Contract ends 2-day Guild strike at N.Y. News; Times also settles



New York Guild photo by Jules Geller

New York Guild members throng the picket line as strike starts at the Daily News.

Top up $36; gains won in job security

New York City—A two-day Guild strike at the New York Daily News ended Nov. 7 with a two-year contract embodying the Guild's major goal of increased job security and raising key top minimums $36.

A settlement at the Times, reached a few hours after the News was struck Nov. 5, contained the same job-security gains and wage increases based on a similar formula.

The Times and Post continued to print during the News shutdown, but ratification of the News contract averted a confrontation threatened by a Times announcement that it would let the News use its facilities to publish if the strike continued.

The News wage settlement will raise the top minimum for reporters and advertising salespersons from $330.71, as cut by the Pay Board, to $366.71. Exact terms of the Times settlement were not announced pending ratification meetings scheduled for Nov. 11.

Automation fuels 3-day D.C. printers' strike . . . Page 7

Both money settlements are based on the $13.85 a year negotiated earlier with the ITU Mailers, the News Deliverers and the Machinists, plus a one-time 1.5-percent-of-payroll increase in fringe benefits.

The $13.85 was scaled up and down to provide annual increases ranging from $6 to $18 at the News. It will be applied similarly at the Times, where key top minimums were $351.90 under a reduction of almost $10 by the Pay Board. Both contracts are retroactive to March 31.

At both papers the Guild won a job-security provision forbidding the dismissal for economic reasons of anyone with at least 20 years' service. There have been 300 job losses at the Times during the past year, and similar cuts were feared at the News.

Under the clause, a protected employe whose job is eliminated would get 15 weeks' notice and bump back into a previous job at no cut in pay. If he had held no other job, he would be given retraining and a transfer to other work, as under the contract's automation clause.

Protection similar to that under

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The TNG

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE NEWSPAPER GUILD (AFL-CIO, CLC)

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Sudbury Star strike wins back jobs; Guild walkout hits Pontiac paper

Sudbury, Ont.—With three fired Guild members reinstated, striking pressmen, Guild members and printers went back to work at Thomson's Sudbury Star Nov. 2 after a four-week shutdown.

The pressmen, whose walkout Oct. 4 was triggered by frustration over bargaining delays, won a package of fringe benefits, and printers won assurance of severance pay in automation dismissals. All three unions will continue bargaining for full contracts.

The Star, which did not attempt to publish during the strike, resumed publication Nov. 3.

Reinstatement of fired Guild members was a precondition for a return to work by all the unions. The pressmen had demanded a satisfactory health-and-welfare package, and the printers automation protection.

Among those reinstated was Robert Vaillancourt, secretary of the Northern Ontario Guild. He

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Pontiac, Mich.—The Detroit Guild's 45-member Pontiac Unit struck the Oakland Press at 2:30 a.m. Nov. 8 following 27 meetings with management in quest of a contract to replace one that had expired 4½ months earlier.

Upwards of 100 members of other area unions joined the editorial workers' picket line during the first hours of the strike. Among them were Teamsters, Automobile Workers, Utility Workers and Communication Workers.

A Guild contingent from Detroit was scheduled to join the picket line Nov. 9.

Printing-craft union members were solid in honoring the lines, Guild leaders reported.

Pontiac police, however, escorted nonunion advertising, circulation, business-office and mailroom employes through the lines.

The Press was able to distribute part of a Nov. 8 issue that had

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McLeman appointed Canadian director

William H. McLeman, executive secretary of the Vancouver-New Westminster Guild, is the Guild's new Canadian director.

McLeman's appointment to succeed Robert J. Rupert was made by the Guild's Canadian vice presidents, Roger L. Stonebanks of Victoria and Jerry E. MacDonald of Canadian Wire Service, in consultation with Canadian locals. TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., concurred.

Rupert resigned the position last month to become chief of technological change for the Canada Labour Relations Board. McLeman took over the post Nov. 5.

He will move to Ottawa, where the Guild's Canadian national office is located.

