guarantees.

The Guild Reporter

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and

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