

Perlik presses Senate for unqualified shield law



Absolute necessity

A bill granting news-media personnel absolute immunity against forced disclosure of their sources and information is a must, TNG President Charles

A. Perlik, Jr., tells the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights. With him is TNG Research and Information Director Jim Cesnik.

Board rejects appeal, reaffirms N.Y. pay cut

The Pay Board has rejected the New York Guild's appeal against a Phase Two ruling that cut third-year Guild increases at four New York dailies from 11 to eight percent.

Guild attorneys are studying the possibility of court action against the ruling, which rolled back the wages of Guild and other employees at the New York Times, Post and Daily News

from last November through this month. Guild increases at the Long Island Press were cut back effective with January.

There was good news for Guild members, however, in Phase Two rulings affecting units in Rochester, Buffalo, Cincinnati and Pottstown. The Pay Board acted as follows:

- Reversed an Internal Revenue Service ruling holding in-

creases to 5.5 percent at the Cincinnati Post & Times-Star, allowing full increases of 7.6 percent in a one-year contract effective March 1, 1972, because of an "historical relationship" to wages at the Cincinnati Enquirer.

- Dismissed its own challenge to increases of 12.1 percent at the Buffalo Courier-Express and 9.3 percent at the Buffalo Evening News for the year starting Jan. 1, 1972, citing "the equitable position of the employees involved."

- Vacated its previous action in cutting nine-percent increases back to seven percent at the Rochester Times-Union and Democrat & Chronicle for the year ending last Nov. 16. Management had challenged the increases and then requested the challenge be withdrawn.

- Rejected a request by the Pottstown Mercury to reconsider its dismissal of a challenge to increases exceeding 5.5 percent for the year starting Sept. 15, 1971, which the board had said had

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New TNG post

Riesel named rights coordinator

Yetta Riesel was promoted to the newly created TNG position of equal-rights coordinator in one of three staff appointments announced March 5 by TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr.

Perlik also announced the selection of Gerald V. Jackson, former chairman of the Boston Guild's human-rights committee, as assistant director of Research and Information and assistant editor of the Guild Reporter.

Barbara Lugovich was promoted to the position of Research and Information associate held up to now by Riesel. Lugovich has been collective-bargaining and research assistant.

Riesel was appointed under action taken by last year's Guild convention, which authorized an Irving Leuchter Memorial Fund, with a fulltime coordinator, to "advance the cause of human

Congressional enactment of a bill granting newsmen anything short of an absolute and universal right to withhold their information and sources could well be a futile action, TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., and a host of other witnesses told a Senate subcommittee during its first round of hearings on the subject.

While the qualifications that several Congressional bills would attach to newsmen's privilege may appear "most reasonable on their face," in practice they would be an open invitation to forced disclosure through "ingenious" interpretation, said Perlik, windup witness at the Senate Constitutional Rights Subcommittee's sessions Feb. 20, 21, 22 and 27.

A majority of first-round witnesses, including Perlik, also urged strongly that federal legislation cover state and local jurisdictions, as well, drawing from Subcommittee Chairman Sam J. Ervin, Jr., on the last day a statement that he had been "converted" from his earlier opposition to pre-emptive legislation.

Ervin announced that he was preparing his third version of a privilege bill, this time a pre-emptive one.

His new bill, Ervin said, would protect newsmen from forced disclosure of unpublished information, including photographs, and from disclosure of sources expressly or implicitly promised anonymity. He said eyewitnesses to crimes still would be specifically exempted from the privilege, however.

Meanwhile Rep. Robert W. Kastenmeier of Wisconsin, chairman of the House subcommittee that is examining newsmen's-privilege proposals, voiced doubt that an absolute-privilege bill could pass the House. His subcommittee, he said, may decide to recommend no action rather than see a qualified bill adopted.

Ranking Republican members of both the House and Senate subcommittees have expressed their opposition to absolute legis-

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Perlik bids Pilch join in automation talks

TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., urging that past disputes be put behind, has proposed a meeting with International Typographical Union President John Pilch to work out cooperation in meeting the problems posed by automation.

Warning that "the rapid introduction of new processes . . . threatens the life of the ITU" and in the long run "all unions in the newspaper industry," Perlik urged "harmony and cooperation" between the Guild and the ITU in meeting the challenge.

He asked Pilch to suggest a time and place for a meeting "where we can begin to face this all-important task."

Perlik's letter, sent Feb. 28, urged an end to ITU attacks on the Guild, which have been used by publishers against Guild organizing campaigns in at least two places.

"The past is past," he declared. "Let the ITU and the Guild together consider the real and compelling issues about which we can and must do something."

"Newspaper production processes are undergoing technological evolution and revolution so fast, sweeping and attractive to the publishers that only the inability of the manufacturers to feed the publishers' new-equipment appetites fast enough still

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\$50 increase pushes Denver top to \$310

Denver, Colo.—The reporter top minimum is increased \$50, to \$310, in a new 27-month settlement at Scripps-Howard's Rocky Mountain News.

General increases range from \$11.50 for those earning less than \$110 to \$47.75 for those at \$270 and over.

A new provision protects employees from any loss of pay or other benefits if they follow the advice of company counsel in newsmen's-privilege cases and also provides protection against fines or damages.

The Guild also won an increase in pension contributions, from \$7.25½ a week per employee to \$12.38½. Life-insur-

ance coverage is increased from \$5,000 to \$7,500, and medical-insurance improvements include a prescription-drug plan.

The flat minimum for assistant editors is increased \$50, to \$324, the top for janitors is up \$27, to \$152, and that for classified-sales personnel is raised \$44, to \$153, for those employees willing to accept a lower commission; others are raised \$20, to \$129.

The top for circulation district managers is raised \$50, to \$281, that for junior clerks \$19, to \$139, and that for copy carriers \$16, to \$115. An upgrading will raise the top for two library clerks \$35, to \$155, and that for

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Reduced dues set for April as Defense Fund climbs

TNG's International Defense Fund will exceed its two-million-dollar constitutional floor next month, allowing the institution of a reduced-dues period starting in April, Secretary-Treasurer Robert M. Crocker announced this week.

The reduction will come after 11 months of payments at the higher rate, made necessary when the Defense Fund fell to a million dollars as a result of heavy strike-benefit payments.

The Fund, despite paying out more than \$1,700,000 in benefits since last March, reached \$1,715,000 at the end of February,

should go to \$1,900,000 by the end of March and climb to more than \$2,100,000 in April, Crocker said, barring unforeseen strike emergencies.

Dues will be reduced next month for all but those members whose locals initiated the increased-dues schedule later than last May. But locals that dipped into their treasuries to pay one or more assessments—as the difference between regular and reduced dues was termed prior to last year's convention—can continue regular dues until they are reimbursed, Crocker said.

Strike changes convention dates

The dates for TNG's 1973 Convention were changed to July 30-Aug. 3 this week when a continuing strike made it impossible to guarantee that the original convention hotel would be completed in time.

The convention had been scheduled for June 25 to 29 at the Hyatt Regency in Vancouver, currently under construction. The hotel had been due to open this month, but its completion has been delayed by a nationwide strike of elevator constructors.

The delay has made it necessary to shift the convention to the Hotel Vancouver and move it back five weeks, TNG Secretary-Treasurer Robert M. Crocker notified locals.

Mid-Atlantic to award 1st scholarship

New York City—The Middle Atlantic District Council's first Dan McLaughlin Memorial Scholarship will be awarded this year.

The \$300 scholarship, replacing the council's annual contest for college newspapers, will be given to the college senior submitting the best by-lined stories from his or her school newspaper.

McLaughlin, in whose memory the scholarship is being given, was a North Jersey Guild leader and an international vice president from 1957 to 1967. Lance A. Parry of Lehigh Valley is chairman of the scholarship committee.

The scholarship was established at a council meeting here Feb. 25, held in conjunction with a TNG regional training institute on "Automation Revisited." The institute was sponsored jointly with the New England District Council.