While joining in the endorsement of McLeman, the Toronto Guild executive committee named

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Guild sweeps organizing elections at Monterey paper, Chicago chain

Wilmette, Ill.—Editorial employes of the Pioneer Press chain of 18 Chicago-area weeklies voted 49 to 8 for the Chicago Guild Nov. 7 in a representation election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

Leaders of the organizing effort said part of the credit for the size of the margin must go to Raymond J. Mitchell, president of the Time Inc.-owned chain, whose performance at a captive-audience meeting a week before the election resulted in a half-dozen persons who had been undecided signing Guild membership cards.

Mitchell, organizing leaders said, ordered all in the bargaining unit to meet with him on company time at an area motor hotel. The meeting room, they said, was hot and stuffy,

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Monterey, Calif.—An overwhelming 74-to-17 victory was registered by the San Jose Guild Oct. 31 in a representation election at Block's Monterey Peninsula-Herald.

An 11th-hour anti-Guild campaign by management failed to dent the Guild's majority appreciably; it went into the election with cards signed by 82 of the 95 eligible members. Organization of the paper, 75 miles from San Jose, represents the San Jose Local's first venture afield.

The election covered all nonmechanical-department employes of the Peninsula-Herald.

The company's campaign included circulation of an old three-page anti-Guild article by International Typographical Union President John J. Pilch.

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Magruder's media 'rifle'
Story on Page 5

Newswoman mute, faces jail
Story on Page 2

Pittsburgh wins $320 top
Story on Page 3

Harrisburg parity nets $99
Story on Page 3



Photo by Neil Stevens, Northern Ontario Guild

Putting steel in the picket line

William Mahoney, left, Canadian director of the United Steelworkers, joins strikers in a coffee break on the Sudbury Star picket line prior to settlement of the shutdown. Next to him is Mark Cornish, one of the Guild's "Fired Five," later reinstated. At right, pressmen's president Brian Fletcher.

Sudbury Star strike wins back jobs; Guild, two crafts return

(Continued from Page 1)

and another reporter were restored to their original jobs. A third reporter, who management claimed was fired for incompetency, was given another job.

The Guild had charged that they and two others were fired for Guild activity. The other two of what Guild picket signs described as "The Fired Five" did not want their jobs back.

Management agreed to reinstatement at an Oct. 27 bargaining session aided by a provincial mediator. A membership meeting next day ratified the agreement by two to one.

As part of the return-to-work settlement, the company agreed to sustained bargaining for an initial Guild contract.

Negotiations were resumed Nov. 6 and produced some progress. Agreement was reached on grievance procedures, information to the Guild, promotions, transfers and bulletin boards.

A joint membership meeting of all three unions Oct. 27 agreed that none would return to work until all three were satisfied. The pressmen then met and rejected a company proposal, which offered only to negotiate on sick leave.

Two new offers were rejected by membership votes Nov. 1 before the company advanced an acceptable offer at an all-night bargaining session. It calls for jury-duty pay, double time on Sundays, $3,000 severance pay in automation dismissals, five cents an hour per employe to buy a dental-insurance or prescription-drug plan and two weeks' sick leave a year.

Wages and other fringe items remain to be settled.

The Typographical Union had insisted that the company agree to apply the terms of job-security negotiations conducted between the International Typographical Union and Thomson papers in Eastern Canada. The negotiations are expected to produce severance pay in automation dismissals.

During the final week of the strike the unions published a four-page flyer listing television schedules for the newspaper-less town.

The flyer, published in conjunction with the Sudbury and District Labour Council, also contained an appeal for contributions to a joint strike-benefit fund set up by the unions. More than $1,500 was contributed.

Florida reporter mute, faces jail

A Florida newswoman was sentenced to five months in jail Nov. 1 for refusing to disclose the source of a story on a secret grand-jury report.

Lucy Ware Morgan, a reporter for the St. Petersburg Times, was sentenced after she declined to answer a series of questions put to her by State Attorney James T. Russell. She is free on $1,000 bail while the Times appeals in state appellate court.

