

Pruned increases won't be restored by Phase 3

The first official clarification of new wage regulations by the Cost of Living Council has thrown cold water on hopes that Guild increases cut back during Phase Two might be restored with the advent of Phase Three.

The council, in its first answers to questions on the transition to Phase Three, said rollbacks or-

dered by the Pay Board will apply even to the contract year following the start of Phase Three Jan. 11.

It laid down the principle in refusing to give West Coast shipping companies permission to put into effect now a 30-cent-an-hour longshoremen's increase denied by the Pay Board last year.

The council, answering another question, said that decisions on requests filed before Jan. 11 for Pay Board or Internal Revenue Service approval of increases scheduled to take effect before Jan. 11 will be controlling for the entire year, even if it extends into Phase Three.

TNG President Charles A. Per-

lik, Jr., in a letter to locals on the council's clarification, said the answers indicate that, for example, a rollback of \$5 in a \$250 top minimum negotiated for the period from July 1, 1972, to July 1, 1973, would continue in effect until the latter date.

But, he noted, if the contract expires July 1, bargaining for a

new one would be conducted under Phase Three regulations, in which government approval of increases is not required. And if a deferred increase is due on that date, he said, it must be put into effect.

The council's ruling would seem to govern cases such as those involving New York's three major dailies, where the Pay Board ordered cutbacks in minimums that took effect last March under a contract expiring this coming March 30.

Perlik said that the council's reply apparently means that decisions will be made on all cases submitted before Jan. 11 and clearly implies that those decisions will be effective for the full period of time covered by the contract year, even if it extends well into Phase Three.

Among cases pending before the board as Phase Two ended was a board challenge to second-year increases in a Guild contract at the Washington Post, where the board had already slashed first-year increases from 13.5 to 8.1 percent.

Perlik noted that all of the council's answers covered situations in which submissions had been made to the Pay Board or IRS during Phase Two. He said there is as yet no clarification of

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Guild wins 2-to-1 Morgantown vote

Morgantown, W. Va. — The Guild won a two-to-one victory in representation elections at the Morgantown Dominion-News and Post Feb. 7 and 8 to gain bargaining rights at its first West Virginia paper.

The Guild won two elections—one, for advertising, circulation, editorial and maintenance employees, by 41 to 22, and the second, for mailroom inserters, by seven votes to two for the Pressmen and two for no union.

A third election, for two off-set cameramen, was won by the Typographical Union, 2 to 0.

The three separate elections were ordered by the National Labor Relations Board after the company objected to the single unit sought by the Guild. The company asked for six elections, with two separate units for retail and classified advertising, another two for mailers and other circulation employees, and two more for editorial and maintenance.

It sought to exclude 18 mailroom jobs entirely on the ground they were covered by a Pressmen's contract, although the Pressmen said they were not. It also contended that both the off-set cameramen and three proofreaders were covered by a Typographical Union contract, although the job holders testified they were not.

The NLRB declined to exclude the mailroom jobs, although ordering a separate election, and included the proofreaders in the main unit.

The Guild organizing campaign received a boost a few days before the election with an endorsement from Arnold Miller, newly elected president of the United Mine Workers, and Harry Patrick, its secretary-treasurer.

Miller, in a message from Washington, said the Guild steer-

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Morgantown Guild Photo by Barbara Young

Victory celebration

Members of the Guild's organizing committee at the Morgantown Dominion-News and Post celebrate their victory in National Labor Relations Board elections. Posters show the cartoon "Guild Builder" used as a symbol during the organizing campaign. Holding one of the posters is commit-

tee chairman Shelby Young (his arm in a cast from a recent plane accident); seated in front of him, International Representative Luis Montanez, Jr. A guest is Jonathan Williams, standing right, president of the Pittsburgh Guild, which helped in the initial Morgantown organizing effort.

House privilege-law witnesses split on need for unqualified immunity

Testimony before a House Judiciary subcommittee is running strongly in favor of legislation to give reporters immunity from forced disclosure of their sources and information. But opinion has been sharply divided on whether the immunity should be absolute or qualified.

Most reporters who have testified before Rep. Robert W. Kas-

tenmeier's committee this month spoke out strongly for unqualified protection. Several lawmakers joined them.

But others, including some media representatives, came out for only restricted immunity. And the Nixon Administration's official spokesman said no bill is needed at all.

The Kastenmeier committee resumed public hearings Feb. 5 on 28 immunity bills submitted by more than 110 Congressmen. The hearings will continue into early March, and the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights launched its own hearings on the subject Feb. 20.

Among those who said he was leaning toward absolute immunity was Rep. Peter Rodino of New Jersey, new chairman of the Judiciary Committee. Rodino, whose committee is responsible for reporting out privilege legislation, said quick action on it is needed.

"The press must be freed of the power of government to harass and intimidate it," he declared in urging early enactment of "an effective shield law."

Among those testifying for unqualified immunity—the position advocated by the Guild—were New York Times Guildsman Earl Caldwell, whose appeal against

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Scanners threaten 86 jobs in Guild unit at El Mundo

San Juan, P.R. — Management of El Mundo has notified the Puerto Rico Guild that the jobs of 86 Guild-covered composing-room employees will be eliminated with the introduction of optical scanners. It said some would be dismissed.

A local meeting of 500 Guild members responded with a resolution vowing that if any of the 86 are dismissed, other unit members will not operate the scanners or produce any material to be fed to them. The resolution was introduced by El Mundo editorial members.

The Guild, at a meeting with management, sought assurances that jobs will be made available elsewhere in the plant for employees displaced by the scanners.

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Dunn announces candidacy for new Canadian IEB seat

Ottawa, Ont. — International Vice President Eleanor S. Dunn has announced she will seek the new Eastern Canadian regional vice presidency created by last year's Guild convention.

Dunn is currently an at-large vice president. The existing Canadian regional vice presidency was held by Glen Ogilvie of Toronto until his retirement Jan. 31.

Last year's convention, in addition to establishing a Cana-

dian national Guild office and director, created two Canadian regional vice presidencies—one for the area east of Manitoba and the other for the section west of Ontario.

Dunn, in announcing her candidacy, expressed appreciation to non-Canadian Guild members "who recognized the special problems of Canadian members... by giving us the chance to develop a program within this

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Perlik urges fast action on automation

New York City—TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., called on all Guild locals Feb. 16 to immediately demand of employers information on their plans for introduction of new electronic systems into their plants.

His exhortation came after TNG staff members and paid officers and representatives of 20 Guild locals and two servicing-organizing programs spent 1½ days here examining new systems already in and on their way into newspapers under Guild contract in the United States, Canada and Puerto Rico.

"There is an urgent need for TNG and Guild locals to be aware of how fast the industry is moving in new automation processes," Perlik said.

TNG Counsel David S. Barr told the meeting that locals are legally entitled to information on automation plans "to enable you to properly and intelligently administer your contracts," even if their contracts do not contain notification provisions.

Among those describing new

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Hit this key
to wipe out
a letter, word
or line

(See Page 5)



Photo by Fred Sweets, St. Louis Guild

Award winners

St. Louis Guild President Victor Jaeger, center, presents Guilder of the Year award to Globe-Democrat Unit Chairman Kenneth L. Winn and the local's community-service award to Kathryn E. B. Nelson, president of the St. Louis Association

tion for the Education of Young Children. Winn is the first Globe-Democrat Guildsman to win the award. Nelson was cited for her operation of the city's Junior Kindergarten, which has become an "observing school" for local institutions.

Bargaining edict urged at 10 Detroit weeklies

A National Labor Relations Board examiner this week recommended that the Detroit Guild be certified as bargaining agent for 66 employees of 10 weeklies published by the East Side Shopper, charging that the Guild's majority was destroyed by "outrageous" company conduct before an NLRB election.

Examiner Benjamin B. Lipton recommended that the board reinstate three Guild organizers discharged prior to the June 13 election, which the Guild lost by 31 to 21. Under his recommendation, the company would be ordered to bargain with the Guild without a new election.

Lipton said company violations, including the dismissals, "coercive interrogation" of employees and a sudden granting of new benefits, not only precluded a fair election in June but made "highly improbable the holding of a new election without a recurrence of coercion."

Since the election, the East Side weeklies have been sold to the Panax Corp., two of whose suburban newspapers the Detroit Guild has recently organized.

A brief by NLRB counsel Mark D. Rubin centered its fire against the old management on the conduct of Executive Editor Charles Nathanson, son of the company's founder and president. Detailing, step by step, his role in seeking to destroy the Guild, the brief declared:

"Charles Nathanson, the artist-philosopher-intellectual turned newspaperman, had since coming to the East Side Shopper, squandered respondent's business state of health in an effort to create an editorial product that he wanted. Signs were present throughout this period that Charles Nathanson's unbusinesslike and possibly infantile efforts would surely lead to destruction of the business.

