Court rebuffs Bridge plea; N.J. shield law vetoed

Reporters' protection against forced disclosure of information and sources suffered new blows March 19 as N.J. Gov. William T. Cahill vetoed the nation's strongest shield law and the Supreme Court refused to review the contempt conviction of former Newark News reporter Peter J. Bridge.

The New Jersey bill, adopted overwhelmingly by the Legislature after Bridge's conviction, would have granted absolute immunity against disclosure of information to grand juries or other investigative bodies. There was immediate talk of an effort to override the veto.

The Supreme Court, acting without dissent, let stand a conviction under which Bridge served three weeks in jail last fall. Bridge had asked the court to refine its privilege decisions of last June by deciding whether a prosecutor must show a compelling need for a reporter's testimony before it can be required.

The appeal questioned whether a prosecutor should be allowed "the unrestricted use of a reporter's testimony to criticize a public official by way of grand-jury report."

The grand jury before which Bridge was called did not indict anyone but issued a report condemning Mayor Kenneth Gibson and a housing commissioner involved in Bridge's story for making statements to the press about corruption in municipal affairs.

Cahill, in vetoing the bill inspired by Bridge's conviction, said he was doing so because "it is no more acceptable to have the press all-powerful than it is to have the government all-powerful."

The American Civil Liberties Union called the veto "a cruel blow to a free press," and Senate Democratic Leader J. Edward Crabiel said he would support an effort to override it. The bill passed the Assembly by 63 to 4 and the Senate by 32 to 0.

In Washington, a federal judge on March 21 quashed subpenas by President Nixon's reelection committee to force reporters for the Washington Post and Star-News, New York Times and Time magazine to testify and turn over background materials on their stories about the bugging of Democratic national headquarters at the Watergate.

(Continued on Page 6)



Photo by Tom Brennan, Toledo Guild

Double Duty

Steve Bleecker, editor of the interim Maple City Reporter and newly elected chairman of the Toledo Guild's striking Adrian Telegram Unit, does double duty—batting out a news story for the Reporter while picketing the Telegram. (Story on Page 3.)

N.Y. bargaining crisis near as papers eye automation

New York City—New York newspaper bargaining, keyed to the introduction of automation, is inching toward the crisis point on a delayed fuse.

The ITU Mailers reached a contract settlement with the city's three metropolitan dailies March 20, but both the New York Guild and the Typographical Union said it was inadequate as a pattern for other settlements.

The Typographical Union has called a halt to bargaining until two international representatives and an automation expert can appear on the scene March 28—two days before all contracts with the city's three metropolitan dailies expire.

The Mailers' pact provides for day-shift increases of $13.85—about 5.8 percent—plus compensation for cost-of-living increases over six percent in each year of a two-year agreement.

John E. Deegan, the New York Guild's executive vice president, said the increase was "far below what the Guild believes it is entitled to" and predicted that other unions with pay scales higher than the Mailers' would find it "completely unacceptable." And Typographical Union President Bertram A. Powers called it "totally inadequate."

The publishers, led by the Times, have served notice that they will insist on an agreement permitting the introduction of automated equipment — optical scanners, video display terminals and high-speed photocomposition equipment.

The Typographical Union, whose members would bear the brunt of the impact dealt by such equipment, has said it is

(Continued on Page 2)

THE GUILD REPORTER
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NEWSPAPER GUILD (AFL-CIO,CLC)
Vol. XL, No. 6 Washington, D.C. March 23, 1973

Pregnancy sick pay a first in Akron pact

Akron, Ohio—Sick pay for employes unable to work because of pregnancy, automation protection and retention of dismissed employes on the payroll pending grievance and arbitration procedures are among major gains in a new Guild contract at Knight's Akron Beacon Journal.

The two-year settlement provides for a $20.50 increase, to $265.50, in the reporter top minimum during the first year and a wage reopener at the start of the second next Nov. 1.

The settlement also includes new provisions on protection against forced disclosure of information and sources and for minority hiring and training, as well as a partial Guild shop requiring all new employes to join the union unless more than 80 percent of employes already belong.

The maternity-pay provision is believed to be the first in a Guild contract applying the principle that maternity is to be considered a disability for sick-pay purposes. The policy has been a goal of women's-rights groups and is in accordance with Equal Employment Opportunity Commission guidelines.

In addition to paid leave for the period before and after childbirth when an employe is unable to work, the contract provides for six months of unpaid leave after childbirth. It also spells out for the first time the Beacon Journal's past practice of paying unlimited sick leave.

In addition to the clause staying dismissals for cause while grievance machinery is running, the contract requires 90 days' notice to the Guild of economy dismissals. Employes who want to resign during that period can do so with severance pay.

Ninety days' notice of new equipment or processes that will create or alter jobs is also required. The company must negotiate with the Guild on conditions for introducing them, with arbitration the final resort.

Dismissals resulting from automation had already been barred under the contract, but the expanded clause requires retraining of displaced employes at company expense and relocation without loss of pay.

The contract commits the company and the Guild to "cooperate in programs designed to increase the hiring, training and promotion of employes without regard to age, sex, race, creed, color, national origin, marital or parental status."

The Guild and the Beacon Journal will also set up on-the-job training for all employes, supplemented by formal classes where indicated.

The protection-against-disclosure clause, citing "the growing

(Continued on Page 2)

Records tumble

Newspaper profits soar 22% in '72

The year 1972 was a profit leap year for the newspaper industry as net income, revenues and earnings for many companies hit all-time highs despite price controls, an analysis of 15 publicly held U.S. and Canadian companies' financial reports shows.

A Dirks Brothers investment-analysis newsletter reported that earnings of 13 publicly-owned U.S. newspaper companies climbed an average of 22 percent last year from 1971—in an industry it described as "somewhat recession-resistant and in which the majority of companies posted increases in 1970 and nearly all showed gains in 1971."

The newsletter projected an even brighter picture for 1973, predicting an average earnings gain of 19 percent for the 13 newspaper companies.

The Los Angeles Times-Mirror Co., a media conglomerate, led the list of money earners with a record 42 million dollars, up 21 percent from 1971.

The company showed an 11.9-percent return on its capital investment last year, according to Forbes magazine, and a 12.2-percent return over the past five years.

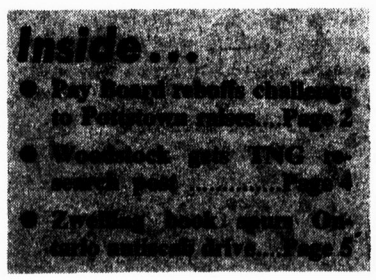
The Gannett Co., second on the profit ladder, reported profits of 23 million dollars, up more than 15.5 percent from the previous year. The company realized an 11.2-percent return on its capital investment and a 10.5-percent return over the past five years, Forbes said.

The Knight chain was a close third with profits of 20.8 million dollars, up more than 31 percent. The company earned 11.6 percent on its investment in 1971 and 11.7 percent over the four years it has been a public company.

Earnings for other major newspapers and chains were:

- **Southam Press Ltd.:** The Canadian chain's profits soared to 13.9 million dollars, up more than 29.3 percent. Net income, revenues and earnings per share established new records.
- **Harte-Hanks:** This chain, which went public in 1972, re-

(Continued on Page 7)



Denver Post pact provides protection in subpena cases

Denver, Colo.—Salary protection for employes in cases involving attempts to force disclosure of news sources is among gains in a new Denver Post contract that raises key top minimums $50, to $310, over 27 months.

The disclosure clause protects an employe against any loss of pay or other benefits in reporter-privilege cases and also insulates him against fines or damages.

The company must notify the affected employe of any demand for disclosure and pay legal expenses if it agrees the demand should be resisted.

Salary increases and other benefits parallel those won at the Rocky Mountain News (GR, March 9). In addition to raising the top for reporters and display ad sales $50, they increase the top for outside classified sales and circulation district advisers $50, to $281, that for phone-room classified solicitors $29.50,

(Continued on Page 6)

New York bargaining crisis looms on automation

(Continued from Page 1)

willing to negotiate such an agreement—but not at the cost of printers' livelihoods.

The Guild, less immediately affected by automation, is advancing, among other proposals, a demand for a prohibition of economic dismissals for all full-time employees who have completed probation. More than 80 employes in Guild jurisdiction at the Times have been lopped off the Times payroll during the past year.

The Guild, with an eye to automation, is seeking to strengthen its jurisdictional safeguards. One proposal would require the Guild's prior consent to the introduction of any new equipment or process that combines the work of Guild-covered employes with those of another union.

Other Guild demands include substantial pay increases plus monthly cost-of-living adjustments, a four-day week, a full Guild shop, improved pensions and severance pay and vacation and holiday improvements.

Despite the imminence of contract expiration, bargaining with most of the unions was still at an early stage. The Post and Daily News made noneconomic counterproposals to the Guild only last week and the Times this week.

The Guild termed the proposals of all three papers "totally retrogressive," and the Times withdrew its proposals.

Although bargaining over automation was expected to pose knotty problems, the publishers ignored Typographical Union overtures for early meetings. The union responded in February by filing refusal-to-bargain charges with the National Labor Relations Board, as did the Stereotypers.

Powers accused the publishers of seeking to reach "a pattern-settlement agreement" with some other union.

"Of greater concern," he said, "is the appearance of signs and signals indicating that the publishers are committed to a tough policy on automation that will bring about a confrontation."

The signs were plentiful. Advertising Age reported recently that the News is holding up promotional spending with an eye to the possibility of a strike. And Times executives told an invited group of investment analysts recently that they were prepared to take a strike to gain the right to automate the composing room.

The Times is in "super financial shape for a strike" because of its increased cash flow from subsidiary operations, Dirks Brothers investment analysts quoted the executives as saying.

"This is the year it's essential we get automation in the composing room," John Mortimer, the Times's vice president in charge of industrial relations, told the Wall Street Journal. "We're revved up to do what we have to do."