Circuit Court Judge Robert L. Williams sentenced her to five months or until she agrees to answer the questions. Morgan said she would go to jail rather than answer.

She was sentenced only a day after her story was printed in the Pasco Times, a regional supplement of the St. Petersburg paper. It detailed the contents of a grand-jury report critical of Dade City officials.

Russell said the article presented an almost word-for-word version of the sealed presentment.

Morgan announced she was refusing to answer the questions on instructions from Times President Eugene C. Patterson.

Patterson, in announcing the appeal, said the "state places the press in a terribly untenable dilemna when it chooses to invoke law which drives a reporter to the wall between dishonoring the trust that enabled her to inform the public and meeting a narrowly legal demand that she be an agent for the prosecutor."

In Ohio, meanwhile, the first test of a state privilege law appears to be developing in a case involving Mary Hargrove, a reporter for the Newark Advocate.

Hargrove has been subpoenaed to testify in Licking County Court on information she gathered in writing a series of stories on the problems of a housing subdivision. One of the litigants in a lawsuit on ownership of the subdivision's water and sewer systems is seeking her notes for the stories.

Hargrove, in giving a deposition, answered some questions but invoked the privilege law on others. She has turned over her notes to the Advocate.

The state's shield law says a reporter cannot be required to divulge sources but is silent on notes.

A potential privilege clash involving the Senate Watergate committee failed to materialize Oct. 26 when the committee postponed scheduled private testimony by Manchester Union Leader Guildsman Arthur Egan.

The committee had subpoenaed Egan and Guildsman R. Warren Pease to testify on "dirty tricks" in the 1972 New Hampshire Democratic Presidential primary and to bring their records and other materials. The committee subsequently withdrew the summons for Pease and said Egan would be called later.

Although the committee had said it would not seek the reporters' sources, the materials it subpoenaed included Egan's credit-card slips and all Pease's typewriters. Egan reported he had long ago shredded his notes and said he would not bring any personal records.

In a turnabout case, a former Chicago police sergeant filed a $250,000 damage suit against David Young of the Chicago Tribune, charging that Young's testimony during the sergeant's trial in the slaying of a drug pusher was based on confidential information.

The attorney for ex-policeman Stanley Robinson said Young's testimony was "pretty odd behavior at a time when reporters for the past two years have been fighting so hard to preserve the confidentiality of their sources."

8 Guild jobs disappear as Atlantis finally sinks

New York City—Hopes of reviving the Greek-language daily Atlantis and the jobs of its eight Guild-covered employes went down with the auctioneer's hammer Oct. 26.

The paper's presses and other property were sold by the Internal Revenue Service for delinquent taxes after the building's landlord moved to evict the company for nonpayment of rent.

The Guild is pursuing a claim for $4,635 owed its members in vacation, severance and sick pay.

The Atlantis Guild unit had declared a lockout last November when the company fired three of its members, including Unit Chairman John Petrou. Publication was halted, and except for a brief effort to print in New Jersey last spring, the paper had not appeared since.

The Guild terminated picketing in September and, together with craft unions, had been meeting with the son of Publisher Solon G. Vlasto to explore the possibility of resuming publication.

Vlasto sought to blame the paper's demise on the pressmen's union, which had rejected a demand that the number of pressmen be reduced from three to one.

Atlantis, founded in 1894, had seen its circulation decline to 14,000 from a post-World War II peak of 25,000. Traditionally Royalist, it lost advertisers when it criticized King Constantine for opposing the Greek military junta.

Union maid (and man)

San Jose, Calif.—With joint Guild-craft bargaining now under way with San Francisco Bay area publishers, San Jose Guild President Robert Dudnick is doing his utmost to ensure inter-union harmony.

Typographical Union bulletin boards continually urge all union members to specify the Allied Printing Trades Council "bug" when ordering their printing needs. It came as no surprise to friends of Dudnick and Sally M. Fisher, then, that invitations to the couple's Oct. 27 wedding carried the label.