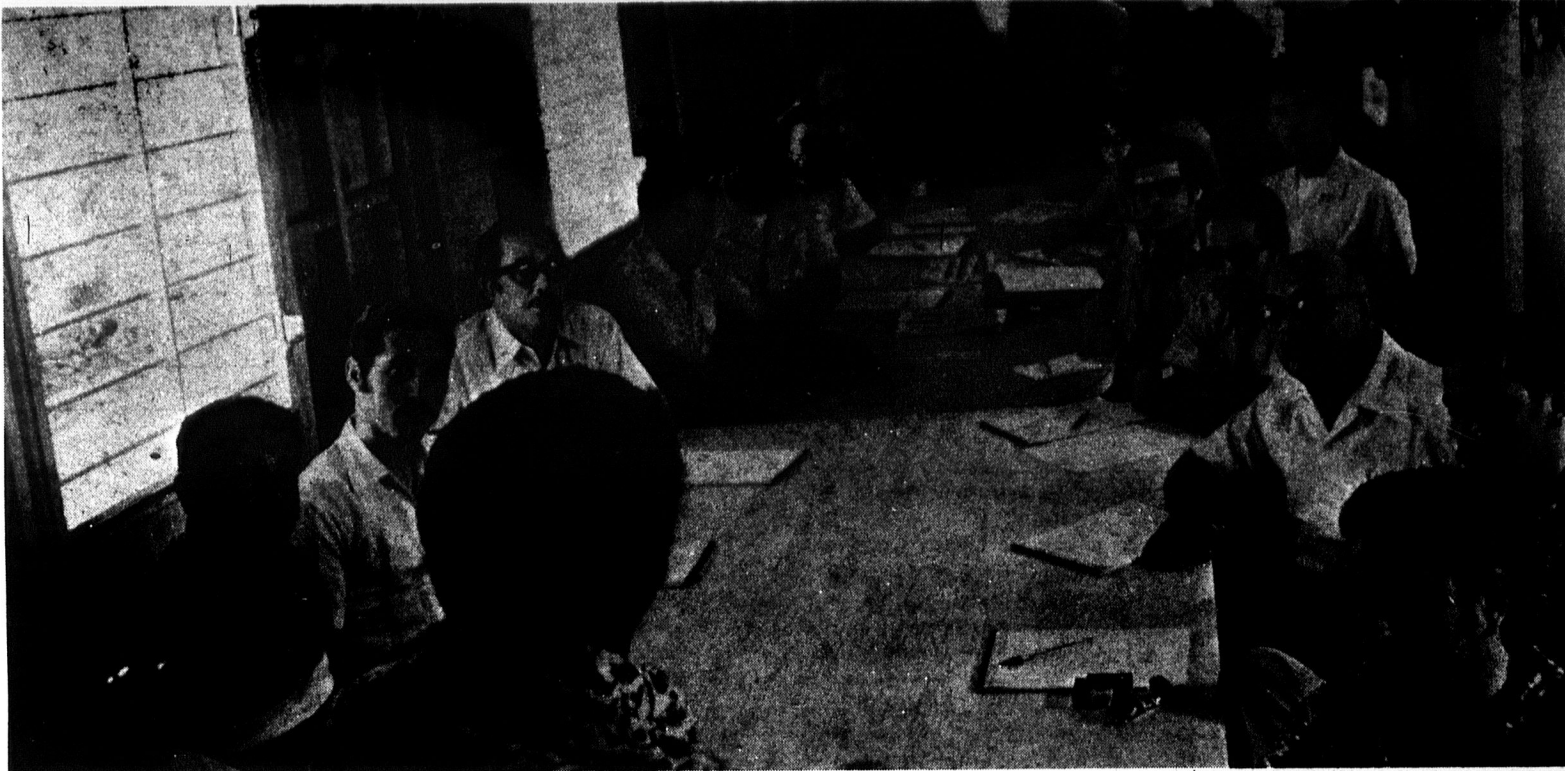
Edward J. Schrode of Wilkes-Barre announced at the meeting that he would seek reelection as TNG's Northeast regional vice president.

Robert Golden of Lehigh Valley was reelected council president, Schrode was reelected treasurer and Jean-Rae Turner of North Jersey was re-elected secretary. Oscar B. Teller of Philadelphia was elected vice president.

More than 50 representatives of 16 locals, including New York and Wire Service, attended the automation institute, conducted by TNG Administrative Operations Director Ellis T. Baker and Research and Information Director Jim Cesnik.

TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., discussed automation developments, the operation of Phase Three wage regulations and the decision to end benefits in the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner strike.

The Middle Atlantic Council voted to accept membership applications from Wire Service units in the council's area.



University course

Puerto Rico Guild stewards at one of a series of weekly seminars on labor-management relations being conducted for the Guild by the University of Puerto Rico. TNG Administrative Operations Director

Ellis T. Baker is scheduled to conduct a session after the series, relating what the stewards have learned to general Guild policy. Stewards from several Guild units are participating.

Rupert hits broadcasters' news-gag pact

Ottawa, Ont.—Robert J. Rupert, the Guild's Canadian director, has served notice that Guild radio and television news employees will not be bound by a controversial agreement giving police greater control over the release of news in times of crisis.

The agreement, reached last fall between the Canadian Association of Broadcasters and the Canadian Association of Police Chiefs, describes the media and police as "partners in the fight against lawlessness" and says police "must have the right to make the decision on the release of news for publication."

The agreement recommends the establishment of a joint committee to draw up guidelines for handling police and crime news and suggests "necessary disciplinary action against those employees who knowingly or consistently fail to operate within the principles" established by the committee.

Rupert, in a statement of the Guild's position, said any Guild members disciplined by management for defying this "thoughtless and unprofessional arrangement" would be defended all the way to the Supreme Court.

Rupert said the public can be served only by an unrestricted flow of information.

"The function of the newsman is to serve the public—not any governmental agency or organization of media owners," he declared, "and we will defend the right of our members to meet this mandate to the best of their ability, particularly during times of crisis."

The Ottawa Guild executive committee condemned the agreement in a March 6 resolution. It said the agreement would "seriously hamper news employees in the performance of their jobs" and could lead to "news manipulation and deny the public's right to know."

The Canadian Radio-Television Commission directed broadcasting companies not to implement the agreement without its approval and called a public hearing on the subject for April 10. The Canadian Guild office plans to make a written submission.

The agreement, which covers 418 privately owned broadcasting stations, surfaced in the Quebec National Assembly Feb. 15 when the Canadian Association of French-Language Radio and Television presented it to the Assembly's committee on freedom of the press. It was met by astonishment and indignation.

The agreement was denounced in newspaper editorials and by some broadcasting stations, including CJOH-TV in Ottawa, where news director Max Keeping broadcast a statement of opposition endorsed by the station's Guild-covered news staff.

T. J. Allard, executive director of the broadcasters' association,

said there was no intention of limiting press freedom in the agreement. Asked to define what might constitute a crisis, he said such events as plane hijackings or eruptions at a university might come under that heading.

Arbiter raises insurance bite in Washington

An arbitrator has directed the Washington Post to increase its contributions to the Washington-Baltimore Guild's Health and Welfare Trust.

The arbiter, John Perry Horlacher, said the Guild's contract with the Post requires it to pay part of an additional \$68,000 premium that the Post paid to the Prudential Insurance Co. in 1970, when health-insurance coverage was handled through Prudential.

The new contract requires the company to contribute to the Guild Health and Welfare Trust the same amount it paid Prudential for the previous coverage. But the company contended that its obligation did not include the \$68,000 paid as an additional premium to cover the extra cost of disbursements and administrative costs during 1970.

Horlacher held that the Guild trust was entitled to a pro-rata share of the \$68,000, which covered employees in non-Guild as well as Guild departments. The Guild was not informed of the additional premium at the time the contract was negotiated.

Guild files at Thomson's largest Canadian daily

Sudbury, Ont.—The Guild has filed a petition to represent 80 employees of the Sudbury Star, Lord Thomson's largest Canadian newspaper.

The petition was submitted to the Ontario Labour Relations

Board March 5 after a week-long organizing drive by Canadian Director Robert J. Rupert and Joseph Hanafin, servicing representative of the Eastern Canada-Wire Service Guild Servicing Program.

The petition covers employees of the Star's advertising, business, circulation and editorial departments. The Guild signed up a substantial majority of the employees in a campaign assisted by Sudbury unions.

The Sudbury and District Labour Council, the United Steelworkers and Sudbury locals of the Typographical and Pressmen's unions pledged their support to both the Guild's organizing and bargaining efforts in letters to the Guild during the campaign.

The Star has a circulation of 39,000.

CLC organizing drive brings unit to Toronto

Toronto, Ont.—Twenty-six editorial employees of the Commerce Clearing House are seeking representation by the Toronto Guild, the first unit to come to the Guild in the Canadian Labour Con-

gress's white-collar organizing drive.

A petition to represent employees of the labour-relations publishing house was filed with the Ontario Labour Relations Board last month. The Guild has signed up substantially more than the 65 percent of employees necessary to gain certification without an election.

Clearing House employees were steered to the Guild when they responded to a white-collar organizing ad published by the CLC as part of a campaign launched this year. Robert J. Rupert, the Guild's Canadian director, is a member of the CLC's white-collar organizing committee and chairman of its public-relations subcommittee.

The organizing effort was conducted with the assistance of Joseph Hanafin, servicing representative of the Guild's new Eastern Canada-Wire Service Guild Servicing Program.

Washington-Baltimore drops AFSCME bid

The Washington-Baltimore Guild has withdrawn a petition to represent 30 members of the American Federation of State,

County and Municipal Employees' professional staff following the decision of a majority to switch to a union representing AFSCME's field staff.

The petition had been filed late last month when a majority of the staff signed Guild cards. But the American Independent Staff Union intervened, and the Guild withdrew this week after a poll showed it with insufficient support remaining.

The Guild had been seeking to bargain an initial contract for the union's public-affairs employees since it obtained representation rights for them last May. But with the unit's membership reduced to two, it agreed to turn over bargaining rights for these employees, too, to the staff union.

The Guild had filed unfair-labor-practice charges against AFSCME when three employees were dismissed and two transferred following the latest organizing drive. Those dismissed included Les Finnegan, a former executive assistant to the president of the International Union of Electrical Workers and a union staff member for almost 25 years. Efforts are being made to settle the charges.

Family affair

Los Angeles, Calif.—The reception room of the Los Angeles Free Press became an impromptu child-care center Feb. 21 when members of the Guild negotiating committee brought their children to a bargaining session.

The Guild had demanded that bargaining take place at 5:30 p.m., after work, when the company docked committee members for time spent negotiating during working hours. But members of the committee said they couldn't afford baby-sitters, either, and brought their children—a half dozen in all.

They romped outside the meeting room while negotiators discussed the Guild's demands—including provisions for a child-care center.

Above the belt?

Newspaper circulation-truck drivers may be exempted from proposed seat-belt legislation if the American Newspaper Publishers Association can obtain a sympathetic ear from traffic-safety officials.

The ANPA has asked the National Traffic Safety Administration to provide exceptions for vehicles making two or more stops per mile if the agency presses its proposal for mandatory wearing of lap and shoulder belts.