The Journal reported that Times officials are concerned about reports that financier John M. Shaheen is preparing to publish a fully automated afternoon daily using a third of the 1,250 printers working at the Post, currently the city's only afternon paper.

"If this is so," a Times official said, "there's no reason why it shouldn't be a big success. And if it is, then someone's going to come along and set up a morning newspaper that would compete with us. That's what we've got to head off."

The Times is already moving scanners into some Guild-covered departments. But their impact on jobs is expected to be far less than that in the composing room, where Mortimer conceded that automation could bring a "significant" decrease in the number of printers.

Powers has said the union is ready to agree to automation as long as there are job safeguards.

"The problem is a people problem," he said. "We haven't found the answer yet to what you do with the people who will lose their jobs in the process."

Part of the answer, at least, is contained in the printers' demands for an automation fund financed by a publisher contribution of five percent of gross payroll and for a guaranteed fulltime annual wage for both substitutes and situation-holders.

The omission of substitutes from job protection resulted in rank-and-file rejection of an automation agreement with the publishers several years ago.

Powers said the publishers, while demanding the elimination of automation arbitration, Teletypesetter training and an automation fund to cover the use of outside tape, have yet to submit any specific automation proposals.

"They simply say they expect the right to automate any way they see fit," he reported.

Both publishers and union representatives recently attended a session at which West Coast mediator Sam Kagel discussed the arbitration ruling he handed down recently to govern composing-room automation at the San Francisco Chronicle and Examiner.

But the San Francisco and New York situations are not quite analogous, it was noted. The problem of substitutes, for example, did not have to be dealt with in the decision handed down by Kagel's panel.

A computerized - typesetting agreement recently negotiated between the Typographical Union and New York commercial printers protects all journeymen from dismissals and sets up an automation fund of one percent of the payroll for printers engaged in the computer operation. The fund will be used for retraining and related purposes.

The Typographical Union has served notice on international headquarters that the bargaining situation could lead to a strike. But the union postponed a strike vote set for March 18 after the ITU agreed to send representatives in.

The ITU Mailers voted strike authorization before the start of negotiations. The News Deliverers took similar action this month.

Guild automation forum is attended by Powers

New York City—Seventy-five persons, including local Typographical Union leaders, attended "mini-seminars" on automation for New York Guild negotiating-committee and staff members March 14.

TNG Administrative Operations Director Ellis T. Baker showed films of video display terminals and optical character readers and discussed these and other new electronic processes at separate afternoon and evening meetings.

At the invitation of New York Guild Executive Vice President John E. Deegan, Typographical Union President Bertram A. Powers and a number of other printers' officers and scale-committee members attended the meetings.

Pay Board rejects challenge to Pottstown pay increases

The Pay Board has rejected a second challenge by the Pottstown Mercury to increases in the Philadelphia Guild's contract there.

This time the board turned down a challenge to increases exceeding 5.5 percent in the third year of the contract, effective last Sept. 15. It said the increases were not "unreasonably inconsistent" with the board's wage guidelines.

The board had previously rejected a Mercury challenge to increases in the second year of the contract, holding that no evidence of their inconsistency with the guidelines had been submitted.

In St. Louis, meanwhile, Guild units at the Post-Dispatch and Globe-Democrat adopted resolutions demanding that management implement full contractual increases effective with the advent of Phase Three wage regulations Jan. 11.

The units acted after TNG counsel advised the St. Louis Guild that the companies were free to pay the full increases under Phase Three regulations. Raises at both papers had been rolled back to seven percent by the Pay Board, from 8.1 percent at the Post-Dispatch and 10.9 percent at the Globe-Democrat.

Guild Executive Secretary Robert A. Steinke sent the two papers a letter March 1 insisting that Phase Three regulations do not prohibit the full increases. Managements of both papers had rejected a previous Guild demand for the full raises, maintaining that they are still not permissible.

The Pay Board, meanwhile, rejected a Guild request for review of an Internal Revenue Service action rolling back 9.8-percent increases at the St. Louis Review, a Catholic paper, to seven percent.

On the legislative front, the Senate has moved to exempt wages below $3.50 an hour ($140 for a 40-hour week) from all regulation under a one-year extension of the Economic Stabilization Act approved March 21.

The $3.50 figure was proposed by the AFL-CIO as a poverty-line cut off and introduced by Sen. William Proxmire, Wisconsin Democrat and a former Madison Guild member. The current cutoff, set by the Cost of Living Council, is $2.75 ($110 for a 40-hour week).

Elsewhere, the government cleared the way for Media General Inc. to raise its prices without violating federal guidelines by giving it permission to write off the defunct Newark News's contributions to its base-period profit picture.

By so doing, the company will be able to increase its base-period profit margin from 11.5 to 15.5 percent.



Garel in the Wall Street Journal

"Nixon may have lifted the wage freeze, but I haven't."

Ash Sunday

Hollywood, Calif.— A March 18 meeting of the Guild's Los Angeles Free Press Unit had to be canceled after the group's meeting place was burned to the ground in what appeared to be a case of arson.

The meeting place was the home of Susan Smolka, former Free Press city editor and a mainstay of the Guild's recent organizing drive there. Smolka was discharged before the organizing drive after a dispute with Arthur Kunkin, the Free Press's editor. She is presently publishing a feminist paper, Woman.

Pregnancy sick pay a first in Akron

(Continued from Page 1)

danger" of outside efforts to ascertain newspapers' information and sources, affirms that "attempts to obtain such material shall be resisted."

It allows employes to refuse demands for disclosure and requires the company to notify the affected employe of any demand for such material.

If the editor agrees that resistance is "in the best interests of the Beacon Journal . . . and the freedom of the press," the company is required to pay the legal expenses, fines, damages or loss of pay of any employe who is proceedd against under the law for refusing disclosure.

In addition to the increase in reporter minimums, the contract raises the top for secretaries $11, to $150.80, and that for copy runners $5.55, to $100.

The contract contains several provisions on safety, including the assertion of an employe's right to reject hazardous assignments and a requirement that management keep noise levels below the aural-injury level. Employes must be reimbursed for job-related damage to property.

Military-leave provisions are extended to employes called to alternative service. Leaves are also provided for Peace Corps and VISTA work, with the leave time to be credited to the employe's service record.

The contract prohibits the use of part-time or temporary employes and of correspondents if the effect of their use is to reduce the number of fulltime jobs or avert the creation of new ones.

The employe's birthday is added to paid holidays, and maximum life-insurance coverage is increased from $15,000 to $20,000 and minimum coverage from $8,000 to $15,000

A parallel contract covering Beacon Journal maintenance employes includes many of the new provisions negotiated for editorial employes and increases the top minimum for mechanics $16.65, to $184.55, and that for janitors $8.95, to $127.20, in the first year, with a wage reopener in the second.

Severance pay is increased from a week for each year's service to a week for each six months, with a maximum of 10 weeks' pay instead of seven.

Santa clause

Akron, Ohio—Guild-management differences over the ethics of accepting Christmas and other gifts from news sources will be resolved by a joint committee at the Akron Beacon Journal.

The Guild's new contract calls for a committee to draw up a code of ethics that must be adhered to after it is formulated. The effort is an outgrowth of a two-year dispute over the ethics of accepting Yule gifts.

The Guild adopted a resolution before Christmas 1971 urging staffers not to take gifts from news contacts. But management told reporters that, while they shouldn't accept "compromising" gifts, they should avoid any refusal that would create bad feeling.

Printed in U.S.A. Second-class postage paid in Washington, D.C. and at additional mailing offices. Issued twice monthly at 1125 15th Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005. Subscription, $6 a year.



Brown thumb for Farmer Jack

Strikers at Thomson's Adrian Telegram, appropriately garbed and equipped for the occasion, take their boycott campaign against Telegram advertisers to the Farmer Jack Supermarket. Delivering the message are Richard Potts, left, of the Typographical Union, and Armando Garcia of the sympathizing United Automobile Workers. The Telegram is publishing with strikebreakers.

Board examiner calls foul on Racing Form

An administrative-law judge has recommended that the National Labor Relations Board punish Triangle Publications for transferring a Guild organizer from its Racing Form in Hightstown, N.J., because of union activity.

The administrative-law judge (the NLRB's new designation for trial examiners) also found the company guilty of threatening reprisals for union activity and of transferring another employe from Hightstown to camouflage the antiunion purpose of the first transfer.

The case involved Jesse Friedlander, a makeup man who had been transferred from Triangle's Morning Telegraph in New York to the new Racing Form plant. He was transferred back, together with another employe, Len Valenti, after he was seen collecting the names of employes interested in organizing a Guild unit at Hightstown.

According to testimony by Saul Rosen, retired national editor of the Racing Form, Publisher Stewart Hooker moved to transfer Friedlander back to New York after learning of his Guild activity. Rosen, Hooker and other Racing Form executives were on a winter cruise when they were informed of Friedlander's activities by ship-to-shore telephone, Rosen told the NLRB judge.

Rosen, quoting Hooker as saying that "as long as I live, Friedlander would never get back to Hightstown," said Hooker directed him on shipboard to write a letter transferring Friedlander back to New York.

The company maintained that Friedlander was transferred because the Telegraph needed an experienced makeup man to cope with a printers' slowdown. But it had refused to give him a letter saying the transfer was temporary, claiming later that his conduct at a grievance session on the case was responsible for the decision not to return him to Hightstown.

The administrative-law judge, John F. Funke, found that interrogation of Friedlander by Rosen's assistant on his name-gathering activities and the assistant's threatening language were coercive. And he said the "true purpose of the transfer was discriminatory."

He found the refusal to transfer Friedlander back to Hightstown, even if the company's stated reason were true, was also discriminatory in light of the fact that the use of strong language by union members at meetings with management is a protected activity.