Fisher, a local executive-board member, is a staff writer for the San Jose Mercury-News's "California Today" magazine, while Dudnick describes himself as a Mercury copy-desk rimperson.

San Antonio pact nets $8.50 hikes

San Antonio, Tex.—The top minimum for district managers at Hearst's San Antonio Light is increased $8.50, to $171, in the first year of a three-year contract. Wage reopeners are provided in the second and third years.

The contract, covering circulation employes only, increases the company's pension-fund contribution $1.12, to $8 a week.

The agreement provides for a joint study of car-use allowances, which are increased 80 cents a shift, to $7.20, and of the feasibility of obtaining gasoline and car parts at discount rates. The Light has agreed to provide two trucks to be used when managers' cars break down, an eventuality that has led to suspensions in the past.

Arbiter holds Inquirer, News can't fuse jobs

Philadelphia, Pa.—An arbitrator, while upholding the right of the Philadelphia Inquirer and Daily News to have their Guild ad takers solicit combined ads for both papers, has ruled that management must keep their ad departments "essentially separate" under its contract with the Guild.

Philadelphia Guild Administrative Officer William M. Brown termed the decision "a 90-percent victory" in view of the fact that it denies the company "broad and unlimited discretion" to transfer the work of one paper to personnel of the other.

The decision is regarded as significant in view of the company's subsequent merger of the two papers' national-advertising departments, which is being disputed in a separate arbitration.

The combined-ad arbitration was the longest and most expensive in the local's history. The hearings lasted a full year and cost the Guild $18,000.

Arbiter Eli Rock, in an opinion handed down in October, held that the solicitation of combined ads under a reduced rate was not a violation of the contract provision requiring "essentially separate operations."

But while Rock recognized the company's right to transfer some work between the departments, he said it was clear that there were limitations on that right. The company had argued that there was no limitation at all.

"The guiding principle," he said, must be the "essentially-separate-operations" standard agreed to by the Guild and the company in 1964 when the News and Inquirer consolidated operations in the Inquirer building.

"The use of the word 'essentially' recognizes that there will be some cases or some exceptions where transfer of duties will be permitted," Rock said, "and in point of fact the Guild has apparently permitted a number of advertising-department practices to take place in the past, whereby certain linage or space was sold by an advertising representative of one paper at a discount rate for both papers."

Rock said that the determination of whether the standard was being violated in any particular case could be affected by whether employes involved were "'hurt' in a material way" or by whether the transfer, taken together with others, has "a cumulative effect that may exceed the reasonable bounds of 'essentially separate'."

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Adrian strike paper draws 200 to party



Sweet news

Chris Lennard, secretary of the Guild's striking Adrian Telegram Unit, prepares to cut a few news stories with a slice into the Maple City Reporter's first birthday cake. Joining the strike paper's celebration are International Representative Willard Hatch and Helen Fogel, Detroit Guild administrative officer.

Adrian, Mich.—Two hundred Michigan and Ohio union members flocked to Adrian Oct. 20 to help striking Guild members and printers celebrate the first birthday of their interim Maple City Reporter. At one year, it is the Guild's longest strike paper.

The unionists demonstrated from 6:30 a.m. to noon at Thomson's Adrian Telegram plant and attended a birthday party that evening.

They found that the Telegram had closed down for the day. It published its Saturday issue Friday night to avoid a confrontation with the pickets.

The Reporter was established as a strike paper 10 days after the Guild and the Typographical Union struck the Telegram Oct. 10, 1972. The Telegram was shut down at the time; it is publishing now, but the Reporter maintains a circulation lead.

The Reporter published an anniversary edition with a red streamer reading "Twelve months is a lon-n-n-n-ng time" over a story recounting how the paper was established and operated.

Thomson has gone to court to challenge the strike paper as a violation of the antitrust laws. A judge in Federal Court, Detroit, declined a union motion to dismiss the suit on its face in September but has still to rule on a motion for summary judgment.