Arbitration set on Bay Area automation

San Francisco, Calif.—The San Francisco-Oakland Guild is going to arbitration over the introduction of optical scanners and video display terminals at San Francisco and Oakland newspapers without adequate notice to the Guild.

Arbitration proceedings were initiated after managements of both the San Francisco Printing Co. and the Oakland Tribune rejected Guild grievances.

The Guild charged that introduction of the equipment violates

both a contract clause requiring advance notification to the Guild of new equipment and a general principle that substantial changes in job content cannot be made without bargaining.

The San Francisco case will be arbitrated by mediator Sam Kagel, head of an arbitration panel that recently handed down a decision delineating the Typographical Union's jurisdiction at the Chronicle and Examiner when the new scanner and VDT

systems become operative.

San Francisco management contends that the scanners and VDTs, now undergoing "debugging," do not constitute "new equipment" under the contract clause governing notice. It has rejected a Guild demand for maintenance of the status quo pending the arbitration and is challenging the grievance's arbitrability.

The Guild was not a party to the Typographical Union arbitra-

tion under which printers' jurisdiction over the new equipment was defined.

The arbitration decision, which guarantees lifetime jobs for 443 printers on the payroll as of April 28, 1971, but will not protect 100 others hired since then, was handed down unanimously by the tripartite board headed by Kagel.

Under its terms, management is precluded from setting up a typing pool outside the composing room, the system used in some other places for preparing copy for optical scanners. The award calls for the following method of operation:

Editorial copy that comes to the composing room scanner-ready will be processed from that point by the printers. But copy that is not in a form acceptable to the scanner will be retyped or perforated by the printers.

Copy from the classified-advertising department will be handled similarly, but clippings of ads used elsewhere will be prepared for the scanner by printers.

All display ads, including classified display, will be typed or perforated by composing-room employees. Coding for display ads will also be done by printers.

Wire-service copy will similarly be typed or perforated by the printers. If wire copy is received in a form ready to enter the computer, printers will operate video display terminals to make alterations indicated by editorial employees.

Composing-room employees will also operate the VDTs, update ads and news, proofread, make corrections and make up ads and pages.

The award provides for the elimination of jobs by attrition, with retirement encouraged by payment of from 10 to 38 weeks' severance pay, in addition to normal benefits, for those who reach 65 and monthly payments of \$300, less pension benefits, to those who retire between 62 and 65.

Terms of the award, except for the lifetime job guarantee, will be effective through 1976.

In Oakland, an arbitrator has rejected the Typographical Union's claim that the Tribune must maintain the status quo pending a resolution of the conditions under which scanners and VDTs will be used. But the conditions themselves remain to be arbitrated.

The Typographical Union is preparing to negotiate with the San Jose Mercury and News on the use of similar equipment. Bargaining had been suspended pending the San Francisco award.

The Guild's representative assembly in San Francisco-Oakland has declared its intention of fully investigating the job implications of the scanners and VDTs being installed at the Chronicle, Examiner and Tribune.

Use of an automatic call distributor has already cost five Guild jobs by attrition in the circulation phone room of the San Francisco Newspaper Printing Co., which publishes the Chronicle and the Examiner. One more is expected to go.

The company has announced that another five jobs will be eliminated when video display terminals are introduced. The VDTs will enable phone-room clerks to keyboard information directly into the computer, which will feed complaints to circulation dispatchers, produce start and stop notices and make up reports now prepared by Guild-covered clerks.

York Record sold, Sunday edition killed

York, Pa.—The Guild-covered York Record was purchased Feb. 21 by the Scoggins Publishing Co., which promptly suspended publication of its new Sunday paper.

The new company is headed by J. D. Scoggins, former publisher of the Scripps League's Lewiston Sentinel. The Record was purchased from a group headed by York District Atty. Harold Fitzkee, Jr., which bought the paper 2½ years ago, changing its name from the York Gazette & Daily.

The Record said it had continued to lose money since the 1970 purchase, and a Sunday paper was established two months ago to net additional income.

But Scoggins announced that the Sunday edition would be suspended after the Typographical and Pressmen's unions refused to accept large-scale layoffs.

Scoggins has served notice he wants to reduce the Guild-covered staff by five editorial and two photoengraving employees for economic reasons, but the Guild is resisting the dismissal of all but two hired to work on the Sunday edition. The Guild demanded a look at the company's books to determine its financial condition, and Scoggins has agreed.

The Guild had filed unfair-labor-practice charges against the Record for refusing to bargain on jobs, wage minimums and scheduling changes for the Sunday operation. It said the hiring of only two additional employees had resulted in a speedup.

The Record, claiming a continuing deficit, had been reducing its staff gradually prior to establishing the Sunday paper.

One long-standing difference over contract interpretation was settled with Scoggins's advent. He agreed to pay severance on death, giving the widow of a recently deceased employee approximately \$6,000. The case had been headed for arbitration.

Guild leader talks gunmen into surrender

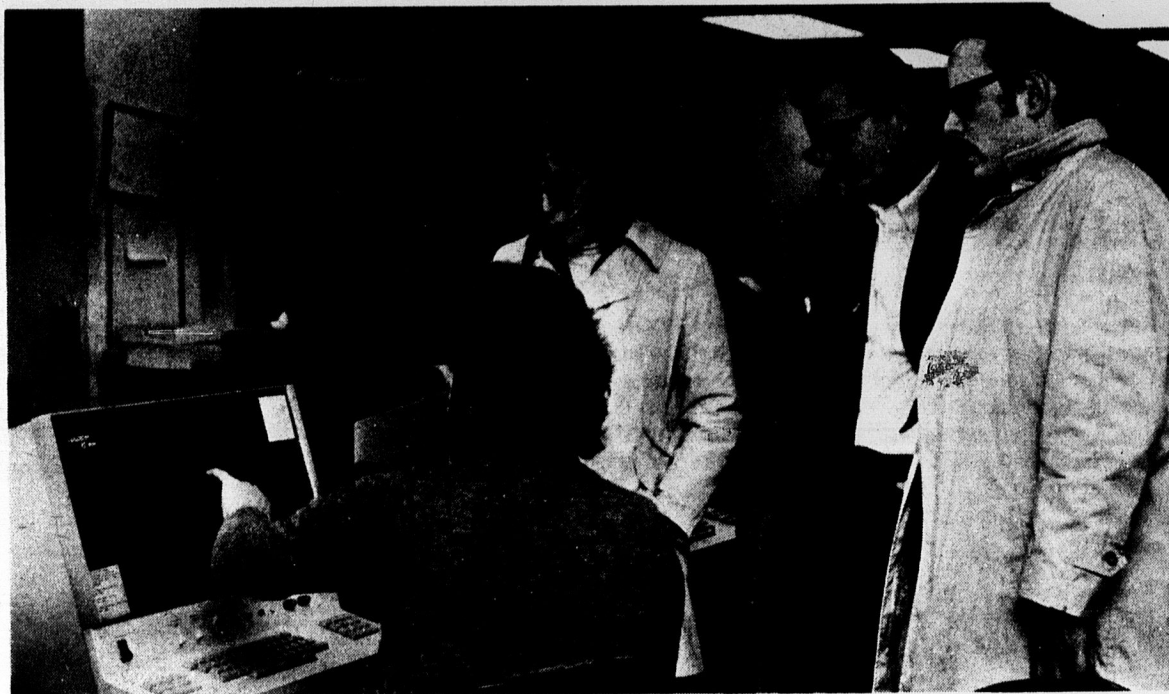
Sebastopol, Calif. — Boniface Saludes, former chairman of the Guild's Santa Rosa Unit, talked two gunmen into surrendering after being held hostage during an eight-hour siege north of here March 2.

Saludes, who had been sent out to cover the story for the Santa Rosa Press-Democrat, was seized after he entered a house in which the gunmen had taken refuge following a highway shootout with sheriff's deputies.

The gunmen, who were already holding six hostages, asked to talk to reporters, and Saludes, together with a sheriff's deputy, went into the house to become the seventh and eighth.

After six hours he persuaded the two to give themselves up to police who had surrounded the house. They were charged with attempted murder, felonious assault and assault with a deadly weapon.

Saludes, a longtime unit leader, is currently a member of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild's representative assembly.



New technology in action

Guild members attending a TNG regional training institute on "Automation Revisited" get a rundown on the operation of video display terminals at United Press International's Washington bureau. Wire Service Guildsman Robert Andrews explains how the dancing blips work to, from left, Catherine Powell of Morgantown, TNG Research and

Information Director Jim Cesnik and R. Victor Stewart of Albany. Twenty-five representatives of nine locals, including Washington-Baltimore, Memphis, Morgantown and Scranton, attended the institute, sponsored by the Empire State District Council in Washington March 3 and 4 as part of a TNG series on new newspaper technology.

Guild fights to recover typists ceded to ITU in Long Beach

Long Beach, Calif.—The Los Angeles Guild has launched a vigorous counterattack against the removal of a typing pool for optical scanners from its jurisdiction at the Long Beach Independent and Press-Telegram.

The Guild initiated grievance proceedings against the move, instituted as the result of a new contract with the Typographical Union.

The typing pool, composed of four fulltime and two parttime employees, was established a year ago to retype syndicate and heavily edited local copy for the papers' new scanners. The scanners were put in the composing room, but the pool was set up in the editorial department and the typists included in the Guild's unit.

That arrangement was left undisturbed in a tentative settlement negotiated with the printers. But the settlement was rejected by ITU headquarters, which directed the local to obtain jurisdiction over the pool.