Funke recommended that Friedlander be restored to his Hightstown job and that, since Friedlander and Valenti were both left without jobs when Triangle closed the Telegraph during a printers' strike last April, that they both receive back pay and moving costs. Valenti had been offered reinstatement in Hightstown at the time of the NLRB hearing on the case.

The New York Guild won representation rights for Hightstown employes in an NLRB election Feb. 7. Prior to that Friedlander and other employes transferred from New York had been covered by a special clause in the Guild's Telegraph contract, providing continued protection for employes shifted to the Hightstown plant.

Mediation set in 5½-month Adrian strike

Adrian, Mich.—A federal mediator entered the 5½-month-old Adrian Telegram strike for the first time this week after bargaining reached a dead end.

Mediator Harry Weber summoned the two sides to a conciliation session March 22. The company had rejected a Guild proposal for mediation following the failure of bargaining sessions March 6 and 7.

There had been no mediation in the prolonged strike despite the absence of bargaining progress. The Typographical Union, which is also on strike, has not met with management for several months.

The Telegram has been publishing with the aid of strikebreakers from other Thomson papers, but its circulation is estimated at only 4,000, compared to a prestrike circulation of 20,000. Advertising has failed to increase since publication was resumed Jan. 8.

The strikers' interim daily, the Maple City Reporter, continues to enjoy a circulation exceeding 10,000.

Union solidarity

Madison Guild hits paper's editorial

Madison, Wis.—An editorial holding the Teamsters' union responsible for violence in a strike against the General Beverage Co. has embroiled the Capital Times in a public dispute with the Madison Guild.

The Guild's executive board, in a letter to Capital Times Editor Miles McMillin, termed the editorial "slanderous" and affirmed its "sympathy and solidarity with the Teamsters and all other unions."

The Capital Times printed a story on the letter on its front page, and McMillin replied to it a week later in his own front-page column. Before the cannonading died down, two more letters, one pro and one con from former local Guild presidents, were printed in the column.

The editorial, on Feb. 6, said the Teamsters' strike had been "highlighted by a disgraceful series of stink-bomb incidents and isolated window-smashings" and declared that Teamsters officials "ought to make certain that they are stopped."

The Guild's reply said the paper was accusing the Teamsters of "vandalism, violence and 'Mafia tactics' without presenting any evidence."

"The Guild executive board disapproves of violence," it said. "But it is one thing to disapprove of vandalism, quite another to suggest that the vandals are under a union's control.

"Firms have been known to arrange violence against themselves to discredit unions and cash in on insurance. . . .

"The tone of the editorial suggests that any strike-related violence originates with labor. Nowhere does it mention the more extensive, if more subtle, damage to the lives of workers initiated by management through its refusal to provide adequate wages and conditions."

McMillin's reply said the Guild was asserting its opposition to violence "in the abstract" but "conspicuously fails to condemn the violence in the current strike."

Subsequently McMillin printed a letter from Morris H. Rubin, editor of the Progressive, a former Madison Guild president and now a member of the Capital Times board of directors.

Rubin said the Guild should "go sled-length in its cooperation with and assistance for its brothers and sisters in organized labor when the latter are engaged in bona-fide labor-management disputes" but "fouls its own nest if it condones violence."

Another former Guild president, Irv Kreisman, fired back at Rubin in a third McMillin column, saying he opposed the Guild's blanket condemnation of violence.

"Management resorts to violence in a long strike by attempting literally to starve its striking employes into submission," he wrote.

"Having the advantage of supporting a status-quo situation, and with all the legal enforcement authorities on its side, including the cops and the prosecutors," he said, "management can afford to sit still, fold its hands and cluck its tongue in holy horror if some impatient picket who has been out of work for weeks throws a stink bomb, casts a stone through a window or kicks a Judas scab in the rear, who may have taken his job."

The Union Labor News, organ of three area labor federations, hailed the Guild's stand in an editorial and suggested that the Capital Times "start putting the spotlight on management actions and policies in such strike situations."

Editor's firing hit by Guild in Cleveland

Cleveland, Ohio—The executive board of the Cleveland Guild has protested the firing of Managing Editor William Marshall of the weekly Euclid News-Journal as a result of political pressure generated by an editorial.

A board resolution attacked the dismissal on the ground that no newspaper employe, Guild or non-Guild, should be fired for doing his job.

Marshall was fired after he and General Manager Fred T. Kearney, a former TNG international representative, had written an editorial criticizing the Euclid City Council's plans for replacement of a public housing development by luxury homes. It compared the city's treatment of low-income residents with the Nazis' treatment of the Jews.

Councilmen protested the editorial, and the News-Journal fired Marshall and replaced him by Kearney. But Kearney quit.

Perlik pledges Guild's aid to writers' strike

TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., has pledged The Newspaper Guild's assistance to the Writers Guild in its strike against major U.S. television and film producers.

The screenwriters struck March 6 after negotiations with the producers broke down. The union charged the producers' association with refusing to grant an increase in real wages although the writers have not had an increase in 14 years.

Perlik, in a wire to the Writers Guild, said "33,000 members of The Newspaper Guild across this continent pledge fullest possible support and assistance to their brothers and sisters in the Writers Guild of America, West and East, in their effort to win fair and honorable contracts."

Manya Starr, president of the Writers Guild East, replied that the expression of solidarity was "an indication of the parallel interests existing among American writers, regardless of their areas of employment."

Stereotypers vote merger with Printing Pressmen

Kansas City, Mo.—Delegates to a special convention of the Stereotypers' Union have approved a merger agreement with the Printing Pressmen by a vote of 101 to 12.

The action must now be ratified by the union's 8,000 members in a referendum to be held March 26 to April 13. A 60-percent majority is needed for final approval.

The 125,000 members of the Printing Pressmen also must approve the agreement, with a simple majority required for ratification.

In a preliminary agreement worked out by the executive boards of the two unions last fall, the Stereotypers would become a branch of the Pressmen.

The agreement provides for the incumbent president of the Stereotypers, James H. Sampson, to be added to the Pressmen's board of directors as a vice president.

Nixon and the press

Taps for the media?

THE WHITE HOUSE ORDERED the Federal Bureau of Investigation to tap the telephones of a half-dozen newsmen and several White House aides for more than two years to find the sources of official leaks, according to Time magazine.

Time said that FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover at first demurred but that he fell into line when John N. Mitchell, then Attorney General, ordered him to conduct the taps.

The White House flatly denied it had ever requested such eavesdropping and the FBI refused to comment, but Time said four different persons within the government were its source.

Following publication of the Pentagon Papers the White House assigned a group known as "the plumbers" to find and stop news leaks. Presidential Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said that quest has been abandoned.

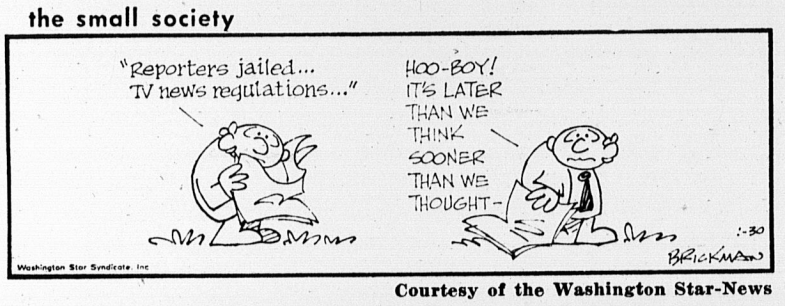
●

THE CARROT PORTION of the Administration's new policy toward the broadcast media has been unofficially unveiled; the stick is apparently waiting in the closet.

The Administration's proposed legislation extending license periods from three years to five and shielding licensees from challenges was sent to Congress last week. One provision bars the Federal Communications Commission from denying renewals based on the undesirability of joint newspaper-broadcasting ownership in the same community. The White House Office of Telecommunications Policy said it would "preclude the FCC from restructuring the broadcast industry through the renewal process;" it could ban joint ownership only through new rules.

The only traces of White House Telecommunications Policy Director Clay T. Whitehead's warning that broadcasters would be held responsible at renewal time for the content of network news-

the small society



Courtesy of the Washington Star-News

casts transmitted by their stations were a stipulation that stations must afford "reasonable opportunity for the discussion of conflicting views" and reiteration of the "fairness doctrine."

But Whitehead, while telling a Senate Commerce subcommittee that he might use more cautious language if he had to make his controversial speech of warning again, reaffirmed that broadcasters must take responsibility for the network programs they air.

The new White House policy was caustically attacked by former CBS News President Fred W. Friendly in an article in the Columbia Journalism Review. He called on the broadcast industry to make clear it will not "sell [its] soul for seven years of good crops," that it "will not barter its responsibilities in return for Administration support of renewal legislation."

●

THE WHITE HOUSE MESSAGE seems to be reaching its audience, observers concluded in assessing the reaction of local station managers that persuaded CBS to postpone the airing of "Sticks and Bones," a satirical drama about the homecoming of a blinded Vietnam veteran.

CBS said 70 of its 200 affiliates had refused to air the award-winning antiwar drama after seeing special previews. Producer Joseph Papp branded the postponement "cowardly" and an infringement on First Amendment rights.

Papp said that while no direct White House pressure may have been involved "the pressure is already there." He said he didn't think CBS "would have found it necessary to capitulate *before* the proposed legislation."

●

UNITED PRESS INTERNATIONAL has protested to the Pentagon over restrictions imposed on coverage of returning prisoners of war from North Vietnam.

The Pentagon had ruled that the press would not be allowed access to the POWs at Clark Field in the Philippines, their first stop after leaving Hanoi. UPI President Roderick W. Beaton, in a telegram to Defense Secretary Elliot L. Richardson, said the homecoming was "a matter of such overriding public interest" that a pool of reporters and photographers should be allowed to go to Hanoi to interview the prisoners.