"He remained indifferent, however, until the advent of the union, which was sponsored no less by his personally chosen assistants. Only then did Charles Nathanson begin to worry about the East Side Shopper as a business, the sole product and asset of his father's newspaper career.

"We are asked to believe that it was at this point that Charles, after a night of self-searching agony, turned from prodigal son to businessman. The fact is, however, that the only theory that had changed was the advent of the union and the disloyalty shown him by his hand-picked editorial department. He therefore decided to ax the editorial department."

NLRB asking court order against Knoxville Journal

The National Labor Relations Board has asked the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals to force the Knoxville Journal to recognize the Guild as bargaining agent for its editorial employees.

The Journal has refused to bargain an initial contract with the Knoxville Guild despite a board order issued early in November. The NLRB found the Journal guilty of an unfair labor practice in refusing to bargain despite a 20-to-19 Guild victory in a 1971 representation election.

The Journal maintained that an assistant city editor whose vote was cast for the Guild was ineligible to vote, a contention repeatedly rejected by the board.

'Guerillas' join Toronto Guild

Toronto, Ont.—The 10-member staff of Guerilla, Toronto's underground newspaper, has joined the Guild.

Guerilla, which produces a weekly television program in addition to publishing a twice-monthly paper, is run by a collective, and the Toronto Guild will not bargain a contract with it. But the local said other Guild benefits will be available to the staff.

"We join with our brothers and sisters in the labor movement in actively striving toward peace, job security and independence for all working people and hope that Guerilla begins a long and productive association with the Guild," staffer Robin Breon declared.

Haggart loses bid to regain Toronto job

Toronto, Ont.—An arbitration board has ruled that the Toronto Star had a right to dismiss columnist Ron Haggart as a probationary employee because he wrote an article in a New Democratic Party publication endorsing NDP candidates in the October 1971 provincial elections.

Emphasizing that it was upholding the validity of the Star's action only in the case of a probationary employee, the board rejected the Toronto Guild's charge that the dismissal was discriminatory and violated Haggart's right to free speech.

The arbitration board, headed by Paul Weiler, handed down the decision by a two-to-one vote. Rae Corelli, the Guild's representative, dissented, citing the Star's employment of other editorial staffers who had taken public political positions.

Haggart, a columnist for the Toronto Telegram, was hired by the Star to write a provincial-affairs column after the Telegram folded. But the paper changed its mind after Haggart's pro-NDP article was published, contending that "one cannot assume a partisan political stance of this kind and still achieve the elements of fairness in a Queen's Park column that the Star's policy demands."

The arbitration board had earlier rejected both the Star's contention that Haggart had not

actually started to work when his hiring was rescinded and the Guild's position that he was not a probationary employee because he had previously worked for the Star. It then heard the case on the issue of whether Haggart could be dismissed during probation for the reason cited by the Star.

The Guild contract's clause covering probationary employees provides that there shall be no recourse to grievance procedure for dismissals during the probation period. The board left open the possibility that a discriminatory discharge might be invalid even during probation but ruled that no discrimination was involved in the Haggart case.

The Star said Haggart was dismissed under a company policy statement that prohibits editorial employees from holding

any elected political office. It said the language with which the prohibition was framed also bars employees from taking partisan political stands.

The Guild cited a number of cases in which the policy had not been applied, most notably that of Walter Stewart, who had been hired as a feature writer whose coverage included politics after writing "Shrug—Trudeau in Power," a best-seller in which he identified himself as an NDP partisan.

The arbitration-board majority held that there was a distinction, however, "in the degree of partisan identification" involved in the two cases.

The board said there was "an inevitable conflict between the individual political activity and expression of newspapermen and the role that . . . newspapers

play in facilitating the political activity and expression of the rest of us." In the case of probationary employees, it held, management has the prerogative of making the "delicate judgment . . . between these competing interests."

Corelli, in his dissenting opinion, argued that a columnist "has appeal for some portion of a newspaper's readership . . . precisely because of his viewpoint." And he assailed the entire concept of a unilateral Star policy statement on prohibited activities.

"The introduction of 'policies' in the formation of which the governed have absolutely no voice mocks the entire collective-bargaining process . . . and has absolutely nothing to do with the employer's so-called 'right to manage' the business," he said.

Not so plain dealing

Reporter loses beat for 'advocacy'

Cleveland, Ohio—The Cleveland Guild is combating removal of Plain Dealer Guildsman Tom Andrzejewski from his federal-court beat for allegedly engaging in "advocacy journalism."

Andrzejewski was transferred to general assignment after Plain Dealer editors complained that his stories on suits by two indi-

viduals against big industrial corporations displayed sympathy for the plaintiffs.

The transfer of Andrzejewski, the latest in a series of eruptions at the Plain Dealer, reportedly led to the resignation of Michael D. Roberts as city editor. Roberts had defended Andrzejewski.

Plain Dealer Managing Editor Wilson Hirschfeld, who has been the focal point of employee resentment before and since a three-day strike at the Plain Dealer last October, has taken over the city editor's duties in addition to his own.

Guild Executive Secretary Jack F. Weir charged that the transfer was partly in retaliation for Andrzejewski's active role in the strike. Guild leaders had accused Hirschfeld of asking Mayor Ralph J. Perk to send mounted police to the picket line; the police horses subsequently charged into Guild pickets, injuring several of them.

Weir has sent a letter to Common Pleas Judge Frank Gorman, who mediated the strike, charging the Plain Dealer with a number of retaliatory acts in violation of an agreement made at the

time of the settlement.

Management, in grievance sessions with the Guild, has not specifically repeated the "advocacy" charges made earlier to Andrzejewski himself. It has contended that the transfer was not a disciplinary measure, said Guild Unit Chairman Charles Webster.

Andrzejewski was called on the carpet after a corporation attorney involved in one of the lawsuits wrote a letter complaining about his handling of the story.

Point of View, a newsletter published by former Plain Dealer Guildsman Roldo Bartimole, noted that Hirschfeld, while a reporter in 1957, had been accused by the Plain Dealer of involving himself in a story he was covering by engaging in a public dispute with the chairman of the Cleveland Transit Board at a board meeting.

The Plain Dealer found it necessary to publish an editorial apology for Hirschfeld's conduct, stating that it "expects its reporters to attend meetings of public bodies as reporters, not as participants." But, Point of View noted, he was not transferred from the transit beat.

Reporters are Democrats, Denver check establishes

Denver, Colo.—The Unsatisfied Man has confirmed what most people have long suspected: that news men and women are overwhelmingly Democratic. But their bosses, it discovered, aren't as predominantly Republican as some might think.

The Colorado journalism review checked the records of Denver-area election commissions to find the party registrations of editorial employees at the Denver Post and Rocky Mountain News. It told all—listing names—in a sidebar to a debate over the Guild's endorsement of Sen. George S. McGovern.

At the Post, 26 of 37 registered voters in the newsroom were Democrats, only four were Republicans and seven were independent. At the News, there were 17 Democrats, only two Republicans.

Among Post editors, there were six Democrats, and six Republicans, with two, including Editor and Publisher Charles R. Buxton, listed as independent. And among News editorial executives, Democrats outnumbered Republicans three to one, with one independent. Numbered among the Democrats was Editor Vincent M. Dwyer.

Wichita Guild, seeking 1st pact for two years, turns to NLRB

Wichita, Kan.—The Wichita Guild has filed a refusal-to-bargain complaint against the Wichita Eagle and Beacon, where the Guild has been seeking an initial contract for two years.

The multipronged Guild charge was filed following the company's refusal to meet with the Guild since Aug. 28.

The Guild charged that the company has refused to bargain either directly or with the par-

ticipation of a federal mediator since delivering a "final" proposal without discussion Sept. 15.

The Guild said mediator Chester R. Richards had quoted Glenn Cummins, the company's operations director, as saying "We are just not going to sign a contract with these people." And, it added, the company's attorney, Gerritt Wormhoudt, had told the mediator that, "There is a basic difference in philosophy

here: These people shouldn't have to be in a union."

The company's final offer omitted a number of items on which the Guild and the company had agreed in 43 sessions of bargaining, the Guild said, charging an evident lack of good faith.

The company repeatedly refused to meet with the Guild subsequently, either to discuss the contract or to resolve issues later included in the Guild's unfair-practice charges.