New terms bargained subsequently gave it that jurisdiction, and the pool's IBM Selectric typewriters and their operators were moved to the composing room last week. The Guild reacted immediately with a protest.

The Guild's contract provides for coverage of all work "assigned to be performed" within the unit.

The printers have suffered a steady erosion of jobs since their last contract was signed in 1968. The 130 employees working at that time were guaranteed lifetime jobs despite automation, but

40 printers have left since then, reducing the protected number to 90.

Fifteen employees hired since the 1968 agreement had no protection, and in January they were laid off and rehired as substitutes. The company expects to eventually reduce the number of printers' jobs below 90 by attrition.

Poverty mark engulfs some Guild salaries

The U.S. Labor Department has raised its poverty line for a family of four to \$4,200 a year, putting Guild top minimums at several papers in the poverty bracket.

The guideline, used by the Labor Department in determining eligibility for manpower-training and job-placement programs, was raised from \$4,000. The new figure amounts to \$80.77 a week.

The flat minimum for janitors at one Guild paper, the Lowell Sun, is below that figure, at \$64, and the top minimum for clerks at another, Thomson's Valley Independent in Monessen, Pa., is barely above it, at \$81. Some starting and intermediate minimums in adult classifications are also lower.

The federal minimum wage (\$1.60 an hour) is \$64 for a 40-hour week.

Detroit Guild battles firing over 'scanner-clean' copy

Pontiac, Mich.—The Detroit Guild is contesting the dismissal of an editorial clerk at the Oakland Press in what is believed to be the first discharge of a Guild-covered employee based on standards for copy going to optical scanners.

The Guild moved the case to arbitration after management refused to rescind the firing. Management contended that the clerk's copy was too inaccurate.

When the clerk was hired two years ago there was no typing requirement for the job. All she

typed originally was a daily list of pictures. Later she was asked to retype wedding announcements.

With the advent of scanners, however, she was required to type entertainment and religious calendars on a new IBM Selectric typewriter for publication. The scanner requires the production of clean copy, and management maintained that the clerk has been unable to fill that bill.

Since the scanners were installed six months ago the Press's composing-room force has been reduced from 125 to less than 55.

THE SHORT



OF IT

GUILD UNITS AT THREE Knight newspapers—the Detroit Free Press, Akron Beacon Journal and Philadelphia Inquirer and Daily News—will meet in Akron March 24 and 25 to discuss common bargaining and servicing programs. . . . The Lehigh Valley Guild has notified the North Jersey Guild that it isn't interested in an area servicing arrangement right now but would like to look at the idea again when its contract with the Allentown Call and Chronicle expires next year. . . . The second annual A. J. Liebling Counterconvention of media rank and file will be held May 3 through 6 in Washington, in conjunction with a meeting of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. Participation in editorial policy-making will be one of the focuses of discussion, and the ASNE reportedly has expressed a willingness to engage in dialogue with the Liebling delegates. . . . Media '73, this year's convocation of Canadian journalists, will be held in Winnipeg April 6 through 8, with press councils, shield laws and a code of ethics the leading agenda items.

A new freedom-of-information committee formed by the San Diego Guild is headed by Vi Murphy, who served a 30-day sentence in Colorado in 1961 for refusing to disclose a confidential source. . . . "Press Freedom—Dead or Just Dying" will be TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr.'s topic for a lecture sponsored by Michigan State University's journalism school April 19. . . . The Pacific Northwest Guild is petitioning with the American Civil Liberties Union to obtain access for reporters to federal prisoner Frank Sibley, who has been isolated by a court order pending his trial on a charge of airplane hijacking. . . . Washington Post Guildsman Nicholas von Hoffman and San Jose Mercury-News Guildsman Stanley Moreillon are among newsmen who have joined an ACLU suit seeking the right to interviews with Ruchell Magee, accused of murder in the Marin County Courthouse shootout.

THE JUSTICE DEPARTMENT has added the Boston Globe to the list of defendants in an antitrust suit charging the Hearst Corp., Field Enterprises and the Chicago Tribune-New York News Syndicate with entering into anticompetitive exclusivity arrangements. A federal judge had ruled that a newspaper benefiting from an exclusive-use agreement must be added to permit a fair judgment of the case. . . . Oil tycoon John M. Shaheen plans to publish a new four-color afternoon daily in New York starting next Labor Day, according to a report in [More], the New York journalism review. The editor, it says, will be Bruce Mair, president of the defunct Newark News. . . . The New York Guild and the Typographical Union have been meeting with police in an effort to improve protection for New York Times employees going to and from work late at night. . . . In a resolution commiserating with Harry Culver, former Wire Service Guild president and longtime Oklahoma statehouse correspondent, who fractured a vertebra in a fall on an icy street, the Oklahoma Senate voted to name "a vertical crack in the wall of the Oklahoma Historical Society" in his honor.

Former St. Louis Globe-Democrat Guildsman Patrick J. Buchanan, a top speechwriter for President Nixon and Vice President Agnew, has been promoted to special consultant to the President. Buchanan, who says the President "is more liberal than I am," remains in charge of preparing Nixon's news summaries. . . . The New York Financial Writers Association, which admitted women to membership only last year, this year elected two females, including New York Times Guildswoman Clare M. Reckert, to its board of governors. . . . The talents of St. Louis Guildsman Edward Finkelstein were behind the newsletters of two St. Louis unions that won the International Labor Press Association's only 1972 awards for local-union newspapers with under 5,000 circulation. Finkelstein's Union Communications Corp. produces both the Beer Bottlers' Local 187 Newsletter, which won the top award, and the Service Employees' Local 50 Comment, winner of an honorable mention. . . . The new Canadian national Guild office in Ottawa, set up only six months ago, is already moving—into the new Canadian Labour Congress building at 2841 Riverside Dr., where it will have access to the CLC's library and duplicating services. Moving day will be next month.

Irwin Bauer dies; ex-president of Cincinnati, district council

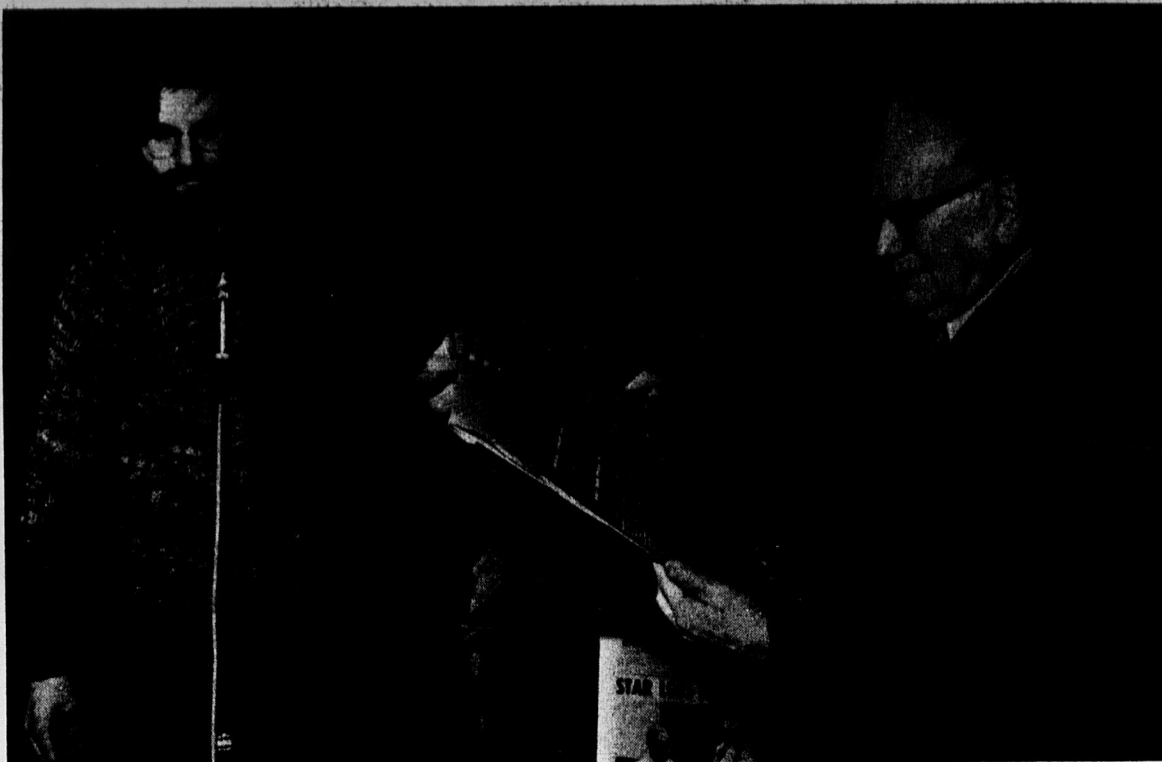
Pompano Beach, Fla.—Irwin Bauer, former president of the Cincinnati Guild, died here Jan. 19 at the age of 69.



Bauer was in charge of amusement advertising for the Cincinnati Post & Times-Star until his retirement in 1968, headed the

local in 1947 and 1953. He also served two terms as president of the Guild's Pennsylvania-Ohio-Indiana District Council, now the Great Lakes District Council.

Bauer was with the Post & Times-Star's advertising department for 45 years and served on the Guild's executive committee for 23. He was also on the executive board of the Northern Kentucky Council of the Boy Scouts.