Elizabeth daily claims pinch, fires 8 but won't show books

Elizabeth, N.J.—The Elizabeth Daily Journal dismissed six editorial employes and two circulation employes for economy reasons March 16 but refused a North Jersey Guild demand to open its books to prove finanical necessity.

Four reporters, a sports writer, a copy reader, a mailer and a circulation district manager were lopped from the payroll. Two of the editorial employes were former Newark News employes hired after that paper folded last summer.

The Guild, in addition to asking proof of economic necessity, asked the Ingersoll-chain paper to eliminate editorial stringers and franchise distributors in order to keep the dismissed employes at work. But the company rejected that proposal, too.



DIANE WOODSTOCK

Woodstock picked for TNG post

The appointment of Diane Woodstock, first vice president of the Madison Guild, to the position of TNG collective-bargaining and research assistant was announced this week by TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr.

Woodstock will fill the position formerly held by Barbara Lugovich, who was promoted earlier this month to Research and Information associate. Lugovich replaced Yetta Riesel, who was named TNG equal-rights coordinator.

The permanency of all the appointments depends on approval of a 10-cent per-capita increase by this year's convention to finance the equal-rights coordinator.

Woodstock will take a six-month leave of absence from her position as head librarian of the Madison Capital Times. She will assume her new role with TNG on a temporary basis April 2.

Woodstock joined the Capital Times in 1965 as an assistant librarian, moving up to head librarian in 1968. She was elected treasurer of the Guild in 1971 and first vice president in 1973. She is the Guild's delegate to the Madison Federation of Labor, and the local nominated her for TNG's 1972 Guild Service Award.

She is treasurer of the Capital Times Employes Credit Union.

AFTRA to appeal edict on Buckley

New York City—The American Federation of Television and Radio Artists is appealing a court ruling that commentators William F. Buckley, Jr., and M. Stanton Evans cannot be required to maintain their union membership despite a union-shop agreement in AFTRA's contract with the broadcasting companies that air their programs.

AFTRA's case will be presented by Alexander M. Bickel, a professor of law at Yale and a leading constitutional lawyer.

District Court Judge Charles L. Brieant, Jr., declared that application of the union shop to Evans and Buckley was unconstitutional in view of their role as independent commentators. But he stayed his ruling pending AFTRA's appeal.

Brieant said that compulsory AFTRA membership for Evans and Buckley would have "a chilling effect" on freedom of expression.

But he added that this consideration applied only to those "who serve as analysts, commentators and those whose speech on radio and television contains in substantial portion expressions of their own philosophy, conclusions, opinions, bias and evaluation, applied in accordance with their own personal opinions and tenets."

Brieant also made a distinction between the application of union-shop provisions to broadcasting and to the print media.

"Radio and television differ from the press in that the press is open, at least in theory, to all," he declared. "Any citizen (if he has five million dollars) is legally free to start a competing newspaper in any of our major cities to set forth his own opinion."

"The situation is different with respect to radio and television," he added, citing the limited number of frequencies that produces a requirement for federal licensing.

Although the judge addressed himself primarily to the comentators' objection that union membership would prevent them from airing their views should the union engage in job action against their employers, he also held that they could not be required to pay the equivalent of union dues.

Both Buckley and Evans are independent contractors who do not benefit from the union's contracts except for their membership in AFTRA's pension plan, he noted.

"If there were any substantial 'free-rider' benefits," Brieant said, "possibly a news commentator could be required to pay an amount not greater than union dues without seriously impinging his First Amendment rights or chilling his freedom of expression."

Elizabeth paper yields to premium-pay ruling

Elizabeth, N.J.—With Guild court action to enforce an arbitration award on the back burner, the Elizabeth Daily Journal has finally paid 18 mailers two years of time-and-a-half pay for handling advertising supplements.

But the company announced that it will refuse to handle further supplements printed elsewhere than on the Journal's presses as long as it has to meet the time-and-a-half requirement.

The Guild had obtained a show-cause order in Superior Court on a motion to force compliance with the award. The Journal had insisted that the ruling did not apply to supplements printed elsewhere.

The court action was shelved when the company agreed to a conference at which arbitrator Alfred Brent specifically stipulated that his decision applied to these supplements as well as others.

The company distributed the retroactive pay in its March 16 paychecks but said it would turn down all such supplements—for which its rate is $41 per thousand—until a "compromise" can be worked out on the premium pay.

Gannett onslaught costs Guild Westchester vote

White Plains, N.Y.—A heavy-artillery campaign by Gannett resulted in a 113-to-73 defeat for the New York Guild March 8 in a representation election among editorial employes of the chain's Westchester-Rockland Newspapers.

The voting followed a campaign in which management gave pay raises throughout the plant and promised more in April, promised to absorb the employes' one-third share of health-insurance payments, published an anti-Guild booklet and invited employes to dinners in which management appeals were served with dessert.

Gannett had fought to stave off the election in a single unit for all 10 of its suburban papers. It asked the board to order separate elections for each newspaper and the group's county and photo bureaus.

When the National Labor Relations Board's regional director, Sidney Danielson, rejected the company's position, it sought a review from the full NLRB. It was turned down just two days before the election.

Guild backing Shell boycott

Guild locals are being asked to spread the word about the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers' boycott of Shell Oil products.

TNG has sent locals boycott materials to be posted on Guild bulletin boards in support of the OCAW's strike against the big oil producer. Consumers are being asked to shun Shell products and mail their credit cards back.

The OCAW struck Shell Jan. 24. The major strike issue is Shell's refusal to implement health and safety provisions agreed to by other major oil companies.

LOCAL ELECTIONS

Bakersfield

President, **William L. Bladine** (Bladine, 38; J. R. Sanders, 25); business-office vice president, **Andrew Milinch**; circulation vice president, **Ronald Wood**; editorial vice president, **James H. Downs**; secretary, **Irene Prokuski**; treasurer, **Henry Altmeppen** (Altmeppen, 28; Patti Keller, 25; Betty Ramsey, 8); chaplain, **Altmeppen** (Altmeppen, 34; Robert L. Jones, 26).

Bridgeport

President, **Nancy H. Russo**; vice president, **Frank Birmingham**; secretary, **Kathryn MacVickars**; treasurer, **Richard Marschall.**

Buffalo

President, **Joseph P. Ritz**; vice president; **Richard L. Batzer**; secretary, **Patricia Swift**; treasurer, **Paul T. Covert.**

Indianapolis

President, **George Lindberg**; first vice president, **Dennis Hoffman**; second vice president, **Monte Tramer**; secretary, **Ellen McKinney**; treasurer, **Fred Engelking.**

Wire Service

President, **Lyle Price** (Price, 414; William P. Oppel, 250); AP vice president, **Adolphe Bernotas**; UPI vice president, **Philip Newman** (Newman, 155; Laura Foreman, 104); secretary-treasurer, **Bob Miller** (Miller, 327; G. David Wallace, 262).

Yakima

President, **Larry Burrough**; vice president, **Ronald A. Kaye**; secretary-treasurer, **Yvonne L. Conlber.**

Zwelling book paces antiscab-law push

Toronto, Ont.—Armed with a 160-page book on strikebreaking prepared by former Toronto Guild President Marc Zwelling, the Ontario Federation of Labour is conducting an intensive campaign for a provincial statute to outlaw professional strikebreakers.

The book, entitled "The Strikebreakers," was written by Zwelling for the strikebreaking committee of the Ontario federation and the Labour Council of Metropolitan Toronto. It traces the story of strikebreaking in Canada, including the use of newspaper scabs.

The federation has made a 10-minute film based on the report and is using the book and the film together to persuade municipal governing bodies to press the provincial legislature for an antistrikebreaking amendment to the labor code.

Thus far the governing bodies of Toronto, Kitchener, Waterloo and Metropolitan Toronto, which includes 11 suburbs, have adopted resolutions urging such an amendment, and action is pending elsewhere.

The film has been shown and the report distributed to governing body members at joint meetings arranged by local labor federations.

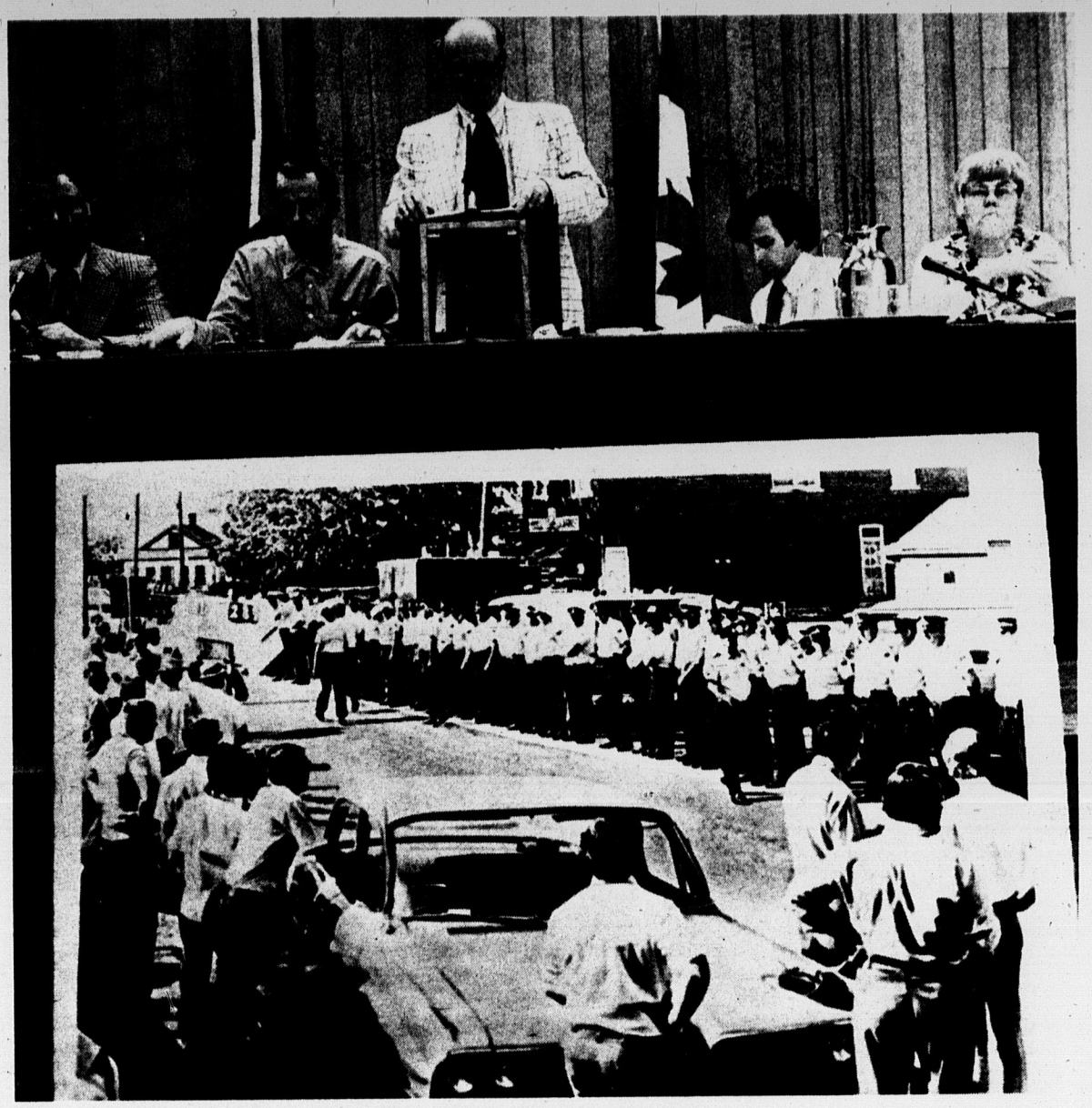
The demand for an antistrikebreaking law and the recommendation that municipal labor councils ask local governing bodies to press for it are among 15 recommendations made in the Zwelling report.