In addition to reneging on several agreements, including some reached in exchange for Guild concessions in other areas, the company made unilateral changes in health insurance, wages and other areas without bargaining, the Guild charged. Although it had agreed to maintain past wage policy during bargaining, the Guild said, the company used wage increases to "embarrass the Guild" and weaken its position.

The Guild's charge cited company insistence on a clause recognizing the publisher's "unconditional right... to determine... the formulation and expression of editorial policy, including editorial policy as to labor-management relations, and in this latter connection... to employ journalists who share the publisher's views."

The Guild charged that this was an attempt to maintain the exclusion of editorial writers from the bargaining unit in the face of an NLRB decision that they should be included.

Subsequent to that decision, the Eagle and Beacon transferred Dorothy Wood, a member of the Guild's bargaining committee, from her editorial writer's job on the ground that it was incompatible with her Guild activity.

The board ruled in October that the transfer was an unfair labor practice and ordered her reinstated, but the company has failed to do so. It has petitioned the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals for review, and the board has asked the court to enforce the order.

The board has already issued a complaint charging the company with fostering an abortive decertification petition filed and then withdrawn last spring. The board ruled it could not be filed while the Wood charge was still pending.

Columbus suspension story

UPI Guild leader's penalty cut

Columbus, Ohio—An arbitrator, finding that the chairman of the Wire Service Guild's Columbus Chapter committed no impropriety on a visit to the Columbus Dispatch, has reduced a three-day suspension to one day.

Arbiter Theodore K. High said that United Press International was justified in imposing some penalty on newsman Jay Gibian on the ground that he "interfered with the relationship between UPI and a subscriber" when he entered the Dispatch building to repair a malfunctioning UPI facsimile machine.

UPI, which had been negotiating at the time to reverse the Dispatch's cancellation of its news service, said Gibian had made an organizing pitch in the unorganized Dispatch newsroom after repairing the machine.

But High found that there was



Mr. Clean

Striking Adrian Telegram printer John Johnson performs a dual job—vending the strikers' interim Maple City Reporter and manning a trash box set up to receive copies of Thomson's strikebreaker-produced Adrian Telegram. The strike is now in its fifth month.

Oshawa family editor loses bid for equal pay

Toronto, Ont.—Finding it impossible to equate the jobs of sports editor and family editor, the Employment Standards Branch of the Ontario Labour Department has dismissed a charge of sex discrimination against Thomson's Oshawa Times.

Branch Director M. E. Howard said that while more skill is required to perform the family editor's job, the sports editor has greater responsibility. Consequently, he said, it is impossible to say they perform the "same work" and should receive the same pay.

Jeffrey Sack, whom the Toronto Guild retained to handle the case, said the decision demonstrated how difficult it is under the law as now written to establish a similarity in work. He suggested that the case be used to press for legislative change.

The charge was brought by Daisy Morant, the Times's family

editor, with the Guild's participation. The current top minimum for her position is \$139.40, \$31.50 less than that for both the sports editor and reporters.

Guild Unit Chairman Bruce Jones testified that the Guild had sought parity for the two jobs but said the demand had been dropped during negotiations.

Morant said her functions had been curtailed by management after she asked for a provincial investigation of the salary disparity. Howard, finding this to be the case, held that the position of family editor still required greater skill.

"Sports enthusiasts will accept subpar reporting," he said, "as the reader is only interested in the results and outstanding occurrences during the game."

On the other hand, he held that the greater deadline pressure in sports made that editor's position more responsible.

1st Catholic News pact calls for minority hiring

Provisions for minority hiring, paternity leave and employee integrity are contained in an initial contract between the Washington-Baltimore Guild and the National Catholic News Service.

The two-year settlement sets an initial top minimum of \$211 for reporters and writers. The top rises to \$222 on the contract's first anniversary, June 1.

The contract requires the news service to "give priority in the hiring of unskilled minority and hard-core unemployed in appropriate classifications which give them the best opportunity for continued employment."

Management will also pay the cost of educational courses to improve employees' skills or train them for promotion.

The contract commits management and the Guild to "affirmative action in the application of fair-employment practices at all levels of employment."

In addition to maternity leave of up to four months, with pay for at least three days, the contract provides for a day's paid paternity leave.

The integrity clause affirms that management and the Guild

will not countenance such practices as forcing employees to distort facts "for a purpose" or write as their own convictions matter that is contrary to those convictions, requiring employees to work under unsafe conditions, the adoption of agreements between employers not to hire members of each others' staffs, and requiring a reporter to use his or her influence for any purpose other than obtaining news material.

Wage provisions call for a \$10 general increase the first year and \$8 the second. Second-year top minimums include \$297 for departmental editors, \$139 for clerk-typists and \$113 for clerks.

The contract provides for a full Guild shop and a checkoff, a five-day, 35-hour week, eight holidays, including Martin Luther King's Birthday, four weeks' vacation after seven years' service and sick leave of up to 12 days a year, with up to 45 days' accrual.

Severance pay of one week for each year of service is provided, plus four weeks' notice pay in case of economic dismissals. A joint committee will seek to improve the service's pension program.

\$76 increases, retirement at 55 gained at AFL-CIO

Pay increases up to \$76 a week and retirement at 55 at full pension are provided in a new two-year contract negotiated by the Washington-Baltimore Guild with the AFL-CIO.

A general increase of four per-

cent is retroactive to last Oct. 1 and a 1.6-percent cost-of-living increase to Jan. 1. A further four-percent increase takes effect next Oct. 1, and cost-of-living increases are due at quarterly intervals up to an aggregate of seven percent over the two years.

While pay provisions are subject to renegotiation if government wage and price controls no longer exist at the end of the first year, the formula would bring the top minimum of AFL-CIO News reporters to \$446, that of economists to \$498 and that of legislative representatives to \$546 if living costs go up by the maximum amount.

The pension formula is raised from two percent to 2.15 percent of earnings at retirement per year of service. Retirement may be elected without actuarial reduction at age 55, instead of 65, by employees whose age and years of service add up to 80.

Outpatient benefits of up to \$20 per visit for mental and nervous disorders are added under major-medical coverage.

Coverage for dental care is increased from 50 to 80 percent, and the annual maximum is raised from \$300 to \$800 per family member. Orthodontia benefits, previously excluded, will be paid to a lifetime maximum of \$1,000 per person.

Admen win \$258 in St. Paul pact

St. Paul, Minn.—A top minimum of \$258 for advertising salesmen is established in a new one-year contract between the Twin Cities Guild and the Union Advocate, organ of the St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly.

The minimum schedule replaces a former 25-percent commission with a \$175 weekly draw. A top of \$320 is established for the advertising manager, plus a 3 1/2-percent commission on all ad revenues over the previous year's gross up to a combined maximum of \$17,160 a year.

The contract also provides for a fifth week's vacation, after 20 years' service. It increases the Advocate's contribution to pensions by \$2.55 a week, to \$7.05, and requires it to pay the cost of health and welfare to a maximum of \$41.85 a month, up from \$29.68 for employees with dependents and \$19.88 for individual coverage.

Eugene wins \$20 in 1-year reopener

Eugene, Ore.—A \$20 increase in the top minimum for reporters has been negotiated in a wage reopener at the Eugene Register-Guard. It will raise the top to \$250.

The settlement is effective from Dec. 1 to the expiration of a

three-year contract next Nov. 30.

Other increases include \$20, to \$262, for copy editors; \$17.50, to \$220, for ad salesmen and circulation district supervisors; \$13.25, to \$46.50, for classified telephone sales, and \$9.50, to \$127.50, for telephone operators.

Nixon and the press

Network busting

A POLITICAL ADVISER of President Nixon has warned that the nation's broadcasting networks will be "broken up one way or another in the next four or five years."

Charles Colson coupled the prediction with an attack on press critics of the Vietnam war for having "almost a vested interest in our failure." He forecast restrictions on network television newscasts, declaring that the networks are like "a bus company . . . a public utility."

Colson, who is leaving his White House post, has launched what is being interpreted as an Administration attack on another media front—the threat of a multimillion-dollar libel suit against Time magazine if it does not publish a statement of regret for not printing his denials of any link to the Watergate bugging conspiracy.

A column by Rowland Evans and Robert Novak said the threat, "without precedent in contemporary politics . . . can be regarded as part of the Administration's hard-line campaign against the media."