Adrian, ironically, may become the liveliest center of newspaper competition in the country. The twice-weekly Lenawee County Tribune is scheduled to go daily the week of Nov. 18, giving the small community three newspapers. And a new daily, Good Morning Michigan, is due to make its debut before the end of the month in a four-county circulation area that includes Adrian.

Decertification petitions were filed by management Oct. 23 against both the Guild and the Typographical Union. The two unions, for their part, filed a series of unfair - labor - practice charges accusing Thomson of "surface" bargaining and making unilateral changes in conditions.

$60 increase

Pittsburgh bargains $320 top

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Reporter top minimums are increased $60, to $320, in a new three-year contract at the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

The settlement, reached after a strike vote taken earlier in the year, also provides protection against forced disclosure of sources and makes the Post-Gazette contract one of the first to provide for paid paternity leave.

General increases range from $23 to $48, but minimums are increased as much as $67, to $339, in the case of the top editors' group.

The top for editorial and library clerks is up $23, to $118, and that for copy messengers (changed from copy boys) is raised the same amount, to $123.

The privilege clause requires the company to notify the affected employe of any demand for notes or other material, provide legal counsel and indemnify the employe for any fines, damages or loss of wages or benefits, provided he or she follows the advice of company counsel.

The paternity-leave clause calls for two days' leave with pay at the time of the mother's confinement. A two-year service requirement for maternity leave is dropped.

Discrimination because of marital or parental status is added to those forbidden.

The company's pension contribution is increased $1.17 a week, to $18.32 per employe. It will increase pensions an estimated 12 percent.

Life-insurance coverage formerly from $4,000 to $10,000, depending on salary, is increased to from $5,000 to $12,000. A $100,000 travel-accident policy is added, and employes have the right to refuse to perform their duties if abnormally dangerous working conditions exist.

Paid military leave—with military pay and allowances deducted—is increased from two weeks to 30 days for National Guard or reserve training. And a proviso calling for pay less military compensation for up to two weeks in civil emergencies is improved to provide full pay for five days and pay less military compensation for the duration.

A personal holiday is added to the contract.

$99 hike gives parity to Harrisburg women

Harrisburg, Pa.—Reporter top minimums are increased $62, to $306, and society reporters are raised to full parity in a new three-year contract at Newhouse's Harrisburg Patriot and News.

The elimination of lower minimums for society reporters in six-month steps during the contract term will raise their top minimums by $99.

In addition to eliminating the society-writer disparity, the contract upgrades the minimum for women's editor (renamed life-style editor) from the reporter category to a subeditors' group, for a $68.07 increase, to $336.07.

Other minimums are increased by amounts equivalent to the reporter increase—25.4 percent over the three-year period.

The Guild also won a fifth week's vacation after 23 years' service, a ninth holiday, which will be a floating one, and up to five days' jury pay.

Major-medical coverage will be added to hospitalization insurance at company expense.

$70 boost moves circulators close to parity in Elizabeth

Elizabeth, N.J.—A $70 increase over 27 months will move district managers at Ingersoll's Elizabeth Daily Journal a big step toward parity with other key employes.

Their top minimum will go to $258, just $19.50 short of the $277.50 top won for reporters and display salespersons. The key top is increased $41.

The settlement, negotiated in October following a strike vote, also upgrades classified and classified-display salespersons (changed from salesmen), as well as mailers. The classified top is increased $52.50, to $227.75, and the mailers' top $52, to $269, only $8.50 short of parity with reporters and display sales.

Privilege-against-disclosure and employe-integrity clauses similar to those won recently at Ingersoll papers in Pottstown and Chester, Pa., were also included in the contract.

The privilege clause protects employes against any fines, damages or loss of pay or benefits resulting from refusal to reveal news sources or information, providing they follow the advice of company counsel.

The integrity clause stipulates that published material will be presented without distortion or malice, that employes will be consulted, if practical, before the retraction of published material, and that by-lines must be removed from copy if substantive changes are made without consulting the employe involved.

The Guild also won substantial improvements in jurisdiction and job-security clauses, including an affirmation of its jurisdiction over work performed by new processes or equipment.