Another recommendation, the convocation of a provincial conference to stir interest in the report's findings, was the first to be adopted by the federation. The report was distributed to labor leaders from across the province who attended the session last fall.

Other recommendations include mass picketing to fight strikebreaking, efforts to improve relations between strikers and police by police labor-education programs and other measures, a demand that the provincial government close loopholes in the Public Commercial Vehicles Act that enable strikebreaking haulage firms to exist, and a campaign to make all forms of wiretapping and electronic eavesdropping illegal.

The Zwelling report said that strikebreakers have been used to smash 50 local unions in Ontario since 1965. It concentrated heavily on the Canadian Driver Pool, which has been used extensively to break drivers' strikes in Ontario.

Zwelling, a Toronto Telegram reporter until that paper folded in 1971, is currently a representative for the United Steelworkers. His report is available for $2.95 from the Ontario Federation of Labour at 15 Gervais Dr., Don Mills, Ont.



A case in point

A blown-up photo of police massed in front of the Dare Biscuits plant in Kitchener to protect strikebreakers stands as a forceful reminder to delegates at an Ontario Federation of Labour conference on strikebreaking. Among those on the platform as federation President David Archer addresses the gathering is Marc Zwelling, second from right, former Toronto Guild president and author of an OFL report on professional strikebreaking. The conference launched a drive for an antiscab law.

Buffalo Guild seeks gift, junket bar

Buffalo, N.Y.—The Buffalo Guild has adopted a policy statement discouraging the acceptance of gifts and junkets from news sources.

A local membership meeting adopted the statement on the recommendation of an ethics committee headed by Dale Anderson.

"Reporters and others in news-related jobs hold positions of public trust and therefore should avoid situations in which news sources might influence or appear to influence their news judgment," the statement said.

It stipulated that gifts of more than token significance (i.e., worth more than $2.50) should be "politely but firmly refused" and that both "junketing' ("traveling in which expenses are paid by news sources") and solicitation of gifts and favors (e.g., "fixing traffic tickets") should be discouraged.

The ethics committee had proposed a $10 limit on token gifts, but the ceiling was reduced by the membership. On the other hand, a flat prohibition against soliciting gifts was relaxed to discouragement.

Oops!

A gremlin intervening in the Guild Reporter's offset-printing process removed the byline of Steve Kopperud of the Twin Cities Guild from the GR's March 9 story on the Minneapolis Star's team of consumer ombudspeople, leaving only his local identification. The GR apologizes to Brother Kopperud.

Press council ducks brickbats, gets funds

With nine foundations committed to its financial support and the nation's press about evenly divided on its merits, the new National News Council is about ready to set up shop.

Two-thirds of the estimated two million dollars needed to see the council through its first five years has been pledged, according to M. J. Rossant, director of the Twentieth Century Fund, under whose auspices the council will be established.

Another Fund spokesman said that, despite a stinging rebuff from the New York Times and expressions of unhappiness from some other publishers, editorial responses to the council's establishment have been running more than 50 percent in favor. Of those opposed, he said, only the Times has announced an outright refusal to cooperate.

Announcement of the council's membership is expected by the end of March. Roger Traynor, former chief justice of the California Supreme Court, will be the council's chairman.

The council will concentrate its attention on "national news distributors"—the wire services, broadcasting networks, news services, news magazines and national newspapers. But it will also seek the cooperation of local newspapers.

In an effort to derail one objection to the council, Rossant has announced that it will not ask reporters to disclose the sources of confidential information.

The objection was one of those raised by Times Publisher Arthur Ochs Sulzberger in announcing that the Times would not furnish information or explanations to the council or participate in its work in any way.

"As we view it," Sulzberger said in a memorandum to the Times staff, "we are being asked to accept what we regard as a form of voluntary regulation in the name of enhancing press freedom."

He voiced concern that, while the council would have no enforcement power, "it would encourage an atmosphere of regulation in which government intervention might gain public acceptance."

A similar position was taken by John S. Knight, editorial chairman of the Knight Newspapers chain, who said that "any self-respecting editor who submits to . . . meddling by the national press council is simply eroding his own freedoms."

But there was no lack of support for the council idea elsewhere. Among major newspapers endorsing it were the Christian Science Monitor, Denver Post, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Milwaukee Journal, Des Moines Register, Louisville Courier-Journal, Portland (Ore.) Journal and St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Among media journals, Advertising Age supported the council, Broadcasting magazine opposed it and Editor & Publisher was noncommittal.

Expressions of support have come from Alfred Balk, editor of the Columbia Journalism Review and Ron Dorfman, editor of the Chicago Journalism Review, but Richard Pollak, editor of [More], the New York journalism review, called it "a silly pursuit."

Barry Bingham, Sr., chairman of the board of the Louisville Courier-Journal and Times and a member of the task force that recommended creation of the council, accused some media members of "instant defensiveness" in their reaction to the council. He noted that all the council's hearings will be public and that it would have no power to compel testimony.

At least minimal cooperation has been pledged by the Associated Press, United Press International, Columbia Broadcasting System, Washington Post, Christian Science Monitor, Wall Street Journal and Time magazine, although several of them opposed the council's establishment.

The 15-member council will have a director, two other full-time staff members and a number of investigators. A grievance committee will screen complaints, making sure that the complainant and the news source have attempted to resolve the problem before passing it on for possible council action.

The council will limit its action to a public announcement of its findings. The task force that recommended the council's establishment emphasized that these findings should not be used by the Federal Communications Commission or other government agencies, and Traynor has announced he would resist any government subpena that sought to make use of a council investigation.

Presses nothing to sneeze at

A sneeze stopped the Washington Star & Daily News's presses one day recently.

The presses were ready to roll on the first edition when a pressman let go with a sneeze that sent his false teeth flying into the machinery. The presses were shut down while pressmen probed for the missing dentures.

It was 20 minutes before they were fished out and the presses could be started up.

Minnesota Press Council upholds Union Advocate

St. Paul, Minn.—The Minnesota Press Council has upheld the right of the St. Paul Trades and Labor Assembly's Union Advocate to restrict political advertising to labor-endorsed candidates.

The policy was challenged by Jane Rachner, a St. Paul School Board candidate in last spring's municipal election, after her ad was turned down. She claimed a constitutional right to advertise in the newspaper.

But the press council, upholding editor Gordon Spielman, a Twin Cities Guildsman, recognized the fact that the Advocate is a "special-interest publication . . . not to be judged by the . . . standards" of the commercial press but by the same standards as religious or trade publications.

"The thrust of the evidence in this case compels the conclusion that the Union Advocate does not accept the obligation to function as a general newspaper or to be bound by the conventions usually associated with general publications," the council declared.

Court rebuffs Bridge plea; N.J. shield law vetoed

(Continued from Page 1)

Judge Charles R. Richey said the court could not "blind itself to the possible chilling effect the enforcement of these subpenas would have on the flow of information to the press and thus to the public."

But Richey left the door open to possible subpenas at a later date if the Committee for the Reelection of the President could demonstrate that it was unable to obtain the same information from other sources and could show "a compelling and overriding interest" in the information.

The reelection committee had obtained the subpenas in connection with countersuits filed by the Democrats charging conspiracy, trespass and invasion of privacy and by Nixon's committee charging libel.

Times Publisher Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, in moving to quash, had interposed himself between the committee and Times reporter John M. Crewdson, declaring that the Times owned his notes and that Sulzberger would have to be subpenaed to obtain them. In that case it would have been Sulzberger who would have been risking a jail term if he refused.

In California a Los Angeles Superior Court judge dismissed a taxpayers' suit to bar the expenditure of public funds to imprison Los Angeles Times reporter William T. Farr. Farr, who has already served 45 days in jail on a contempt citation, is currently free pending action on his case by the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.

Support for absolute privilege continued to pile up as both a House Judiciary Subcommittee and the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights wound up their hearings on the issue.