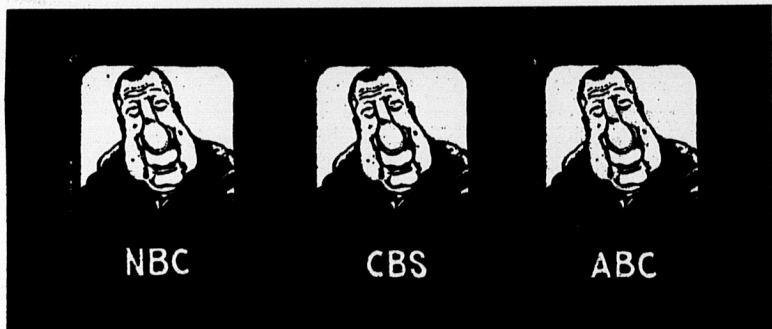
An arm of the National Council of Churches and the fourth annual DuPont-Columbia University Survey of Broadcast Journalism have accused the Nixon Administration of undermining freedom of the press.

The church council's Broadcasting and Film Commission said this Administration "is the very first in history to try to change the very structure that underlies the freedom of the press." It cited the wholesale subpoenaing of reporters, as well as pressure being applied on broadcast licensees.

The DuPont-Columbia survey also zeroed in on White House warnings to broadcasters, declaring that commentators and reporters were threatened by "the adversary in Washington who often seemed more intent upon emasculating than reforming the broadcaster's vast enterprise."

GROUPS WITH TIES to the Administration are seeking to take away the Washington Post's television stations in Jacksonville and Miami.

George Champion, Jr., president of the Florida Television Broadcasting Co., was Florida finance chairman of the Committee to Reelect the President. Cromwell Anderson, president of the



Don Wright in the Miami News

"The President and I are happy to announce that the Justice Department has broken the vicious network monopoly over TV programming. Stay tuned for an hour of martial music followed by a stirring two-hour discussion by the Secretary of Agriculture."

Tropical Florida Broadcasting Co., is one of a group of businessmen friendly with the president who withdrew a similar application three years ago, and Edward N. Claughton, Jr., an Anderson associate, has made his home available to Vice President Agnew.

Florida Television Broadcasting is seeking the Post's license for Station WJXT in Jacksonville, and Tropical Florida is contesting the license for Station WPLG in Miami.

Glenn J. Sedam, Jr., former general counsel to President Nixon's reelection committee, helped the Jacksonville group in its challenge, Knight Newspapers reported, and the New Republic quoted a White House source as saying the move was "part of a war" against the Post. "They plan to go after their [TV] advertising and squeeze her [Post Publisher Katherine Graham] tighter and tighter," the magazine quoted another White House source as saying.

The Corporation for Public Broadcasting, now dominated by Nixon appointees, has stripped the Public Broadcasting Service of almost all its programming and scheduling functions.

The move, which followed protracted Administration criticism of PBS's public affairs programming, is expected to result in a sharp cutback of such programs. Among those reported in jeopardy are William F. Buckley's "Firing Line," "Bill Moyers Journal," "Washington Week in Review" and "America '73."

John W. Macy, Jr., former president of the public-broadcasting corporation, charged in a recent speech that the Administration was "unwilling to accept free video journalism supported by federal funds."

Dale to fill in while Blatz recovers

International Representative Charles Dale will take over direction of TNG organizing and servicing activities Feb. 26 while Field Operations Director J. William Blatz is recuperating from a heart attack.

Dale's assignment was announced by TNG President

Charles A. Perlik, Jr., in a letter to local presidents.

Blatz was scheduled for discharge from Fairfax (Va.) Hospital Feb. 27 but will be recuperating at home for an undetermined period of time.

Doctors have reported that Blatz's heart damage is not severe.



STANLEY S. SCOTT

Nixon names Guildsman to high post

Former Wire Service Guildsman Stanley S. Scott has been appointed a special assistant to President Nixon. He will be the highest-ranking black on the White House staff.

Scott, 39, was named to succeed Robert J. Brown, another black, who left to resume direction of a public-relations firm. Scott had been an assistant to Presidential Communications Director Herbert G. Klein for 18 months.

In his new position, Scott will serve as liaison between the White House and minority groups.

Scott was a Guild member while working for United Press International in New York from 1965 to 1967. He was UPI's first black reporter.

Scott had worked earlier as a reporter and editor for black newspapers in Memphis and Atlanta and was a correspondent for Westinghouse Broadcasting in New York before joining Klein's staff.

Sunpapers Guild unit seeks minority hiring

Baltimore, Md.—Guild members of a joint fair-employment-practices committee at the Baltimore Sunpapers are pressing for affirmative company action to increase the number of minority-group members on the staff.

The proposals are being pushed in the wake of a management report showing that only 10.3 percent of employees in Guild jobs are minority-group members. The percentage has remained almost stationary despite Guild pressure initiated last April.

The Guild is asking management representatives on the joint committee to institute a formal recruiting program aimed at blacks and an internship program likewise directed at blacks. It wants management to appoint someone who would spend all or most of his time on recruitment.

A company survey made at the Guild's request showed that 14 minority-group members were hired from May through September, 28.5 percent of the total added to the payroll. But half of the minority members hired were janitors, copy boys and copy girls.

The survey showed that seven percent of news-department employees and 12.3 percent of commercial employees were from minorities.

Irving monopoly case awaits court verdict

Moncton, N.B.—A New Brunswick Supreme Court judge is weighing a decision on the Canadian government's attempt to break up K. C. Irving's province-wide English-language newspaper monopoly.

A Combines Investigation Act trial has ended after more than two months of testimony, but Supreme Court Justice Albany M. Robichaud's decision is not expected to come down for several months.

It is the first prosecution by Canada's Justice Department against a newspaper group under the antimonopoly act. The Irving papers were charged with four counts of creating mergers and monopolies.

The Irving chain owns all five of New Brunswick's English-language dailies—the Saint John Telegraph-Journal and Times-Globe, the Moncton Times and Telegraph and the Fredericton Gleaner.

Special Prosecutor William Hoyt charged during the trial that Irving had tried to put the province's only other daily, the French-language Evangeline in Moncton, out of business.

Irving testified that he wanted to help Evangeline get the rights to the French-language edition of the Weekend supplement, but that the late B. W. Isner, general manager of his Moncton papers, said it would hurt the Times and Transcript. Evangeline did not get the supplement.

A memorandum to Irving from Ralph Costello, publisher of the Saint John papers, said that "the ownership of all English-language daily newspapers cannot be defended, especially if you also have radio and television interests."

Irving controls radio and television stations in Saint John.

Costello advised Irving to sell the Fredericton paper, which testimony showed Irving bought in 1968 to head off bids by Liberal politicians and newspaper groups from outside the maritime provinces.

Irving said he rejected an offer to buy the Gleaner because he did not want to deprive "some politicians" of their whipping boy. Irving's attorneys, in summing up, accused Liberal Sen. Charles McElman of inspiring the antitrust charges.

Hoyt, noting Costello's advice against purchase of the Fredericton paper, said Irving had kept its acquisition secret for a year, adding, "That suggests guilt."

Several executives of other Canadian newspaper testified to the dangers of monopoly ownership.

Claude Ryan, publisher of Montreal's Le Devoir, said both the Irving group and the four-paper Desmarais group in Quebec represent "a dangerous concentration of political power."

Mark Farrell, publisher of Southam's Montreal Gazette, said concentration of newspaper ownership was dangerous but termed Southam Press "the exception that proves the rule" because its papers are operated independently.

Southam's president, St. Clair Balfour, himself testified that no single group should control all the papers in an area. He said that Southam's practice is not to own broadcasting stations where it has newspapers and reported that the company had turned down a chance to buy a daily in Alberta in the 1960s because it already owned three of the province's six.

Jesse W. Markham, a Harvard University economics professor, told the court that Irving did not have a media monopoly in New Brunswick because there were more than 200 sources of news, including weeklies, Canadian and foreign magazines and broadcasting stations.

But Hoyt, summing up, said it was clear that Irving's newspapers are the dominant source of news in New Brunswick.

Bay papers to recruit minorities

San Francisco, Calif.—A program to recruit members of minority groups for business-office jobs has been agreed to by the San Francisco Newspaper Printing Co. at the behest of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild.

The program will be conducted on an experimental basis for the balance of 1973 in cooperation with the San Francisco Economic Opportunity Council.

Under the arrangement, the council will provide the printing company, which publishes the San Francisco Chronicle and Examiner, with job applicants from a skills bank of minority-group members. In some cases, the council will train such members for the jobs.

Most of those hired will be for clerk-typist and junior clerk positions, although some jobs for key-punch and switchboard operators may develop.

The Guild's human-rights committee has been pressing for such a program for 18 months.

Sun found guilty of discrimination

Baltimore, Md.—The city's Human Relations Commission has ordered the Baltimore Sun to stop directing its classified ads for circulation sales managers primarily at men.