A Guild memento

Retired International Vice President Glen Ogilvie, right, receives an engraved copy of the Toronto Guild's charter from Local President Jim Robinson at a party marking his retirement from the Toronto Star. Ogilvie was a charter member of the local. Affixed to the table is a dummy copy of the

Star's frontpage, headlining his retirement "Star Loss Mrs. Ogilvie's Gain." Ogilvie was also feted at a Canadian Wire Service Guild dinner Feb. 17, together with former Wire Service President Philip Calder, for "special dedication and outstanding service" to the Guild. Both received gifts and pins.

NLRB discards Adrian charge, holds strike paper fair weapon

Detroit, Mich.—The National Labor Relations Board has dismissed a charge that an interim newspaper published by striking Guild members and printers is intended to put Thomson's struck Adrian Telegram out of business.

NLRB Acting Regional Director Bernard Gottfried, in dismissing the unfair-practice charge, cited the long history of Guild strike papers, which have invariably ceased publication following settlement of the strike.

Thomson had contended that the Maple City Reporter, published by the two unions since shortly after the strike began in October, was designed to replace the Telegram permanently and that the strike was an instrument for accomplishing that purpose.

But Gottfried noted that the Reporter's masthead proclaims it an interim publication, that the paper operates with rented equipment and in the union's storefront strike headquarters, and that employees producing it do so as a strike assignment.

"The history of other similar 'strike newspapers' published by other locals of the same international during other strikes indicates that they usually ceased publication upon termination and settlement of the strike," Gottfried said.

The company, he added, had presented no evidence to show that the Reporter "is in fact intended to be published by the unions as a permanent competitor."

Thomson, in addition to filing the NLRB charge, initiated an antitrust suit accusing the Guild and the Typographical Union of attempting to obtain a local newspaper monopoly through publication of the Reporter. Last month the two unions, the Reporter and the weekly Tecumseh Herald, on whose presses the Reporter is printed, filed a counterclaim charging the Telegram with antitrust violations.

The countersuit accuses the Telegram of threatening advertisers, wire services, news syndicates, carriers and employees involved in the Reporter's operations.

It said the Telegram has

warned advertisers that they will not be sold space in the Telegram after the strike, wire services and syndicates that their material will not be purchased, carriers that they will not be employed and employees that they will be replaced.

Accusing the Telegram of illegal activities in restraint of

trade, the plaintiffs are seeking triple damages. They also asked for an injunction to restrain the Telegram from unfair competitive practices.

Two days of Guild bargaining March 6 and 7 failed to produce any progress, but the company rejected a proposal for federal mediation in the strike.

High court leaves ads segregated by sex

The U.S. Supreme Court has refused to disturb a lower-court decision denying an injunction against separate male and female help-wanted columns in the San Francisco Chronicle and Examiner.

With only Justice William O. Douglas demurring, the court declined an appeal by a woman who charged the separate listings violated the Civil Rights Act.

Federal Judge William T. Sweigert, in refusing to grant the injunction, held that the newspapers were not employment agencies and were thus outside the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission's jurisdiction.

Still awaiting Supreme Court

action is a Pennsylvania court's ruling that the Pittsburgh Press is violating a city ordinance by printing separate job listings.

In Jackson, Miss., meanwhile, a federal judge has denied a motion by the Jackson Clarion Ledger and News to dismiss a class-action suit aimed at sex-segregated want ads.

The court, while noting decisions holding that newspapers could not be considered employment agencies under the Civil Rights Act, pointed out that the Jackson papers publicly claim the right to "reject, edit and classify all copy" and thus may have an active role in segregating their job ads.

Passing the tax buck

This is the year U.S. taxpayers can proclaim the emancipation of Presidential candidates from big contributors with axes to grind and strings to pull.

Form 4875, which was mailed with this year's federal tax forms, permits taxpayers to earmark \$1 of the taxes they pay (\$2 on a joint return) for either of two types of funds for 1976 Presidential campaigns:

1. You can designate the \$1 or \$2 for use by a specific political party, although you can't direct it to a specific candidate.

2. You can direct your contribution to a nonpartisan fund to be divided up among all eligible candidates.

However, money earmarked for minor parties will not be turned over to them unless they win at least five percent of the vote—and then only after the election. The law also places a lower ceiling on the amounts such parties can spend. These provisions are being challenged in a suit by the Committee for Democratic Election Laws.

Minneapolis: a leaf from Nader's book

Twin Cities Guild

Minneapolis, Minn.—Nowadays, when the slogan "caveat emptor" applies more often than not, Minneapolis-St. Paul consumers can take heart. For they have a champion in a team of crack Minneapolis Star Guild members, which is proving that at least for Twin Cities residents, it's the seller, not the buyer, who should beware.

Called the best consumer-reporting effort in the country by the president of Consumers Union, the Star has gambled time, money and talent to prove that the consumer indeed has a right to information and comparisons on the goods and services he buys. The gamble has paid off, earning the team a reputation for tenacity, accuracy and innovativeness in its coverage of this much-neglected area of urban reporting.

Prior to the late '60s, the Star covered consumer affairs in much the same fashion as most newspapers. Coverage was infrequent and concerned primarily with the rising price of vegetables in local grocery stores, dealing with the "what" but rarely with the "why." It took a managing editor's curiosity about gasoline prices to prompt the first consumer investigation in 1969.

David Nimmer, an established investigative reporter, wrote the initial piece, telling the Minnesota consumer, that he could get gasoline of comparable quality at so-called "cut-rate" stations and at national distributors. There followed a string of similar efforts by Sue Hovik, then the Star women's editor. Hovik researched and investigated supermarket coding for perishable foods, automobile repairs and dangerous children's toys. Both reporters' efforts elicited an unusually high and favorable reader reaction.

Following the success of these efforts, the Star added another veteran reporter, Jim Shoop. Nimmer, Shoop and Hovik together have told Minneapolis consumers that the ground meat they were buying in local stores included ingredients they hadn't bargained for, such as insect parts and rat excrement, where they could get the biggest and best dry martini for their money and how much they could expect to pay for a funeral.

Nimmer is a former secretary and treasurer of the Twin Cities Guild; Shoop has served on the local executive board.

THE ARTICLES BEGAN in September 1971 under the head "Your Dollars Worth" and became a regular feature. Their acceptance was due in no small part to the extensive planning and high standards the team set for itself from the beginning.

"From the first, the emphasis, we felt, should be on unimpeachable credibility," Hovik said. It was decided that any correction or retraction we had



Photo by Judy Olausen, Twin Cities Guild

The Minneapolis Star's consumer ombudsmen (and woman)—from foreground, David Nimmer, Sue Hovik and Jim Shoop.

to print would diminish the impact of the research. We constantly checked and rechecked our information."

Perhaps the most innovative approach the team took toward its reporting was the identification of the products and services tested. With management sanction, it identified each product and company it investigated by name. Nimmer explained the rationale for this approach:

"We figure there are no sacred cows in this game. The consumer has the right to know that what he buys is quality merchandise. We set out to give the reader key information to help him make choices. Part of that key information is definitely the names of what and who we tested."

When researching business or manufacturers, they took a sampling of both large and small businesses to insure a fair comparison. In the case of food testing, they rely on expert opinion and independent laboratories, where the foods are tested for quality and ranked from best to worst.

When doubts creep in, the team has the results rechecked. Such a case occurred in the series the group did on the quality of ground meat.

The team collected samples of raw and cooked hamburger from grocery and fast-food outlets and had it tested for fat content, additives and bacteria count. According to Hovik, the team was a little more than surprised when the test results showed unusually high bacteria counts and the presence of paint chips, insect parts and other contaminants.

"We wondered if we had unintentionally done something to alter the lab results," Hovik said. "So we took it back and said 'This is what we found, did we do something to change the quality of the meat?' It turned out we hadn't, so we printed exactly what we found. That series was pretty damning."

AN IMPORTANT INGREDIENT in the success of the venture was a cooperative newspaper management. All three described the Star as "gutsy" in its approach to consumer reporting.

Occasionally, advertisers got upset. One grocery store pulled its advertising following the hamburger

series, but Editor Robert W. Smith came to the defense of the group in his weekly "Letter to Readers" column.

In another instance, following a series on drug pricing, a druggist called to tell the team that it had no business printing drug prices. The patient has enough to worry about just getting well, he said, without worrying about the cost.

But such angry reactions have been minimal. "The business community is aware we don't single someone out and 'go after him'," Nimmer said. "We look at everybody, and we don't sensationalize. Most of them are pretty grateful to us for exposing the bad apples in their industries."

Among lighter moments, Nimmer recalls his task of garnering samples for a series on the quality of dry martinis.

"I had to go visit bars around town with a briefcase containing urine-sample bottles and a funnel," he said. "I then ordered two dry martinis, straight up, got the martinis into the bottles and then back into the briefcase without getting anyone upset."

"I entered one bar that was well-lighted and immediately wondered how I would get two drinks off the bar, into the funnel and then back into the briefcase. The first time I succeeded in getting the drink into the funnel, but the combination of a small funnel and a shaking hand made me pour the entire contents into the crotch of my pants."

The team had planned to operate fulltime for a year; it actually did so for a year and a half. Now Nimmer and Shoop have gone on to cover additional assignments while Hovik continues the operation. Nimmer and Shoop will join her for four or five major investigatory projects a year.

"There's a companionship, a security in a team effort," Nimmer says. "You know you're going to be backed up, and you're encouraged together by it. There's a real high when the final results come in and you've done a damn good job."

The Star figures they've done a damn good job—good enough to rate a Pulitzer Prize nomination. Unfortunately that was the year the New York Times had the Pentagon Papers.

Florida daily punctures ad claims

Advertisers are getting used to finding their product claims ripped to shreds in the St. Petersburg Times.