House Subcommittee Chairman Robert Kastenmeier, who had previously said the committee might not report out any bill because he didn't think there was sufficient House support for one embodying absolute privilege, predicted that legislation would indeed emerge.

"Proshield forces are definitely stronger than antishield forces at this time," he declared.

In the Senate, Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr., chairman of the Constitutional Rights Subcommittee, said his committee would move swiftly on the bills before it.

Testimony on behalf of absolute privilege included some from recent converts to that position—notably, the American Society of Newspaper Editors and the National Newspaper Association, which represents publishers of small dailies and weeklies.

Robert G. Fichenberg, chairman of the ASNE's freedom-of-information committee, told the House subcommittee that the recent rash of reporter jailings and subpenas had convinced the ASNE that qualified protection was not sufficient.

NNA President Walter E. Gleason said the jailings and further study had convinced the NNA, too, that absolute protection of confidential information and sources was essential. A qualified law, he said, would be worse than no law at all.

Others who said events had changed their minds in favor of absolute protection were Rep. Ogden Reid of New York, ABC News President Elmer Lower and A. M. Rosenthal, managing editor of the New York Times.

Reid termed qualified protection "illusory." Rosenthal said he had changed his mind about the validity of a provision that would allow subpenas requiring reporters to verify their stories because "nobody knows what a reporter may say before a grand jury"—the position taken by Times Guildsman Earl Caldwell when he was subpenaed by a federal grand jury.

Others in a long line of witnesses urging absolute immunity were Charles Harrison, president of the Radio Television News Directors Association; David Foster, president of the National Cable Television Association; James Aronson, former editor of the National Guardian and press-performance critic; Ronald H. Einstoss of Speidel Newspapers; Sen. Charles H. Percy of Illinois; Rep. Lloyd Meeds of Washington; Rep. Glenn M. Anderson of California; Rep. James V. Stanton of Ohio; Abe Mellinkoff, city editor of the San Francisco Chronicle; Prof. Hans J. Morgenthau of New York City College; Steven Fischer, chief staff consultant of the National Student Lobby; Melvin Block, president of the New York State Trial Lawyers Association; Paul M. Branzburg, former Louisville Courier-Journal reporter whose contempt conviction was upheld by the Supreme Court last June, and Farr.

Branzburg, now a Guildsman at the Detroit Free Press, said a major story he had written for the Free Press was withheld from publication because the paper was convinced he would be subpenaed to identify his sources.

Branzburg is currently facing an effort to extradite him to Kentucky to serve a six-month jail sentence imposed for his refusal to disclose the source of a story on the manufacture of hashish.

Einstoss, who is managing editor of the 15,000-circulation Visalia (Calif.) Times-Delta, said small papers were particularly vulnerable to subpenas because of the high cost of fighting them.

Morgenthau urged the inclusion of disclosure protection for scholars dealing with contemporary issues.

Not all testimony from industry sources favored even qualified protection. Clark R. Mollenhoff, chief of the Des Moines Register's Washington bureau and former special counsel to President Nixon, said he opposed "special privileges" for the press "beyond anything enjoyed today by anyone but absolute monarchs."

Mollenhoff said the press should rely instead on the First Amendment, fighting on a case-by-case basis. But he said he regarded the Supreme Court's refusal of First Amendment protection in the Caldwell case as "incredibly good."

Connecticut Gov. Thomas J. Meskill strongly opposed absolute privilege, urging a bill that would require news gatherers to testify if they have relevant information that cannot be obtained from other sources.

Privilege legislation is faring poorly, meanwhile, on the state level.

In Washington, despite a campaign spearheaded by the Pacific Northwest Guild, the principal Senate bill providing reporter immunity died in committee and a House bill was sapped by crippling amendments.

Seattle Post-Intelligencer Guildsman Richard W. Clever, who was instrumental in organizing a joint media effort on behalf of the bill, said the House measure was so weak it should be allowed to die. He urged the media to take the issue "directly to the people" via the initiative process.

In Connecticut, a bill described by shield proponents as "worse than no bill at all" has emerged from a legislative committee. Senate Minority Leader Charles T. Alfano said the legislation was an indication of "the arrogant contempt" for the news media held by Gov. Meskill, who is supporting it.

The bill would require news gatherers to testify if the courts deem it necessary to prevent injustice or if a defendant in a criminal case asks it. The Democratic-backed measure itself is far from absolute.

Mounting opposition on the floor of the Maryland House of Delegates moved sponsors to have a bill strengthening that state's shield law sent back to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill, extending protection to "any information which would lead to the identity of the source," was subjected to a barrage of crippling amendments. They were beaten back, but each time by a smaller margin.

In Michigan, Helen Fogel, executive secretary of the Detroit Guild, was among those who testified on behalf of a package of four shield bills introduced in the House by Rep. Jackie Vaughn, 3rd, of Detroit.

Fogel, while backing the measures, objected to their failure to provide protection in civil cases. She said the Guild also preferred a single, all-inclusive bill to the package of four.

In New York, Assemblyman Thomas R. Frey of Rochester has introduced a bill to "fill the gaps" punched in the state's existing privilege law by recent court decisions.

The amendments were prompted by cases involving subpenas on television cameramen who covered the Attica prison uprising and on Edwin A. Goodman, manager of Station WBAI in New York City, who was jailed for refusing to turn over tapes of an interview with leaders of a prisoners' revolt at the city's Tombs prison.

The Frey amendments would allow media employes to refuse to testify about events they have covered and would protect broadcast materials from subpena.

In Tennessee, a qualified-privilege bill sponsored by Sen. James H. White, a former TNG international vice president and currently attorney for the Memphis Guild, was passed by the Senate March 19.

The bill had the backing of the Tennessee Press Association, but the Memphis Guild is supporting an absolute bill introduced as the result of a campaign spearheaded by Knoxville Guildsman Dana Ford Thomas, chairman of the Greater Capital Press Association. The absolute bill was endorsed by the Tennessee State Labor Council.

In Maine, three representatives of the Portland Guild and a representative of the Maine Press Association testified before the Legislature's joint Judiciary Committee early this month for an absolute-privilege bill introduced by Sen. Elden Shute, Jr. But the committee is rewriting the bill into a qualified one.

The executive board of the Communications Workers of America has gone on record in favor of absolute protection. A resolution adopted by the board warned that the practical effect of forced disclosure of information or sources "would necessarily be to stifle free expression."

Acting FBI Director L. Patrick Gray, 3rd, confirmed to the Senate Judiciary Committee that the government had subpenaed both the home and office telephone records of Jack Anderson after the columnist's aide, Leslie H. Whitten, was arrested on a charge of receiving stolen documents.

But Gray denied that the records were used to ascertain Anderson's sources, stating that they were desired to help locate other documents taken from the Bureau of Indian Affairs. He said the check on Anderson's calls stopped after a federal grand jury refused to indict Whitten.

Anderson, however, filed a motion in Federal Court to get back the records and to prohibit the government from subpenaing them again. He charged that the records were used to trace and intimidate some of his news sources.

The Justice Department replied that newsmen have no constitutional protection against subpenas for their telephone records. But the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press said it was considering filing a suit to block such governmental subpenas in the future.

Privilege support crosses Pacific

Support for U.S. newsgatherers resisting forced disclosure of their sources has come from journalists in the British crown colony of Hong Kong.

The Hong Kong Journalists Association has notified TNG that its executive committee unanimously adopted a resolution of solidarity with U.S. reporters who have chosen to go to jail rather than disclose their sources or information.



Photo by Earl (Flash) Dumin, Pawtucket Guild

To work for Aunt Rhody

Thomas Roberts, left, treasurer of the Pawtucket Guild and former president of the Woonsocket Guild, is feted at a sendoff party following his appointment as assistant director of the Rhode Island Legislative Press and Public Information Bureau. Others, from left, are Acting Local President David M. Chmielewski, who presented him with a gift from fellow Guild members; former TNG International Vice President Thomas M. Buckley, Jr., director of the press bureau, and Zel Levin, assistant managing editor of the Pawtucket Times, where Roberts has been a reporter.

Denver Post pact provides protection in subpena cases

(Continued from Page 1)

to $188.50, that for telephone operators $27.25, to $169.25, and that for stenographers $28, to $178.

As part of the settlement, the company agreed to consider training "that will allow equal opportunity for transfer or promotion."

A new clause protects employes against being required to work under hazardous conditions. Those who do work under such conditions will be supplied protective devices when possible. Employes assigned to work under riot conditions will be covered by $50,000 of insurance and must be reimbursed for any loss or damage to property.

Pension benefits are improved by increasing them from one percent to 1.5 percent of salary for all service after last July 1.

The TNG Contracts Committee refused the Denver Guild permission to include a provision for a cash award of two days' pay to employes who do not use sick leave during the year after it learned that an increase from 30 to 35 days in maximum sick leave was not included.

The International Executive Board had granted permission to accept the Post proposal, after an appeal from the local, provided it included the sick-leave increase, which the local told the IEB had been negotiated.

Daily newspapers' advertising vat runneth over

Advertising-revenue figures for 1972 make it clear why newspapers have become one of the most attractive fields for investors.

The newspaper industry chalked up a record seven billion dollars in ad volume in 1972, up 13.2 percent from 1971. And industry sources predict that 1973 will see revenues roaring full speed ahead.

The ANPA Bureau of Advertising said newspapers will again be the premier advertising medium in 1973.

Close to 50 percent of the nation's retailers expect to expand their advertising budgets, it said, and more than half of that number will invest 80 percent or more of their advertising dollars in newspapers in 1973. Twenty-six percent will invest 90 percent or more of their ad budgets.

Classified ads were up 21.7 percent in 1972, while the dollar volume of general linage rose 13.3 percent.

The newspaper industry increased its take of the national-advertising pie to 1.3 billion dollars from 1.1 billion in 1971.