The commission found the Sun guilty of discriminating against women in its ads, although the company had changed its policy to advertise in both its "Help Wanted — Male" and "Help Wanted—Male or Female" columns. It said the Sun was still discriminating because the message reached men twice and women only once.

The agency rejected the Sun's argument that it did not seek to recruit women for the job because it did not want to subject them to the danger of rape, assault and robbery.

Five minority-group members left the Sunpapers during the six-month period, leaving a net gain of nine.

With little hiring going on at the Sunpapers, the prospect of substantially increasing minority representation is not considered bright.

'Do you read me, Compuscan?'

On the care and feeding of the optical scanner

The following article on the operation of the Compuscan optical character reader and IBM Selectric typewriters introduced at the Oakland Tribune is excerpted from the Bay Guildsman, official San Francisco-Oakland Guild publication. The Guild has filed grievances on the new equipment, charging that its introduction violated both a contract clause requiring notification to the Guild of new equipment and a general principle that the employer may not make a substantial change in job content without consultation with the union.

IN A BARE, locked room on the third floor of the Oakland Tribune, two small machines sit quietly humming and chuckling to themselves.

They are the computer age's answer to the copy pencil.

And to the Linotype machine.

They are Compuscan Model 173, and they will have a greater impact on copy preparation than the replacement of the quill pen by the typewriter, a greater impact on typesetting than the replacement of the compositor's stick by the line-casting machine.

Compuscan will "read" reporter's copy and transmit it, almost instantly, to a typesetting computer for justified composition. At the same time, it will produce an editorial "proof"—complete with a list of the errors it made.

But they won't read just any old dog-eared copy, painfully churned out on a last-legs Underwood and edited with the black-pencil scrawls we all love so much.

Copy must be written with an IBM Selectric typewriter, the expensive "golf-ball" type, using a special new font called Printing and Publishing.

The first thing Trib reporters noticed about the new machines, when they began showing up in the city room a month or so ago, is that the typeface has no descenders—the tails of the g, j, p, q and y don't fall below the line.

Then they noticed that the period is square, the comma is a blocky-looking thing that also doesn't go below the line, the apostrophe is also bigger and blockier—and there's no quote mark. To indicate a quote, they have to strike two apostrophes.

And, just to the right of the P key, they noticed two new symbols—a hollow square "ballot box" in the lower-case position and a hollow triangle, or delta, in the upper-case spot.

Those two symbols signify the death of the copy pencil.

With the Compuscan, Trib-people no longer X out typing errors or use penciled carats to indicate word insertions.

Instead, they use the "Scan-Edit" system they've been practicing in recent weeks: To eliminate one incorrect letter, type a ballot box immediately behind it. To eliminate a word, type two boxes behind it. Three boxes eliminate the whole line.

To insert a word, draw a line through it with a black felt-tip Pentel (Flair or any other brand won't do). Then drop down one line, hit the delta key, type the correct word and another delta.

Compuscan will read the lined-out section as a blank and begin looking around for something to insert there. The deltas tell it where the insertion is. If it finds no deltas, it simply closes up the space and reads on.

Sound spooky? Wait—there's more.

Copy must be on a special form, 11 inches square, of heavy white stock. It is imprinted with alignment instructions in red, since old Compuscan

p4 News Proof
p5 Sunday and News Proof Date: _____ Guidelines _____ PAGE NO. _____

START HERE WITH
\$dt No 17568 .p4\$ On first page only

Guide Line 1 \$dt17568.p4\$slu\$gl edition\$ reporter\$*9*

Cut Caption 2 {By WILLIAM RANDOLPH REPORTER\$ Tribune Staff Writer\$ac

Heads 3

By-Line 4

Start Story 5 If this looks confusing to you, it's all very clear to Compuscan. The \$dt

6 signals the beginning of a story and the number is a slug the computer can understand.

7 The figures following the number operate the Versatec, a machine which prints

8 out the material the scanner sends into the computer. (The Versatec copy, which is

9 used as a proof, also lists the number of errors Compuscan made.)

10 The \$l after the slug means to set that flush left, and the same with the

11 edition and reporter's name. The *9* orders standard one-col. 9 point (instead

12 of, say, a two-col. 10 point lede).

13 The ballot box \$ used above tells Compuscan to delete the previous letter.

14 Figures, for instance, \$ will come out in print as Figures.

15 The left bracket { means //begin boldface// and the right bracket } means

16 back to lightface\$lightface. (The two ballot boxes here mean kill the previous

17 word. Three are used to delete and\$ entire line.) The \$c means to center the

18 name and again, the staff writer tag.

19 Now let's see how to kill a bad \$ and insert the right one after you've

20 done on past it. You line out the bad one and use the insert symbol \$ just below

21 the line. Simplicity itself, right?\$

22 the line. Scary, isn't it? /e

One More Line 23

E-27 REMEMBER /e AT END OF STORY

Copy produced by one of the Oakland Tribune's IBM Selectric typewriters on a form designed for Compuscan

is blind to that color.

By now you've probably glanced at the illustration, written in Scan-Edit on an IBM Selectric. It should be self-explanatory, except for that funny little notation, /e, at the end. That's Compuscan-talk for -30-, or ##\$, or whatever it is you've been using.

There are other combination symbols used by Compuscan. For example, /p makes it start a new paragraph, /bx makes it set boldface, italics (and /x makes it go back to lite), /b makes it set a bullet.

Want to make it set a slash-mark? You type /s. If, for instance, you wanted to use the compound word "run/pass," you must type "run/spass," because /p makes it start a new graf, and just looky what the first word in that new graf would be.

It begins to get complicated when you want to insert more words than there is space for on one line. Then you have to use a "paragraph insert" symbol, which looks like a backward upper-case P with two stems.

Then, on a separate sheet of copy paper, you indicate the start of your insert with ++, write the new copy, and use ++ to indicate the insert's end.

This is fed into Compuscan before the story and stored for insertion when the paragraph symbol is reached. Got it?

There are a couple of other basic differences from traditional copy preparation. One is hyphenation.

To Compuscan, a hyphen at the end of a line means to continue the same word without setting the hyphen. So you can break a word anywhere it's convenient. If you want the hyphen set, you must set another at the beginning of the next line.

And you no longer need end a take with a graf. Or a sentence. Or a word. Compuscan continues typesetting merrily away, take after take, until it comes to the old /e.

This means adds must be identified, for human eyes only, outside the red-bordered scan area.

It also means that, should you be so old-fashioned as to begin a new take with a new graf, you must type the paragraph signal, /p, before the first word on the new take. Otherwise, Compuscan will run it in.

Compuscan is here, and Tribune management, in the finest burn-the-bridges tradition, has sold its Linotypes. /e.

LOCAL ELECTIONS

Coos Bay

President, Jerry Stonebraker; vice president, Margaret Harvey; secretary, Tom McGuire; treasurer, Grace Thill.

Denver

President, Judith Brimberg (Brimberg, 205; Donald Roach, 93); first vice president, Richard Martin; second vice president, Jack Shannon (Shannon, 162; Robert Klobardans, 133); secretary, Carol Bell (Bell, 183; Evelyn Collobert, 112); treasurer, Ray C. Flack (Flack, 165; Ralph Veatch, 120).

Hampton Roads

President, Dennis Mallick; vice president, William McAllister; secretary, Gary Dalton; treasurer, Anne Smith.

Sacramento

President, Ted Fourkas; vice presi-

dent, Robert T. Forsyth; secretary-treasurer, Lillian Hickey; recording secretary, Lee Smith.

San Jose

President, Robert Dudnick; vice president, William C. Ernst; secretary-treasurer, Harriet Agar; recording secretary, Dave Goggins.

Scranton

President, Victor J. Alfano; first vice president, John Seitzinger; second vice president, Walter Golden; secretary, Christine G. Vanston; treasurer, Joseph X. Flannery.

Wilkes-Barre

President, John J. Wallace; vice president, A. Joseph Sinnott; secretary, Paul L. Gollas; recording secretary, William DeBemer; treasurer, Carl B. Schwab.

Jury refuses to indict Whitten

A federal grand jury has refused to indict newsman Leslie H. Whitten and two Indian activists on charges of illegally possessing stolen documents.

The Justice Department dropped charges against Whitten, an investigative reporter for columnist Jack Anderson, on Feb. 15 after the inquest declined to indict. Hank Adams and Anita Collins, leaders of the American Indian Movement, were also freed.

Whitten, a former Washington Post Guildsman, had been arrested outside a Washington apartment where he had gone to cover the return of documents taken from the Bureau of Indian

Affairs during its occupation in November. TNG's International Executive Board protested the arrest as an attempt to extend criminal laws to the dissemination of information by the press.