The Times, in a feature believed unique in American newspapers, subjects advertising claims—to both scrutiny and actual testing. The claims fail to measure

up to performance about half the time.

The feature, entitled "Watch This Space," was launched nine months ago with the approval of owner Nelson Poynter. It appears every Tuesday.

While television commercials are the most frequently scrutinized, both national and local

newspaper advertisers also come under the microscope—including those advertising in the Times. Managing Editor Robert Haiman says there have been no cancellations as yet.

In a typical case, the Times subjected Pampers disposable diapers to a wetness test shown on television. It found that Pampers got just as wet as cloth diapers—and said so.

In another example, the Times checked out St. Petersburg food stores and found one third of them filthy. Most of them were advertisers, but the findings were nevertheless published in "Watch This Space."

"Some advertisers and merchants go up the wall," Haiman reported to Advertising Age. "but reader reaction has been excellent."

George Scriven dies; ex-Akron officer

Akron, Ohio—George Scriven, former secretary of the Akron Guild and public-relations director of the United Rubber Workers, died Feb. 17 of a heart attack. He was 48.

Scriven served as a Guild officer in 1952 while working as labor editor of the Akron Beacon Journal. He joined the Rubber Workers' staff in 1957. He was

editor of the United Rubber Worker and was a vice president of the International Labor Press Association at the time of his death.

Scriven held a B.A. degree from Kent State University and worked for the old Erie (Pa.) Dispatch and the Niles (Ohio) Daily Times before going to the Beacon Journal.

LOCAL ELECTIONS

Chicago President, Harlan Draeger; first vice president, Roger Flaherty; second vice president, Nick Farina; third vice president, Fred Taub; secretary, Jean Adelsman (Adelsman, 154; Larry Finley, 120); treasurer, Karen Hasman. Connecticut President, Arthur B. Bleau; vice president, Ruth M. Parsons; secretary, Robert L. Greene; treasurer, Robert H. Perry. Detroit President, Louis Cook; vice president, Karl Mantyla (Mantyla, 178; Donald Rudnicki, 63); secretary, Paula N. Averbach; treasurer, Bernice Haun (Haun, 199; Philip B. Kromer, 59). Madison President, Matthew Pommer; first vice president, Diane M. Woodstock; second vice president, Howard Cosgrove; secretary, Ronald McCrea; treasurer, Diane C. Sherman.	Memphis President, William Gibson, Jr. (Gibson, 185; Clifford L. Huffman, 79); first vice president, Orville Hancock (Hancock, 164; Eddie Richardson, 74; Robert Stewart, 11); second vice president, James M. Shearin, Jr. (Shearin, 179; Reed Stafford, 83); third vice president, Faye McCracken (McCracken, 179; William Leaptrott, 83); recording secretary, Barbara Booth; treasurer, Marlene Phifer. Ottawa President, Eleanor Dunn; vice president, Gary Coulombe (Coulombe, 136; Bert Hill, 85); secretary, Anne Carey; treasurer, Tom Johnson (Johnson, 127; Rick Mackie, 98). San Diego Secretary, Joleen Clark. (Interim election.) Washington-Baltimore President, Richard Basoco; vice president, Emanuel Thomas; secretary, Gregory Kenefick; treasurer, Patricia Wert.
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Riesel named TNG rights coordinator

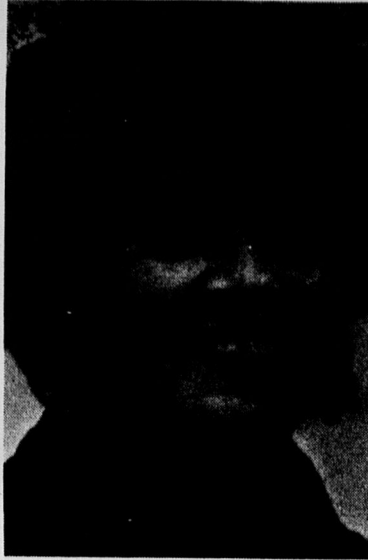
(Continued from Page 1)

recommend that the IEB ask the convention to detach Leuchter's name from the Fund, which he said could prove to be "a short-lived commitment," and memorialize Leuchter instead by giving his name to the Guild's trade-union scholarship program at Harvard, "whose permanence and relevance are beyond speculation."

At the same time he said he would recommend that TNG increase its commitment to the scholarship from \$500 to \$1,000. A campaign for local contributions to build the scholarship fund to the \$3,000 a year necessary will be launched shortly, he said.

Perlik said Riesel is "particularly well-suited" to the coordinator's appointment as a long-time Guild staffer who is "wholly committed to the conviction that short- and long-range solutions to establishing equal rights for all of humankind will be generated most swiftly and permanently out of the collective-bargaining process."

"Where the law can be brought to bear to hasten the process," he said, "it will be. But a lasting effort can best be preserved when the ultimate destiny and control are in the hands to which they belong, the hands of our members. This means through



YETTA RIESEL

their collective effort—at the bargaining table, through the contract machinery, by use of the grievance process."

Riesel, following her appointment, called on women and minority members in the Guild to involve themselves in Guild activity at all levels so that "a louder and more emphatic voice can be used to fight for the hiring of minority groups, equal pay for equal work, merit pay and promotion opportunities to the same extent as given to white males."

Riesel has been a member of



GERALD V. JACKSON

the TNG staff for more than 20 years. During the past year, as Research and Information associate, she has been active in preparing programs for monthly sessions of Washington women trade-union leaders, sponsored by the Labor Department's Women's Bureau. She is chairman of a committee that is seeking to organize similar groups in other cities.

She has also been active in the campaign to obtain ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment.

The sister of columnist Victor Riesel, she formerly worked as



BARBARA LUGOVICH

a fund-raiser for liberal groups, as a researcher and speech writer in the New York City Council president's office and with New York Group Health Insurance helping unions set up insurance programs.

Jackson was a reporter for the Boston Herald Traveler before it suspended publication last June, specializing in coverage of the black community. Before coming to the Herald Traveler in 1969 he worked for the Boston Record American and for black weeklies in Boston.

Jackson has a B.S. degree in journalism from Boston University's School of Public Relations and has served as a public-relations consultant for Boston community organizations. He was vice chairman of the South End Urban Renewal Committee in 1963 and 1964.

Lugovich was a TNG secretary before becoming collective-bargaining and research associate last April. She formerly worked for the World Bank and the United Telegraph Workers.

Pilch invited to discuss automation

(Continued from Page 1)

leaves us time to make sure our members' interests are fully taken care of as the tide sweeps along. . . .

"Whatever else changing processes mean, they most assuredly are going to have a bearing on the structure, scope, strength and significance of our respective unions, as well as on the welfare and well-being of the memberships which make these organizations possible, necessary and viable.

"As never before, 75,000 newspaper-employed members in the Guild and ITU want answers from their unions, not more invective. They want harmony and cooperation, not calumny and character assassination.

"I propose we meet to look for ways to give them what they want, need and deserve to better protect their security and livelihood. I hope you share my confidence that our unions can develop the answers to insure that these basic needs are fulfilled."

Perlik noted that a lengthy attack on the Guild in the official Typographical Journal, entitled "Activities of a Pillaging and Pirating Predator Continue," has been used by publishers in two Guild organizing drives, at the Fairfield (Calif.) Daily Republic and the Racing Form in Hightstown, N.J.

The article, appearing under the names and pictures of the ITU executive council, attacked the Guild for actions in Newark, Cleveland, Los Angeles, Toronto and Puerto Rico, concentrating particularly on the Puerto Rico Guild's acceptance of San Juan Star printers who switched from the ITU last fall.

Perlik, in his letter to Pilch, attached a reply by two printers' leaders at the Star, Sergio Kentish-Fernandez and Eugenio Garcia Rivera. They said the printers' actions in leaving the ITU and joining the Guild in order to improve their wages and conditions "were not activities of pillaging and pirating" but moves designed to unite Puerto Rico newspaper employees in a single union.

Perlik's letter cited the fact that the Guild had to pay benefits to printers in Erie, Rockford and Canton strikes because the ITU refused to do so, the dispatch of ITU staff members to "pressure, cajole and threaten" printers to cross Guild picket lines in Brockton, Fall River and Monessen, and the ITU's recent cutoff of lockout benefits to printers in the Guild's strike at the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner.

On the other hand, he noted the Typographical Union's acceptance of Guild members' support in its strike for an initial contract at the Ottawa Citizen "in the face of daily dismissal notices they got from the publisher."

Guild seeks unit of 16 at Seattle TV Guide

Seattle, Wash.—The Pacific Northwest Guild has filed a petition to represent 16 employees on the Seattle edition of Triangle Publications' TV Guide.

The petition was filed last week after the Guild signed up a substantial majority of the unit. It covers editorial and related jobs.

New York pay-rollback appeal rejected; court action studied

(Continued from Page 1)

not been demonstrated to be unreasonably inconsistent with wage guidelines.

The board, however, upheld an IRS decision pruning 10.4 percent increases at the St. Louis Globe-Democrat to seven percent for the year starting Jan. 1, 1972.

The St. Louis Guild is asking a review of the decision on the ground that it destroys an established relationship with pay at the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

In the New York case, the board ignored the specific grounds for appeal cited by the Guild: that the board's bar against diverting the lost three-percent in increases to qualified benefits conflicted with its own rules, that its challenge to the increases was too late under the rules, that Guild-covered employees should receive increases of eight percent of payroll rather than eight percent of "scale" even under the rollback, and that the Long Island Press action was discriminatory because it cut pay there for 12 months

instead of the four-month loss suffered by Times, News and Post employees.