Network television reported national-ad revenues of 1.74 billion, up 9.4 percent; network radio reported revenues of 59 million, up 11 percent, and magazine revenues increased from 1.25 billion dollars to 1.3 billion.

Forbes magazine noted that with local advertising—newspapers' strong suit—growing significantly faster than national over the past nine years, the gain in newspapers' advertising revenues was the highest since 1955.

Newspapers, it said, have been "the most glamorous part of the publishing field" in recent years.

According to the ANPA Bureau of Advertising, there will be a 6½-percent average annual growth of total newspaper advertising between 1972 and 1980. Leo Bogart, the bureau's executive vice president, predicted that total annual newspaper ad revenues might well exceed 12 billion dollars by 1980.

And Wisconsin University business analyst John Udall, speaking before the Inland Daily Press Association in February, predicted that the "decade of the '70s promises the greatest absolute growth of newspapers in history."

Jack Kauffman, president of the ANPA Bureau of Advertising, told a convention of the International Newspaper Advertising Executives last month that investors are recognizing the strength of newspapers' performance and their bright prospects for the future in the prices they are paying for shares in newspaper companies.

He noted that over the past few years the price of a typical newspaper stock has gone up much faster than the average price of all stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Despite the closing of several daily newspapers in 1972, average total daily circulation in the United States reached a record 62,353,381, up 610,240 over 1971, the Audit Bureau of Circulations reported. Average Sunday circulation was 50,391,861, up 440,650 over 1971.

The combined increase of 1,128,506 copies for both daily and Sunday newspapers is the largest gain since 1960.

Daily newspaper circulation in Canada averaged 4,780,385, up 339,500 over 1971. Average weekend circulation declined to 784,899, down 261,884, due to a switch by two large newspapers from weekend to weekday publication.

Marketing magazine said total national-ad revenues for Canadian newspapers were up 7.9 percent, to 78.9 million dollars.

Newspaper profits up 22%, reach record heights in '72

(Continued from Page 1)

ported profits for the first time, earning 3.6 million dollars, up 28 percent from 1971. Newspapers are the chain's principal revenue source; since 1971 it has added seven newspapers to its holdings.

● **Media General Inc.:** Another media conglomerate, it reported earnings of 7.9 million, up 10.3 percent from the previous year, despite its scuttling of the Newark News.

● **Ridder Publications:** This newspaper chain reported profits of 21.1 million, up more than four percent. Net income, revenues and earnings per share all hit new records.

● **Lee Enterprises Inc.:** This Midwestern company earned 4.2 million dollars, a slight increase from the previous year. Newspapers and broadcasting stations accounted for over half of its total revenue.

● **The Washington Post:** The Post reported earnings of 10.2 million, up a whopping 48 percent from 1971. The company set records in both revenues and earnings per share. For the first time in the company's history revenues exceeded 200 million dollars and net income exceeded 10 million dollars.

The Post said that each of the company's three major business lines posted an appreciable increase over the previous year in operating income: newspaper publishing up 17 percent, magazine and book publishing up more than 100 percent and broadcasting up 55 percent.

● **Speidel Newspapers Inc:** This Nevada-based chain reported profits of 5.3 million dollars, up 17 percent from 1971. Speidel publishes 11 daily newspapers.

● **The Toronto Star:** The Star reported profits of 4.64 million, up 39 percent from 1971. The company said the increase in profits was due to the rapid growth of the newspaper and the company's other principal revenue sources.

● **Quebecor:** This Montreal-based conglomerate earned 1.4 million dollars, up 28 percent from 1971. The company publishes two French-language dailies and seven French-language weeklies.

● **The New York Times Co.:** The Times reported 12.3 million in profits, up 31 percent. It was a major comeback from 1971, when the Times Co. reported a decline in revenue and earnings. Revenues for 1972 soared to a record 330.5 million.

Despite the 31-percent profit increase, the Times reduced its 6,000-person work force by some 75 to 80 persons during the year. The company derived slightly more than 50 percent of its 1972 earnings from the Times itself.

● **The Post Corp.** This Wisconsin-based chain of dailies and weeklies earned $1,783,895, up 25 percent, with earnings from newspaper and broadcasting components up 28.1 percent.

● **ComCorp.:** A Cleveland group of community newspapers, its profits of $276,980 were up 35 percent.

● **The Wichita Eagle and Beacon:** While this company is not publicly held, its 1972 profits were disclosed as approximately 1.35 million dollars as a result of its recent purchase by Ridder. Dirks Brothers, reporting the profit figure, said the Wichita papers were valued at 40.5 million dollars in the transaction.

Forbes's annual report on American industry shows that newspapers tended to rank high among the nation's top corporate profit-makers over the past five years.

Forbes listed Knight 35th in sales growth and 170th in profits as a percentage of capital investment, the Times 81st in profitability and 298th in growth, the Times Mirror 152nd in profitability and 167th in growth and Gannett 240th in profitability and 64th in growth.

Local Copy

A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

Wrong numbers

Operators' pay lags

Hobbled by federal wage controls during the past year and a half, Guild minimums for telephone operators are far from striking distance of TNG's wage goal of at least $237.50 for top minimums in all adult classifications.

The highest, $201.23, is at the New York Times, and even that figure, for the moment, is only a paper one. The Pay Board has reduced it to $195.79.

No other contract minimum for operators exceeds $200. The only others above $190 are at the Boston Herald-American, where it is $199.50, and the New York Post, where a $191.35 top has been knocked back into the next bracket by a Pay Board order reducing it to $186.20.

The only others above $180 are at the New York Daily News ($189.38, reduced to $183.75 by the Pay Board), Washington Star & News ($184.84) and Stockton Record ($183.23).

Following are the telephone-operator minimums as of Feb. 1, with the effect of Pay Board reductions in parentheses:

	Minimum	After
N.Y. Times	$201.23	3 yrs. (195.79)
Boston Herald-American	*199.50	3 yrs.
N.Y. Post	191.35	3 yrs. (186.20)
Washington Post	191.00	3 yrs. (183.75)
N.Y. News	189.38	3 yrs. (186.15)
Washington Star & Daily News	184.84	4 yrs.
Stockton Record	*183.23	5 yrs.
Sacramento Bee	*172.16	4 yrs.
Philadelphia Inquirer & News	167.53	4 yrs.
Oakland Tribune	164.61	2 yrs.
San Francisco Chronicle & Examiner	164.61	2 yrs.
Buffalo News	160.00	5 yrs.
St. Louis Post-Dispatch	*159.70	3 yrs. (154.81)
San Mateo Times	159.33	3 yrs.
Honolulu Advertiser & Star-Bulletin	158.95	3 yrs.
Elizabeth Daily Journal	157.75	4 yrs.
Buffalo Courier-Express	155.14	4 yrs.
Long Beach Independent & Press-Telegram	154.31	3 yrs.
San Jose Mercury & News	153.68	2 yrs.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat	*152.70	3 yrs. (143.87)
Metro East Journal, East St. Louis	152.16	5 yrs.
Detroit Free Press	152.46	3 yrs.
San Diego Union & Tribune	151.69	15 mos.
Sacramento Union	*149.36	2 yrs.
Delaware County Times, Chester	148.75	3 yrs.
Baltimore Sunpapers	148.00	3 yrs.
Wilkes-Barre Record & Times-Leader, News	147.70	2 yrs.
Seattle Times	146.50	2 yrs.
Cleveland Press	145.00	2 yrs.
Toledo Blade & Times	144.75	3 yrs.
Cincinnati Post & Times-Star	*144.25	3 yrs.
Salem News	143.31	3 yrs.
Cleveland Plain Dealer	143.00	2 yrs.
Seattle Post-Intelligencer	$142.27	2 yrs.
Rocky Mountain News, Denver	142.00	3 yrs.
Denver Post	142.00	3½ yrs.
Rockford Morning Star & Register-Republic	141.30	2 yrs.
Toronto Star	140.00	3 yrs.
Pottstown Mercury	139.16	3 yrs.
Manchester Union Leader	*138.50	3 yrs.
Kingston Daily Freeman	135.95	1 yr.
Memphis Commercial Appeal & Press-Scimitar	135.55	4 yrs.
Erie Times & News	*134.55	3 yrs.
Ottawa Citizen	134.49	2 yrs.
St. Paul Dispatch & Pioneer Press	*134.35	4 yrs.
Royal Oak Tribune	130.00	1 yr.
Albany Times-Union, Knickerbocker News & Schenectady Union-Star	129.75	2 yrs.
Pawtucket Times	129.51	2 yrs.
Harrisburg Patriot & News	129.49	2 yrs.
Haverhill Gazette	128.10	4 yrs.
Eugene Register-Guard	127.50	4 yrs.
Vancouver Sun & Province	127.00	2 yrs.
Bay City Times	126.20	2 yrs.
Fall River Herald-News	*125.00	2 yrs.
San Juan Star	121.00	4 yrs.
Great Falls Tribune	120.00	4 yrs.
Duluth Herald & News-Tribune	119.27	1 yr.
Brockton Enterprise-Times	119.06	1 yr.
Seattle Times	118.50	2 yrs.
New Westminster Columbian	117.86	flat
Terre Haute Tribune & Star	117.50	2 yrs.
Victoria Colonist & Times	117.27	flat
Portland Press-Herald, Express & Telegram	116.00	2 yrs.
El Mundo, San Juan	116.00	4 yrs.
Sheboygan Press	115.00	3 yrs.
Yakima Herald & Republic	115.00	3 yrs.
Lowell Sun	*114.00	3 yrs.
San Antonio Light	111.59	2 yrs.
Pueblo Star Journal & Chieftain	111.40	5 yrs.

* Pending Pay Board approval

The fallible computer

To err isn't only human

The computer is only as good as its program. Stories of computer errors are legion.

The Yuma (Ariz.) Sentinel, which converted to a computerized classified-ad system as part of a total electronic system, is said to have entered an ad for the sale of an automobile—but, by error, with an unknown computer-command code.