Whitten said the grand jury's failure to indict proved that "the people don't think the government owns the news." "But," he added, "the scary thing is that the government tried to own the news."

Ottawa gets OK on CJOH prosecution

Ottawa, Ont.—The Ottawa Guild has received permission from the Canada Labour Relations Board to prosecute television station CJOH for removing a sports announcer from the staff because he joined the Guild.

CJOH announcers declined to join the station's production employees in seeking Guild representation in 1969. The sports an-

nouncer, Joe Spence, later signed a Guild card, and the company promptly changed his status from a staff announcer to a freelancer working under individual contract.

The Ottawa Local filed an unfair-labor-practice charge with the labor board and received permission to take the station to court.

House witnesses split on unqualified shield law

(Continued from Page 1)

being forced to appear before a federal grand jury investigating the Black Panthers was rejected by the Supreme Court; Peter Bridge, who was jailed last fall for refusing to answer questions by a Newark grand jury, and Jack Nelson, Los Angeles Times reporter whose tape recordings were subpoenaed by the defense in the Watergate bugging case.

Bridge told the committee that "by writing a qualification into the law, you tend to destroy the immunity" because judges tend to interpret the qualifications more broadly than the law's drafters intended.

Nelson and Jack Landau, speaking for the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press, said it would be better to have no legislation at all than a qualified law.

Landau, Supreme Court reporter for Newhouse Newspapers, said absolute privilege is necessary "in order to counteract the increasing trend of censorship."

"When newsmen have to face pressure tactics by government, have to pay for lawyers and engage in extensive litigation and even go to jail," he said, "when sources are persuaded to release journalists from their promises of confidentiality, when courts evade the clear intent of state confidentiality laws, censorship is here."

Nelson testified that the Justice Department, after trying to suppress his interview with Watergate witness Alfred C. Baldwin, 3rd, told him after the story was published that he would have to produce his tapes of the interview.

"If we don't subpoena you, the defense will," he quoted chief prosecutor Earl J. Silbert as say-

ing. The defense did, with the government saying it had no objection.

Asst. Atty. Gen. Roger C. Cramton, presenting the Administration view, argued that immunity legislation could lead to government control of the press.

If it is enacted, he said, there may be cries that the press is abusing the privilege, "and so, step by step, what started out as being a privilege or a favor to the news media can turn out to be but a species of regulation."

Cramton contended that enactment of absolute immunity would subordinate the public interest in law enforcement to the interests of the press and argued on the other hand that a qualified law isn't needed because of Justice Department guidelines placing strict limits on the issuance of media subpoenas by federal prosecutors.

If Congress does enact legislation, Cramton said, its scope, should be limited to the federal level. He said it would "stretch the Constitution to the outer margins of its provisions for Congress to straitjacket the 50 states with legislation that would govern the availability of information in proceedings before state courts, legislatures and administrative bodies."

Among those urging qualified immunity were the New York City Bar Association, Prof. Vincent A. Blasi of the Michigan University Law School and John R. Callahan, vice president of McGraw-Hill Publications. Rep. Edward Mesvinsky of Iowa chided Callahan, saying the press should fight for an absolute bill.

Blasi, who conducted a survey of 1,200 news gatherers to determine the result that subpoenaing

of reporters has had on confidential sources, contended that absolute immunity isn't needed to keep information flowing.

Stating that the frequency of subpoenas rather than the scope of immunity legislation is the key factor influencing the fear of news sources, Blasi urged a law that would make it more cumbersome for either the prosecution or the defense to obtain subpoenas.

On another front, former Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg warned that if the court's new Rules of Evidence are allowed to take effect, reporter-immunity laws in 18 states will become invalid in federal cases tried in those states.

Goldberg urged Congress to rewrite the rules, which contain no provision for reporter immunity.

The Senate has voted to delay implementation of the code until at least the end of this year's legislative session, and there is strong sentiment in the House for similar action.

In California, Alexander Bodi, editor of the Palo Alto Times, proposed that publishers rather than reporters go to jail for refusal to disclose sources or information.

Bodi advanced the idea at a meeting of the California Newspaper Publishers Association. Former Sen. William F. Knowland, publisher of the Oakland Tribune, had previously said that, for his part he would go to prison rather than let one of his reporters be jailed for contempt.

Bodi said it is publishers who should take the punishment because "the ultimate responsibility for the content of the paper" lies with them.



Copyright 1972 by Herblock in the Washington Post

"Tell us about the voices that speak to you!"

Thwarted newsman quits

Sun loses in arbitration win

Baltimore, Md.—The Baltimore Evening Sun has won an arbitration—and lost its urban-affairs reporter as a result.

The arbiter, Baltimore Supreme Bench Judge Anselm Sodaro, upheld the Evening Sun's refusal to grant a leave of absence to Paul Samuel to accept an urban-

journalism fellowship at the University of Chicago's Center for Policy Study.

Sun editors said they were satisfied with Samuel's performance as it was and that they were afraid he might want to leave the Sun after attending the fellowship program.

They argued that an 11-week urban-affairs seminar at Northwestern University that Samuel attended at the paper's expense in 1969 covered essentially the same ground as the 5½-month University of Chicago program, which Samuel planned to attend without expense to the Sun.

Louis Koch, coordinator of the Chicago program, testified for the Guild and maintained, with Samuel, that the program was far more comprehensive than the Northwestern seminar.

But the arbitrator, while conceding that the courses "could be helpful" to Samuel, said the Sun would receive "only minimal benefit" and that the leave request was based primarily on Samuel's "desire for personal intellectual advancement."

Sodaro held that, under the circumstances, the urban-journalism fellowship was not "good and sufficient cause" for a leave of absence under the Washington-Baltimore Guild's contract clause providing leaves for such cause to employees with at least three years' service.

Samuel took the fellowship and left the Sun.

... Morgantown

(Continued from Page 1)

ing committee was "leading the way in organizing . . . employees of a newspaper in West Virginia" and that its success in the election would be "a proud step forward" for the state's labor movement.

Dunn announces candidacy for new Canadian IEB seat

(Continued from Page 1)

international union that would best meet our needs."

Dunn said that the program authorized by the convention, "while still in its fledgling stage, is beginning to develop in the way we had all hoped" under

"the watchful eye of Canadian Director Bob Rupert."

Dunn, serving her third term as president of the Ottawa Guild, is a reporter-producer for Station CJOH-TV in Ottawa. She previously published a suburban weekly in the Ottawa area and served on the Ottawa Citizen staff for four years, as an assistant women's editor, reporter, editorial-page contributor and acting assistant city editor.

Dunn was chosen as the Guild's interim women's-rights coordinator at TNG's Women's Rights Conference in 1970 and is one of two International Executive Board members in charge of overseeing Guild progress in that area. She was a member of the IEB task force that conducted hearings across Canada last year on proposals to strengthen the national identity of Canadian Guild locals.

She is secretary of the National Press Club of Canada and won the Media Club of Canada Award for best 1971 news story.



ELEANOR S. DUNN

Locals get plea to back bill to ease postal hike

U.S. Guild locals have been asked to help muster support for bills that would soften the impact of heavy postal-rate increases on labor and other nonprofit publications.

Guild Reporter Editor Jim Cesnik, in a letter to local presidents, urged them to write their senators and representatives in support of pending legislation and to seek resolutions of support in local labor bodies.

Two bills to eliminate the threat to labor publications are being backed by the International Labor Press Association.

One, introduced by Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona, would reduce the rate on the first 250,-

000 copies of nonprofit publications to two thirds of the otherwise applicable rate and split all future postal increases for such publications evenly between the publication and the government.

The second, introduced by Sen. Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin, would reduce the rate for the first 250,000 copies of all publications to the level existing last June 1.

The International Executive Board, citing the threat to the existence of many labor publications by increases that will range as high as 800 percent over 10 years, went on record Feb. 1 in support of the Udall bill. The Nelson bill was introduced subsequently.

IEB supports establishment of national labor museum

TNG's International Executive Board has gone on record in support of efforts to create a national U.S. labor museum in the old District of Columbia Post Office Building, now earmarked for destruction.

The IEB pointed out in a resolution that while memorials and

museums have been built to celebrate other aspects of America's development, "nowhere is there so much as a single concentrated effort to present the story of labor . . . its origins and dramatic, continuing history."

The building facing destruction, a block from the Smithsonian complex, should be saved, the resolution said, to serve as "a living museum of the origins, development, history and continuing contribution of labor to the U.S."