The board limited itself to a statement that the request for review "does not make a prima-facie showing" that its ruling was "erroneous in fact or law or otherwise appears to be inequitable."

"Confusion, meanwhile, continued to shroud the future of the Pay Board's old 5.5-percent guideline under Phase Three, but, despite conflicting statements from Administration officials, it appears headed for the discard.

President Nixon himself said March 2 that the Administration will not enforce strict adherence to the 5.5-percent figure, noting that some increases were allowed to exceed that percentage even during Phase Two.

What is "most important," he said, is the goal of holding inflation to a rate of 2.5 percent a year.

Earlier, Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz and John T. Dunlop, director of the Cost of Living Council, had announced that, while the 5.5-percent standard will be retained under voluntary Phase Three restraints, "no single standard" can be applicable to all wage settlements.

John Ehrlichman, Nixon's top domestic-policy adviser, told Detroit businessmen that the 5.5-percent standard is being "gently but firmly removed" for major union negotiations. And a Cost of Living Council official informed newsmen at a background briefing that while the 5.5-percent standard was being officially retained for public appearances, it would not be firmly applied.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council, meeting in Bal Harbour, Fla., said it would fight extension of the economic-stabilization law past its April 30 termination as

"utterly unfair and inequitable" unless there are major changes.

The changes it is seeking include price controls on agricultural products and interest rates, exemption from controls for workers earning less than \$3.50 an hour, reimposition of rent controls and enactment of an excess-profits tax.

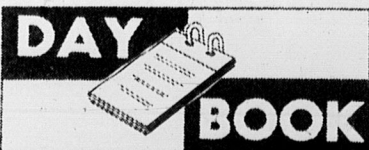
Leaders of a number of international unions heading into major bargaining this year have said they do not intend to be shackled by the 5.5-percent guideline. They said they were looking to settlements of 7.5 or eight percent, a figure described recently by AFL-CIO President George Meany as "realistic."

"We intend to ignore the wage guidelines," Paul Jennings, president of the International Union of Electrical Workers, said in a statement to the New York Times. "What has happened to the cost of living is incredible. It would be suicidal for us to stay with the 5.5-percent limit."

Machinists' President Floyd E. Smith told the Times that "when our business representatives call up and ask what they can negotiate for, I tell them to negotiate for every penny they are entitled to."

Meanwhile, Federal Judge William B. Jones upheld a Cost of Living Council ruling limiting the poverty exemption from wage controls to \$2.75 an hour, or \$110 for a 40-hour week. But he ordered it made retroactive to December 1971.

The IUE had sought to have the exemption raised to \$3.35 an hour, or \$134 a week, while the council had asked that effectiveness of the \$2.75 cutoff be limited to the period after last July 15. An earlier exemption cutoff of \$1.90 had been thrown out by the court as too low under provisions of the economic-stabilization law.



Conference of Knight Newspapers Guild units, March 24, 25, Akron.

Western District Council, TNG 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.

Empire State District Council, spring meeting, May 12 and 13, Holiday Inn, Jersey City.

Midwest and Great Lakes District Councils, joint meeting, May 19 and 20, Chicago.

40th Annual TNG Convention, July 30-Aug. 3, Hotel Vancouver, Vancouver.

Perlik presses Senate for unqualified shield law

(Continued from Page 1)

lation with Sen. Edward J. Gurney of Florida suggesting at one point that Congress should couple any privilege legislation with creation of a national "Truth in News Commission."

Perlik told the Senate committee that TNG supports the privilege bill introduced by Sen. Alan Cranston of California as "the most adequate of any presently before Congress."

"It comes closest," he said "to recognizing newsgatherers' privilege as absolute and unqualified," covers all proceedings, the "underground as well as the over-ground press" and free-lancers as well as employees.

However, he said, TNG is "somewhat dubious" about the bill's restriction of protected information to "unpublished information" unless it can be made clear that testimony could be compelled only to verify that information was in fact published or broadcast—"in effect, to produce and identify clippings or their broadcast equivalent."

Perlik also urged inclusion of a provision to "forbid anyone other than an originating newsgatherer from disclosing information, material or sources which the originator could not be required to disclose, unless this auxiliary party has the unrevoked consent of the originator to do so."

He cautioned against legislation that would restrict the privilege to sources and information "bearing the 'confidential' label."

"We see no practical way to sort confidential from nonconfidential," he said. "It rarely comes so neatly labelled; the boundaries are not often articulated. The trust between confidant and listener is usually unspoken, the relationship informal."

"Fears expressed about cutting off recourse by injured parties in cases of irresponsible and perhaps libelous reporting," Perlik said, "were best answered by Sen. Thomas Eagleton" when he told the subcommittee that "this is a price which simply must be paid

in order not to jeopardize the free flow of news."

Pointing to other proposed qualifications, Perlik said "the mind boggles" at the prospect of judges like those who have "rid-dled" privilege laws in California and New York interpreting them.

"What about the 'threat to life' in unsafe automobiles first exposed a few years ago by Ralph Nader?" he asked. "Open season on his sources? And their jobs?"

"What about charges of 'undermining the national interest' leveled a few years ago against the newsmen who went to North Vietnam and reported much that was contrary to official information from the U.S.

military? Open season on their notes?"

"What about Seymour Hersh's sources on the My Lai incident?"

Perlik cited a Justice Department spokesman's statement to a House subcommittee that "individual federal district judges are not in a good position to determine whether disclosure in a particular instance involves a 'compelling and overriding national interest'."

Columnist James J. Kilpatrick told the subcommittee he saw no need for privilege legislation, reasoning that, with the "fearful howl" raised since the Supreme Court's Branzburg-Caldwell-Pappas decisions last summer, "the situation will take care of itself"

because "judges are not deaf."

"To that," Perlik said, "we would only say that if 'judges are not deaf,' some other folks certainly are, since the 'fearful howl' has been emanating from at least some quarters since 1969 and before."

Among others who appeared before the Senate and House committees considering privilege legislation were:

● William Cahn and John J. O'Hara, past president and president-elect, respectively, of the National District Attorneys' Association, who said law enforcement would be hurt if newsmen were unable to guarantee anonymity to certain sources. The pair opposed legislation to grant

absolute immunity, however.

● New York Gov. Nelson Rockefeller, who said prosecutors in New York feel that the state's privilege law, one of the nation's strongest, helps rather than hinders law enforcement by providing "leads" into organized crime, official corruption, narcotics traffic and similar criminal action." He called for a federal law binding all states to a minimum standard.

● Anthony G. Amsterdam, Stanford law professor who defended New York Times reporter Earl Caldwell, who warned that a law specifying circumstances in which news workers could be forced to testify would turn out to be a law defining areas "the public won't know about." He supported a bill by Eagleton that would allow subpoenas only during trials and only about non-confidential information unavailable elsewhere.

● William F. Thomas, editor of the Los Angeles Times, who said the paper has been served with "more than 30" subpoenas in the past few years, has been "threatened with more than 50 others" and has spent more than \$200,000 fighting them. Advocating an absolute federal bill, Thomas said that "at these prices" many papers will "stop printing stories that could cause them legal problems."

● Brit Hume, an investigative reporter for columnist Jack Anderson, who warned that if reporters are left without protection for their sources in libel suits, "such suits could become a far more dangerous device for harassment and intimidation of the press and its sources than grand juries could ever be." He expressed a fear that persons investigated by the press might begin using libel suits to uncover and retaliate against sources.

● Stanford Smith, general manager of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, who expressed the fear that to "start down the road of itemizing exceptions will be worse than no bill at all."



Sounding the alarm

The Pottstown Mercury used this frontpage format Feb. 13 to alert readers to the threat posed to freedom of the press by subpoenas of reporters and other government restrictions. The special 10-page

section required two months of research and writing by Guild members Thomas Hylton, Joseph E. Dougherty and Dollie Smith under the direction of Mercury Editor Robert J. Boyle.

Nixon unit rains Watergate subpoenas on the press

A shower of subpoenas has descended on reporters responsible for stories on the bugging of Democratic national headquarters at the Watergate last June.

President Nixon's reelection committee generated the documentary downpour Feb. 26, serving 11 reporters and newspaper executives in connection with civil suits arising from the Watergate arrests.

Kenneth Wells Parkinson, attorney for the Committee for the Re-election of the President, said some of the material being sought could identify confidential sources.

Among those subpoenaed were

...Denver pact

(Continued from Page 1)

a third by \$58, to \$178.

The News will pay half the cost of family medical coverage initially and 75 percent starting Sept. 1, with a \$24.45 ceiling. The prescription-drug plan, available under one of two optional insurance plans open to employees, allows the purchase of a 60-day supply of drugs for \$1.

The contract's military-leave clause is extended to cover alternative service, and a requirement of three years' service for maternity leave is eliminated.

Washington Post Guildsmen Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward, whose series showing the wide scope of political espionage involved in the Watergate case won TNG's Heywood Broun Award in January.

Post Publisher Katharine Graham and Managing Editor Howard Simons were also subpoenaed, as was former Post reporter Jim Mann.

Additional subpoenas went to four Washington Star-News Guildsmen—Joseph Volz, Patrick Collins, Jeremiah O'Leary and James Polk—to John M. Crewdson, a New York Times reporter, to Dean E. Fisher of Time magazine and to Walter Sheridan, a former National Broadcasting Co. correspondent.

The subpoenas require the recipients to give statements and bring virtually all the notes and documents they have on their Watergate stories. Parkinson said information on private as well as public conversations is being sought.