For many editions the computer continued to direct the phototypesetter to include the ad while operators tried combinations of commands to try to kill it; the auto had long since been sold. Each day the make-up crew had to razor out the ad.

Eventually, the story goes, a magic combination of numbers was hit that eliminated the ad from the computer's output.

At another paper, the Saginaw (Mich.) News, a computerized classified-ad system had been running on an experimental basis through the latter part of May—and working fine. The paper chose June 1 to put it "on line," an enlightening choice of dates. The coding for the new ads on the first of the month was such that the computer—programmed to kill ads after a fixed length of time—embarked on a frantic search of "start" dates that led it to the conclusion that the new ads had actually been placed in 1929. It killed them all.

There is also the nagging worry that somehow the memory of an entire news-copy store or classified-ad bank could be lost through malfunction or error.

One story goes that a small publisher was sufficiently worried about that prospect that he would personally take the classified-ad magnetic memory disk to a computer center for duplication. One day, during the process of duplication, the entire disk was erased by error.



Drawing by Lorenz; ©1971 The New Yorker Magazine Inc.

"The computer is only a tool. There will always be a place for unbridled avarice."

'They went thataway!'



DATELINE: WASHINGTON

Tax loopholes? Administration sees only the widow's mite



By WILLIAM J. EATON, *Chicago Guild*

WHITE HOUSE DISDAIN for facts that do not support President Nixon's philosophy was illustrated again recently by John D. Ehrlichman, the super-special assistant for most matters within the three-mile limit.

Last June the President promised to send Congress his proposals on tax reform by the end of 1972, thus silencing himself on the subject during the election campaign. Nearly 90 days after his self-imposed deadline, however, Nixon's unexplained reticence is begining to draw attention.

The House Ways and Means Committee has been hearing witnesses discuss methods to alter or eliminate tax preferences for six weeks. Not a peep from the Nixon Administration on its views at this forum.

Enter John Ehrlichman on a nationally televised interview program, ABC's "Issues and Answers," to make a royal pronouncement. There is no way to raise a lot of money—such as nine billion dollars or so—without eliminating deductions for mortgage interest or charitable contributions to churches and the Boy Scouts, according to Ehrlichman.

Or perhaps you could raise this kind of revenue by ending the $750 exemption for children, he added.

If Ehrlichman had paid for the TV time, the Federal Trade Commission might have nailed him with a deceptive-advertising charge.

Even the White House's own would-be censor, Clay T. Whitehead, might have banned this kind of talk as "ideological plugola" without much basis in fact.

•

AS EHRLICHMAN and any other serious student of the tax laws should know, there are many other tax preferences that could be abolished or revised to generate many billions of dollars of revenue for Uncle Sam.

Two of them—the seven-percent investment credit and the faster tax write-off on equipment—were adopted in 1971 over protests that they unduly benefited business. The Treasury estimates they will lower business taxes by 75 billion dollars in this decade alone.

The Brookings Institution has issued a study that estimated that 13.7 billion dollars more would go into the federal vaults if capital gains were taxed at the same rate as the typical worker's paycheck. This preference for the well-to-do who receive substantial income from the sale of stock or other property is especially inequitable, and many conservatives in Congress believe it should be modified.

For Ehrlichman and his boss, however, that loophole is treated as an unmentionable when discussing tax reform, along with mineral-depletion allowances, foreign tax shelters, tax-exempt bonds and other havens for the Have-Gots.

Hobart Rowen in the Washington Post made an excellent point on the present deductions for home-mortgage payments, mentioned by Ehrlichman as a sacred cow. According to Rowen, about five percent of the taxpayers, all with incomes above $20,000 a year, get 5.3 billion dollars worth of tax benefits from deductions on mortgage interest and real-estate taxes.

But John Ehrlichman and the President may never get the word. There are none so blind as those who will not see the need for tax justice.

D.C. program aids minorities

A joint Guild-management program oriented principally toward women and minorities is currently training 29 Washington Post employes for advancement to advertising jobs.

The program was one of three "upward-mobility training programs" announced last fall. Although all Post employes are eligible, a majority taking the one-night-a-week course in "Fundamentals of Advertising Sales" are women and minority-group members.

One participant, a black woman, has already been promoted to an advertising-sales job.

Two other programs, "Copy Aide" and "Accounting Orientation," were offered at the same time, but there was insufficient interest. They had been given previously by the Post.

Pay up $9.61 at IUE

Increases of $500 a year ($9.61 a week) are provided for writers on the IUE News in a new Washington-Baltimore Guild contract with the International Union of Electrical Workers. The one-year contract will raise the writers' top minimum to $15,000 a year ($288.46 a week).

IT SEEMS TO US

Mail delivery: Hare catches the tortoise

NEW YORK CITY

Editor:

Further proof (if further proof is needed) of the incredible deterioration of postal service:

The Feb. 9th and Feb. 23rd issues of the Guild Reporter arrived in the mail together today—March 2.

It would seem that the second-class mail "privilege" has turned into a first-class punishment.

MICHAEL SCOTT
New York Guild

DAY BOOK

Northwest Regional Training 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.

Western District Council, spring meeting, May 12, 13, Stockton.

Eastern Canada Regional Training Institute, "Automation Revisited," May 12 and 13, Ottawa.

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

Middle Atlantic District Council, spring meeting, May 19 and 20, Sheraton Inn, Harrisburg.

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

Editorial

Confusion with a purpose

Two words seem to best characterize the Administration's new wage-regulations: "calculated confusion."

What it all seems to shake down to is that the President would like the impression to prevail that a limitation in the neighborhood of 5.5 percent continues on pay increases while avoiding a head-on clash with labor over a policy that is manifestly inequitable.

In essence, it constitutes a policy of internalized regulation. President Nixon hopes that labor will obediently accept a limitation that has now been exceeded by the moon-bound cost of living—rising, at the wholesale level, at an annual rate of 18.6 percent.

How else interpret the following pronouncements on wage regulations, issuing from various Administration spokesmen in blithe disregard of their manifest contradiction?

Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz and John T. Dunlop, director of the Cost of Living Council: The 5.5-percent standard remains during Phase Three but "no single standard" can be applied to all wage settlements.

John D. Ehrlichman, Nixon's top domestic-policy adviser: The 5.5-percent standard is being "gently but firmly removed" for major union negotiations. (White House Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said subsequently that Ehrlichman didn't know what he was talking about.)

An unnamed Cost of Living Council official at a press briefing: The 5.5-percent standard is being officially retained for public appearances but will not be firmly applied.

The President himself: The Administration will not enforce strict adherance to the 5.5-percent guideline; what is most important is holding the rate of inflation to 2.5 percent.

The latter, of course, is a stale joke, as any housewife emerging from the supermarket with handbag empty and shopping bag little fuller can attest.

Labor is being asked to exercise almost ascetic restraint while prices disappear over the horizon hand-in-hand with corporate profits, up a bloated 19.3 percent in the fourth quarter of 1972.

Equality of sacrifice? Some sacrifices are clearly more equal than others.

FBI agents' privilege

We haven't heard how L. Patrick Gray, the FBI's acting director, feels about a reporter's right not to spread out his information and sources before grand juries, legislative committees and other inquisitorial bodies, but there is reason for hope.

Gray told the Senate Judiciary Committee the other day that he was becoming concerned about the impact on "national security, constitutional process and the right to privacy" of his questioning by the committee.

"Up to now," he said, "people have felt free to talk to the FBI," citing the Watergate investigation as a case in point.

"But they will not continue to do so if we continue to spread this information on the public record," he declared.

You're getting the idea, Mr. Gray.

The Guild Reporter

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

Published by The Newspaper Guild (AFL-CIO, CLC) the second and fourth Fridays of each month. $6 per year. Single copies 30¢.
Guild Reporter deadline at 1125 15th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005: News, Monday before publication; features and letters, Friday before publication. Letters limited to 200 words by TNG convention action.

Vol. XL, No. 6 March 23, 1973

The Newspaper Guild
1125 Fifteenth St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005
Area Code 202—296-2990

INTERNATIONAL CHAIRMAN: JAMES B. WOODS
PRESIDENT: CHARLES A. PERLIK, JR.
SECRETARY-TREASURER: ROBERT M. CROCKER

REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENTS: Region 1—Edward J. Schrode, 3 Brown St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 18702; Region 2—Warren E. Howard, 622 C St., N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002; Region 3—George McCormick, 1991 N. Adolphus St., St. Paul, Minn. 55117; Region 4—Hugh H. Harrison, 1201 E. Lynn St., Seattle, Wash. 98102; Region 5—Philip J. Brennan, 1381 E. 15th St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11230; Canadian Region—Glen Ogilvie, 399 Spruce Ave., Oakville, Ont.

AT-LARGE VICE PRESIDENTS: Eleanor S. Dunn, 2458 Howland Ave., Ottawa 8, Ont.; Arthur L. Guerrero, 3441 Federal Blvd., Denver, Colo. 80211; James A. McGill, R.R. 7, Box 134, Valparaiso, Ind. 46383; Barney Peterson, 288 Grand View Ave., San Francisco, Calif. 94114; Harry E. Ryan, 330 First Ave., Apt. MD, New York, N.Y. 10009; Dorothy M. Sain, 24801 Lakeshore, 602B, Cleveland, Ohio 44123.

DIRECTOR OF FIELD OPERATIONS: J. William Blatz.

DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATIONS: Ellis T. Baker.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, CONTRACTS COMMITTEE: Robert W. Christofferson.

EQUAL-RIGHTS COORDINATOR: Yetta Riesel.

CANADIAN DIRECTOR: Robert J. Rupert.

INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES: Ed Allen, Edna Berger, Charles Dale, Leo J. Ducharme, Willard Hatch, Harry L. McCormick, Luis Montanez, Jr., Dick Pattison, Richard J. Ramsey.