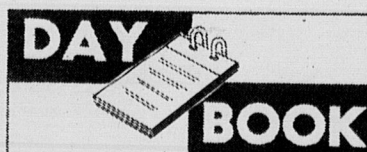
... El Mundo jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

The Guild's contract has no attrition clause.

The jobs of 27 linotype operators and 27 tape punchers will be eliminated first, management said. The remaining 32 jobs will go later.

Management is also planning to introduce paste makeup, eliminating Guild stereotypers' jobs.



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

Western District Council, TNG Regional Institute, "Automation Revisited," March 24 and 25, Towne-House, San Francisco.

Northwest Regional Institute, "Automation Revisited," March 31 and April 1, Empress Hotel, Victoria.

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

International Executive Board, spring meeting, April 30-May 4, TNG headquarters, Washington.

40th Annual TNG Convention, June 25-29, Regency Hyatt House, Vancouver.

Perlik urges fast action on automation

(Continued from Page 1)

processes being introduced by publishers in their locals were John Edgington, executive secretary of the San Diego Guild; Norman Welton, administrator of the Wire Service Guild; Helen Fogel, executive secretary of the Detroit Guild, and Alex Cruden of the Providence Guild.

Among participants in the sessions were six New York Guild representatives, including Executive Vice President John E. Deegan and Secretary-Treasurer Harry Fisdell; San Francisco-Oakland Executive Secretary Fred D. Fletcher, Joseph Hanafin, servicing representative of the Eastern Canada Servicing-Organizing Program; St. Louis Executive Secretary Robert A. Steinke, Washington-Baltimore Local Representative Dorothy Struzinski and Pacific Northwest Administrative Secretary Kirk Smith.

Others included San Jose Administrative Officer Eugene Bryant, Hawaii Administrative Officer Roy Kruse, Sacramento Guild attorney William Smith, Philadelphia Administrative Officer William M. Brown, North Jersey Administrator Donald W. Rosset, Chicago Executive Director Justin McCarthy, Denver Administrative Secretary Richard E. Wanek, Twin Cities Executive Secretary John Carmichael, Robert E. Bruner director of the New England Servicing-Organizing Program, Cleveland Executive Secretary Jack F. Weir and Puerto Rico Guild President Alfredo Gonzalez, Jr., newly appointed as the local's executive officer, as well.



Photo by Jules Geller, New York Guild

Technological concentration

Intense interest is mirrored in the faces of local Guild executive officers and TNG staff members during portion of two-day meeting of the two groups devoted to examination of the nature and impact of the industry's new technological systems on Guild jurisdiction and members. In left fore-

ground is Fred D. Fletcher, executive secretary of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild. In right foreground is Robert E. Bruner director of the New England Servicing-Organizing Program. Twenty locals and two servicing-organizing programs sent representatives to the sessions.

Before meeting with the paid local representatives, TNG's field and office staffs spent Feb. 12, 13 and 14 here reviewing and examining organizing and bargaining accomplishments, objectives and problems.

On Feb. 10 and 11 TNG field-staff members, along with Perlik and Secretary-Treasurer Robert M. Crocker, met with the Wire Service Guild's representative assembly as part of TNG's response to a 1972 Convention

recommendation that it undertake to "assist national WSG organizing and . . . to make equal-time demands of temporary WSG organizers to explore newspaper organizing situation" in areas without Guild locals.

Joint TV-newspaper owners feel legal heat

Joint ownership of newspapers and television stations continues under surprisingly heavy pressure from the Justice Department and the Federal Communications Commission—amid some indications that the White House disapproves.

The FCC's refusal to renew the Boston Herald-Traveler Co.'s license for Station WHDH-TV in Boston, grounded in part on the desirability of media diversity, has drawn wide attention. But less publicized Justice Department actions have sought to prevent, limit or eliminate joint ownerships in at least three other recent cases. They have succeeded in two, and the third is pending.

The Frontier Broadcasting Co., owned by the company publishing the only newspapers in Cheyenne, Wyo., has sold television stations in Cheyenne, Scottsbluff, Neb., and Sterling, Colo., as well as its permit for a new station in Rawlins, Wyo., and a microwave system in Cheyenne to Lamb Communica-

tions Inc. of Toledo. The Justice Department had asked the FCC to divest the company of its broadcasting licenses on the ground of excessive media concentration, and the company assented in proceedings before the FCC.

The Newhouse Broadcasting Corp. has also bowed to Justice Department pressure, abandoning efforts to take over complete control of Station KOIN AM-FM-TV in Portland, Ore., where Newhouse owns the city's only two newspapers.

Newhouse had negotiated an agreement taking over the remaining 50 percent of stock in the stations from a Portland voting trust. It already owns the other 50 percent.

The FCC had approved the transfer, but the Justice Department said it would take court action if it were consummated. Newhouse's attempts to soften the department's stand failed, and the agreement was abandoned.

The Oregon Times, a Portland monthly, together with the United Indian Action Center, had asked the commission to bar the transfer on the ground of media concentration. They and the Portland Black Caucus also objected to the stations' minority-hiring and programming policies.

The Justice Department's latest move is against the sale of Radio Station KJCF-AM in Festus, Mo., to a company owned 50 percent by the publisher of the town's only daily newspaper, the Festus News-Democrat.

Justice has asked the commission to stay the sale and hold a public hearing to determine whether it would be in the public interest "in view of its probable impact on competition, in the gathering and dissemination of local news, in the advertising of locally marketed goods and services and on providing balance and variety of editorial comment on matters of local importance."

Broadcasting magazine has reported that the White House is not in accord with the joint-ownership restrictions, although new legislation submitted by the Nixon Administration does not directly touch this area.

FCC Chairman Dean Burch has said strong arguments can be made against cross-ownership, but Administration sources were reported by Broadcasting to hold that newspaper-owned stations have an impressive record of public service.

Another recent divestiture involves the Pulitzer Publishing Co., which sold KVOA-TV in Tucson to an investment group under a court order. The order was issued when Pulitzer purchased the Arizona Daily Star in

Tucson under another court ruling breaking up common ownership of the Star and the Tucson Citizen.

Triangle Publications has made its exit from the broadcasting field complete with the sale of its last seven radio and television stations to Gateway Communications Inc., whose majority stockholder is the Bergen Evening Record Corp.

Meanwhile, Field Enterprises Inc., owner of the Chicago Sun-Times and Daily News, has joined with the Kaiser Broadcasting Corp. to form a partnership that will operate Field's Chicago Station WFLD-TV and five Kaiser stations in other cities. The deal is subject to FCC approval.

The New York Times has abandoned plans to sell its Guild-covered Radio Station WQXR in response to a relaxed FCC policy on program duplication between jointly owned AM and FM stations.

The Times applied for a waiver of nonduplication rules after the FCC granted a similar waiver to WGMS-AM and FM in Washington. The Times, like WGMS, said the waiver would help stem financial losses.

...Phase Three

(Continued from Page 1)

"what should be done about settlements made before Jan. 11, or after Jan. 11 covering a period prior to Jan. 11, but not filed with IRS or the Pay Board before Jan. 11."

"No such cases should be submitted to any government agency until further clarification comes from the Cost of Living Council," he admonished locals.

Guild upheld in Brockton dues dispute

The National Labor Relations Board has told the Brockton Enterprise & Times that arbitration is the proper place to resolve a dispute over the union-security clause in its contract with the Brockton Guild.

The board dismissed unfair-labor-practice charges filed by the Enterprise & Times against the Brockton Local for seeking to enforce the clause in the case of three employees who stopped paying dues despite a maintenance-of-membership clause.

The three members had sought to resign from the Guild, without stated reasons, during bargaining that preceded the 1970 Brockton Enterprise strike. Their resignations were not accepted by the Guild, which asked for the employees' dismissal after they failed to pay dues.

One of the employees, trial examiner Stanley H. Ohlbaum noted, applied for strike benefits after she had asked to resign.

The company and the NLRB's general counsel, in charging that the Guild was guilty of unfair labor practices, claimed that the provision of TNG's Constitution governing resignations violated the law. They contended that since an arbitrator would probably have to base his decision partly on the constitutional provisions involved, arbitration should not be required.

But the board said that if a maintenance - of - membership clause was in effect at the time, a demand for its enforcement was not illegal. That factual determination and the contractual interpretation involved are matters "fully cognizable by an arbitrator," it said.

TNG institute draws 40 to Great Lakes

Youngstown, Ohio—Forty representatives of 10 Guild locals participated in the second of TNG's 1973 regional "Automation Revisited" institutes here Feb. 10 and 11, sponsored by the Great Lakes District Council.