The four publications are moving jointly to quash the subpoenas in Federal Court, Washington. Judge Charles R. Richey gave them until March 13 to file the motions after they said the subpoenas raised "the most profound First Amendment issues."

Sheridan said he was answering the subpoena because he was no longer a newsmen.

The subpoenas were issued in cross-suits filed by Republicans and Democrats as part of campaign cannonading on the Watergate case. The Democrats are seeking 14.2 million dollars in an action charging conspiracy, trespass and invasion of privacy; the Nixon committee is suing former Democratic National Chairman Lawrence F. O'Brien for 7.5 million for libel.

In New York, meanwhile, the Appellate Division of State Supreme Court ruled that the state's privilege law does not protect reporters from testifying on what they have observed.

The court upheld a ruling requiring Stewart Dan and Roland Barnes, cameramen for Station WGR-TV in Buffalo, to tell a grand jury about events leading to the slaying of two inmates during the 1971 Attica prison uprising. They had been interviewing the two prisoners when other inmates allegedly led them away and executed them for "treason."

The court's unanimous decision said neither the First Amendment nor the privilege statute protected the cameramen from testifying,

pointing out that they were not being asked to disclose confidential information or sources.

In another New York case, Supreme Court Justice Arnold G. Fraiman refused to quash a subpoena requiring New York magazine to turn over the original manuscript of an article on the Rap Brown case.

The subpoena was obtained by William M. Kunstler, Brown's attorney, who charged that the article, by former Deputy Police Commissioner Robert Daley, was "deliberately fabricated" to prejudice the jury in Brown's trial for armed robbery. He said he hoped to uncover evidence to prove this was the case.

New York magazine, after saying it would turn over the manuscript without a fight, changed its mind, arguing that the subpoena violated the state's reporter-privilege law.

But Justice Fraiman said the law was intended to protect confidential sources and that there was no secret about the source of Daley's article, a New York City policeman.

Kunstler, when asked by reporters how a civil libertarian could go so far as to demand a writer's notes, snapped: "I'm not a civil libertarian and never have been. These constitutional nice-

ties don't mean a damned thing to me when my client's life is at stake."

Subsequently, at Kunstler's request, Fraiman called on Connecticut authorities to compel the appearance of Daley himself as a witness, together with any notes on his interview with the policeman about which no promise of confidentiality had been made.

Sacramento files for circulators

Sacramento, Calif.—The Sacramento Guild has filed a petition to represent 97 circulation employees of McClatchy's Sacramento Bee. A consent election will be held March 24 through 26.

The expanded petition was filed after the National Labor Relations Board dismissed a petition seeking Guild representation for 27 inside circulation employees. The board said the smaller unit was inappropriate.

The new petition embraces district managers and other outside circulation employees, in addition to those inside.

The Guild currently represents advertising and editorial employees of the Bee.

'Stop, thief!'



DATELINE: WASHINGTON

Gray: a watchdog who knows his master's voice

By WILLIAM J. EATON, *Chicago Guild*

SENATE HEARINGS on the nomination of L. Patrick Gray, 3rd, to be FBI director are providing the public with a long-overdue look at the operations of a federal agency usually shrouded in secrecy.

The late J. Edgar Hoover so awed members of Congress that they rarely spoke except to praise him. The amount of legislative oversight on FBI performance in his 48-year reign was microscopic.

Even Hoover's greatest fans acknowledged his serious shortcomings in the final years of his life, especially the vindictive outburst against the Berrigan brothers and the cultivation of an FBI informer with near-zero credibility rating in that case.

Hoover's death last May gave President Nixon a rare opportunity to achieve necessary change by appointment of a nationally respected figure wholly divorced from partisanship.

Instead, the President chose Gray, a man without any professional law-enforcement experience who was prominent only as an appointee of the Administration's politicized Justice Department.

Almost from the day he was named acting director last spring, Gray showed a readiness to act boldly, discarding FBI traditions and nearly all of the men who had risen to power under Hoover.

Some changes were merely moving with the times—allowing women to become agents, dropping a white-shirts-only policy and permitting neat sideburns to

flourish on close-cropped FBI heads.

Other changes by Gray were more basic—intensified management training, greater emphasis on organized crime and more objective investigation of police-brutality complaints.

His efforts to recruit more black agents and increase minority employment were commendable but showed only small gains. Of the FBI's 8,600 agents, fewer than 200 are black, Spanish-American, American Indian or of Asian ancestry.

To his credit, Gray dropped busy-work procedures developed by Hoover to gather statistics of questionable value on FBI overtime and recovery of stolen cars, which were used in the past to bedazzle Congressional appropriations committees.

DESPITE SUCH WELCOME reforms, however, Gray's 10-month tenure raises questions on the degree of deference he has shown to his political benefactors.

The FBI investigation of the burglary-bugging of Democratic headquarters in the Watergate building was one test of his independence. His Senate testimony indicates that he turned over extensive FBI interview reports and teletype dispatches to the White House when the extent of White House involvement was still unresolved.

Gray's explanation is that he could not refuse the President's request for information that

might implicate his staff in campaign espionage. Surely, however, Gray could have provided reports or summaries of information without divulging the raw material to a highly interested party. Cynics may say that access to FBI files allowed Administration officials to discover what was or was not known and cover their tracks accordingly.

And even though she may have known nothing about the case, Gray's quick retreat from questioning Martha Mitchell because her husband disapproved is the sign of a watchdog with rubber teeth. Her husband, after all, was director of the Committee for Re-election of the President—deeply involved in financing the Watergate raid—before he quit in response to her complaint about dirty politics.

And when a White House aide sent Gray a request to speak in Cleveland because of Ohio's political importance last year, did Gray thunder that he would never drag the FBI into the political arena? He did not. He went to Cleveland, after receiving assurances that the forum was non-political and discussed the declining rate of inflation.

Perhaps it is his Annapolis training and a 20-year habit of saluting Navy brass that causes Gray to react this way when the President's men whistle.

It is a disquieting characteristic for the director of the FBI, and the Senate should examine this tendency carefully before voting on his confirmation.

AFL-CIO asks stay on postal hikes

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has urged Congress to suspend further increases in postal rates for labor and other nonprofit publications.

The council, at its quarterly meeting last month, asked the lawmakers "to restore a concept that the freest possible exchange of ideas and information is of paramount importance in a democratic society."

Postal increases "of the size now impending would seriously impede union communications at every level," the council said, noting that a number of publications have already gone under and others have curtailed their

size and frequency following the initial round of increases effective last year.

The council urged Congress, "as a basic minimum," to suspend further increases for nonprofit publications and to provide for "a new rate formula . . . that will preserve the traditional position of all second-class mail within the postal-rate structure."

The International Labor Press Association, in a March letter to affiliates, warned that "what happens in the first session of . . . the 93rd Congress may well determine the fate of the labor press as we know it."

"Unless halted by legislation,"

the ILPA said, "the continuing rate increases established by the Postal Service . . . will continue on their juggernaut course, crushing those already maimed and insuring the inexorable destruction of the rest."

The ILPA urged a concerted effort in support of bills introduced by Rep. Morris Udall of Arizona and Sen. Gaylord Nelson of Wisconsin to lessen the 815-percent increase faced by many labor publications over a 10-year period.

TNG has urged Guild locals to write their legislators in support of the Udall and Nelson bills.

Editorial

A sinister hybrid

Unconcerned about the Ellsberg trial? Apathetic about the success or failure of efforts to give news-media employees unalloyed protection against forced disclosure of their sources and information?

You shouldn't be. If both Ellsberg and the move for stronger federal privilege legislation lose, reporters could find themselves behind bars one day for refusing to disclose the source of *any* story about government operations.

For if the government succeeds in enshrining into case law a doctrine it is advancing in the Ellsberg case, the leaking of government information to the press would, in itself, be a crime. And a reporter's failure to testify about a crime, under the Supreme Court's Caldwell ruling, would subject him to a prison term.

The combination of the two would be lethal to a free and unregulated press.

The Justice Department, in the Ellsberg case, is advancing the concept that information—in this case, the Pentagon Papers—is property and that giving this information to the press without authorization constitutes theft of federal property.

The government has taken this tack because the Pentagon Papers themselves were not stolen; they were photocopied and the photocopies distributed to the press.

The concept of information as property has been advanced only once before—three years ago in a case involving the Los Angeles Free Press. That paper was convicted of receiving stolen property when it published a list of undercover state narcotics agents copied for it by a clerk in the California attorney general's office.

Most newspapers, having little sympathy for the Free Press and its "Know Your Local Narc" project, were apathetic about the conviction, which the Supreme Court refused to upset. One of the few to take alarm was the Los Angeles Times, which warned that "should this case stand up and become a precedent, the impact on the investigative efforts of the press to disclose wrongdoing in government could be devastating."

In the Ellsberg case, the concept that budded in Los Angeles has come to full flower. Crossbreeding it with the doctrine that reporters have no constitutional protection against forced disclosure of their sources would produce a sinister hybrid indeed.

For, as New York Times columnist Anthony Lewis has pointed out, it would mean that "any leak disliked by some future Administration could lead not only to investigations of the press but to forced testimony—or jail terms."

Of course, a person "stealing" the information would not be the only one subject to direct criminal prosecution under this doctrine. The reporter who prints it could be charged, like the Los Angeles Free Press, with receiving stolen property.

The government's first tentative step in this direction has already come, with the arrest of newsman Leslie H. Whitten on a charge of receiving documents taken from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, although a grand jury failed to see eye-to-eye with the Justice Department, and the charge was dropped.

A matter of concern only to Ellsberg? Better not believe it.

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