The institute, which examined the operation and impact of new processes being introduced in both news and commercial departments of newspapers, was conducted by TNG Administrative Operations Director Ellis T. Baker and Research and Information Director Jim Cesnik.

Following the institute, council delegates passed a resolution calling upon the International Executive Board to "move with extreme care" on the question of granting jurisdiction to other unions over retyping copy to make it acceptable to optical scanners.

It pointed out that on newspapers under contract to many Great Lakes Council locals, retyping of copy is done by Guild-covered clerical employees whose jobs will be lost "if Guild jurisdiction is waived."

After hearing from a United Farm Workers representative about that union's iceberg-lettuce boycott, delegates contributed \$92.04 to the UFW in a collection and voted an additional \$50 from the council treasury.

A \$25 monthly contribution was voted to the Adrian Telegram strike.

Toronto Star exemptions denied by Ontario board

Toronto, Ont.—The Ontario Labour Relations Board has told the Toronto Star to take its demand for additional job exemptions to the bargaining table.

The board rejected the Star's petition to add 15 more "supervisors" and a number of secretaries to the list of excluded jobs.

It told the Star that the dispute could be "more properly resolved" at the bargaining table.

The Guild's contract already excludes 129 employees, including

31 secretaries, from the unit. The Star contended it needed more exempt supervisors because it had added 174 employees from the defunct Toronto Telegram.

The Guild argued that excluded positions have traditionally been decided by bargaining and said that's where they should be settled now. The board agreed.

The Star responded by filing two new exemption requests—one for 10 supervisors and the second for a dozen editors.

'Haven't you got one with a shower and wall-to-wall carpeting for superior reporters?'



DATELINE: WASHINGTON

Supreme Court tries fast shuffle with Rules of Evidence

By WILLIAM J. EATON, Chicago Guild



A HIGH-HANDED ATTEMPT to rewrite the federal Rules of Evidence to favor prosecutors and government secrecy has been exposed in Congressional testimony.

Thanks to timely whistle-blowing by leading lawyers, the proposed rules probably will not take effect as scheduled on July 1, and some may never take effect at all.

But all Americans should be aware of the far-reaching changes that were contemplated, with Supreme Court blessing, for the conduct of every civil and criminal trial in a U.S. courthouse.

The proposed rules, for example, would compel doctors to testify about statements made by their patients in the consulting room, shattering the traditional doctor-patient privilege. The only exception would be for "psychotherapists."

Another change put forward by an elite group of lawyers and judges would narrow the ancient husband-wife privilege, forcing a husband or wife in some cases

to testify about bedroom conversations.

Although Congress is debating whether to adopt a federal privilege law so newsmen can protect confidential sources, the proposed Rules of Evidence would compel reporters to testify about such sources, without exception, in federal trials.

ONE OF THE MOST outrageous features of the proposal is the sneaky way that Rule 509, dealing with "Secrets of State and Other Official Information," was adopted.

This rule, setting up an unprecedented wall of secrecy for government files, was adopted without public comment on the insistence of Atty. Gen. Richard G. Kleindienst and Sen. John L. McClellan, the Arkansas Democrat who supervises the Justice Department's appropriations.

If adopted, Rule 509 would deprive defendants in criminal trials and litigants in civil suits of a large amount of information if the government held that disclosure of the data would be

"contrary to the public interest."

As the Washington Council of Lawyers told a House Judiciary Subcommittee: "The Justice Department is having substantial difficulty in defending the policy of governmental secrecy in Congress and the courts. But its success approached 100 percent in its dealing with the committees responsible for the rules."

Kleindienst's demand for changes in Rule 509 came after the time for comment by the bar had passed, and his suggestions were largely adopted. This was not generally known, however, until the Supreme Court transmitted the proposed rules to Congress last November.

IT IS BAD procedure to make rules of evidence for federal courts by dealing primarily with lawyers and not with the doctors and patients, husbands and wives and others affected by them. But it is unthinkable to try and slide through substantial changes in the ground rules for civil and criminal trials without adequately consulting the legal profession.

Other last-minute unannounced changes were made concerning the rights of an accused—changes long sought by the Justice Department without success. While other privileges were being curtailed, for example, the government's right to conceal the identity of an informer was expanded in the proposed rules.

It is too bad that the lawyers' advisory committee used a "bait-and-switch" tactic in the rule-making procedure. Now, however, Congress should prevent the code of evidence from taking effect while it straightens out this legal mishmash.

Crosby gives up post in Wire Service local

New York City—Rees Crosby has resigned as assistant administrator of the Wire Service Guild. A four-member committee is seeking a successor.

Crosby's resignation, for "personal reasons," was submitted at a Feb. 9 meeting of the local's executive committee. He had been a field representative for the Air Line Pilots Association before taking the Wire Service post in 1971.

The priest discloses his confessional information to no one. The job of a reporter is to disclose his information to everyone.

Blurring two such opposite rights cannot be beneficial to the right of the press.

DICK HARNETT
Wire Service Guild

Editor's note: The cartoon, by Tacoma News-Tribune Guildsman Myron Thompson, was not intended to convey a priest delighting in the reporter's plight. Quite the opposite.

The director of the Catholic News Service, in a recent memorandum to the Catholic press (GR, Feb. 9), warned that "the jailing of newsmen can be cited at some future time to justify the jailing of priests and bishops who ignore demands for the disclosure of private information."

IT

SEEMS
TO US

Reporter-priest analogy in cartoon challenged

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Editor:

What was the point of the cartoon [GR, Jan. 26] showing a Catholic priest grinning at the plight of a reporter arrested?

I have never seen any evidence that the Church takes that attitude towards the reporter's predicament.

Furthermore, the secrecy of the confessional is just the opposite of the reporter's privilege.

By TNG convention action, letters shall be limited to 200 words and shall avoid libel and subjects detrimental to the Guild. Members subjected to personal attack shall be given opportunity to reply in the same issue, but publication of either attack or reply shall not be delayed longer than one issue.

Editorial

Et tu, New Republic?

One of the commonest difficulties in public life is separating the person from the principle, cutting through the outer shell of an issue to get to its heart.

The American Civil Liberties Union has been a noteworthy exception over the years to the tendency to succumb to issue-blindness. It has not hesitated to defend Nazis and others whose activities it has found obnoxious if the action taken against them violated the civil liberties in which everyone has a stake.

Few individuals or groups have proved as capable of keeping their eye on the ball instead of the pitcher. The latest that can go to the ACLU for a lesson in that art is the respected liberal weekly, the New Republic.

That magazine, in an astonishing defection from the ranks of those fighting the threat to press freedom posed by forced disclosure of reporters' sources and information, has rebuked persons opposing the imprisonment of Newark reporter Peter Bridge and Los Angeles newsman William T. Farr.

Why? Because, says the New Republic, the stories for which they refused to disclose information or sources were not banner examples of investigative reporting. Delving into the circumstances in great detail, its editorial arraigned Farr's Los Angeles Herald-Examiner story of murders allegedly planned by the Manson family as "a seamy, sensational account" aimed at "selling more newspapers" and criticized Bridge's Newark News story about an alleged bribe offer to a housing commissioner as lacking "hard facts."

All of which is as much beside the point as the curious coincidence that both Farr and Bridge were strikebreakers during Guild strikes at their papers—a fact that did not prevent the Guild locals involved from rallying to the defense of the principle violated by their imprisonment.

Freedom of the press, like other civil liberties, is not just freedom to print the story with which we agree, or which we think is important, or which we think is well-handled. An infringement on the National Socialist White People's Party's right to be heard is as much a violation of the Constitution as one on the New Republic's.

The courts that sentenced Farr and Bridge were not interested in the quality of the stories they wrote. They were concerned with only one thing: the reporters' refusal to disclose their sources of information. That, and not the nature of the stories themselves, was the only issue.

Because Farr and Bridge have been jailed it will be that much easier to act tomorrow against a news gatherer whose solid investigative reporting has brought him into court to face a demand for information that police or prosecutors have been unable to obtain.

The New Republic, carried adrift by its exorcism of Bridge and Farr, dissociates itself almost entirely from the effort to obtain shield legislation.

"The press can only put its trust in the First Amendment pure and clear, and plug away at getting the whole truth and nothing but the truth," it declares.

Where have you been, New Republic? The reporters who placed their trust in the First Amendment "pure and clear" had that trust destroyed by the Supreme Court last June, and one of them faces a jail term for reposing it there.

The New Republic is sounding a bugle call to a battle already lost. In the process, it is calling retreat in the one that lies ahead.

The Guild Reporter

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JAMES M. CESNIK, Editor
and
Director of Research & Information
DAVID J. EISEN, Associate Editor



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