The strengthened job-security clause requires that dismissals to reduce the force be accomplished according to seniority. Coping with layoffs, a recurrent problem at the Journal, it requires that laid-off employes receive severance pay and that they be placed on a recall list for two years, with recall in order of seniority. The Guild has the right to contest layoffs as well as economic dismissals.

General increases range from $22 for employes earning below $150 to $41 for those over $200. The top for editors is increased $41, to $305, that for clerks and typists $26, to $174, that for copy boys and girls (an addition to the job title) $21.75, to $147.25, and that for custodians $32.50, to $216.25.

A fifth week's vacation is added, after 25 years' service, and personal holidays will be increased from one a year to one each six months.

Pension benefits are increased to provide $4 per year of service prior to 1960 and $5 thereafter; it was formerly $4 prior to 1972. Health-insurance improvements were also negotiated.

A long-standing dispute over premium pay for mailers handling preprinted inserts, which went to arbitration and the courts, is resolved by the settlement. It provides overtime pay for work on large inserts prior to their distribution date and additional overtime pay for work on the day of distribution.

Portland top up $28; Guild charges sex bias

Portland, Me.—Key top minimums are raised $28.75, to $234, in a new two-year contract at the Portland Press Herald, Express and Telegram.

The settlement, retroactive to June 1, 1972, calls for general increases of 6.2 percent the first year and slightly more the second.

The company refused to eliminate long-standing wage inequities for women's-page editor and writers, society reporters and cleaning women, and the Portland Guild filed a complaint of pay discrimination with the U.S. Labor Department's Wage and Hour Division.

The top minimum for women's-page editor is $206.25, $27.75 below that for reporter, the top for women's-page writers is $201.50, $32.50 lower, and that for society reporters $173.75, $60.25 lower. The top for cleaning women is $141.50, $20.75 below that for janitors.

The complaint also involves the papers' "Living-in-Maine" section editor, a woman whose top minimum is $206.25, $27.75 below that for reporters.

TNG's Contracts Commitee had refused to allow ratification of a tentative settlement that continued the lower women's minimums, required a year's service to qualify an employe for maternity leave and contained no provision for application of sick leave during inability to work due to pregnancy. The latter is a violation of the law under an Equal Employment Opportunity Commission interpretation.

The final settlement eliminates the one-year service requirement and provides sick-leave pay in pregnancy situations.

The new $234 top minimum covers reporters, display salesmen and circulation district managers.

The top for classified-ad salesmen is increased $29.50, to $208, that for classified telephone solicitors $16, to $137, that for clerks $15.50, to $131.50, that for computer operators $17, to $147, that for copy boys $12.25, to $104.50, that for telephone operators $16.25, to $139.25, and that for editorial writers $28.75, to $282.75.

The work day is reduced from 7¾ to 7½ hours. And a fifth week's vacation is added, after 30 years' service.

Life-insurance coverage of $6,000 is added to the contract, with coverage of $1,500 for employes who retire at or over 55 after 10 years' service.

Health-insurance coverage is improved, with maximum major-medical coverage increased from $20,000 to $25,000 per illness and the deductible amount reduced from $100 to $75. The company will pay insurance premiums for retired employes with at least 25 years' service.

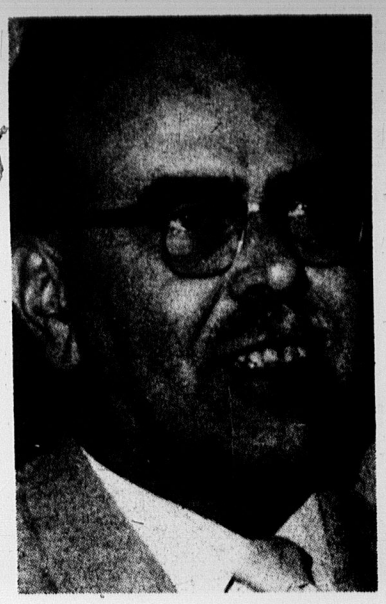
Forty minutes before the Guild met to ratify the settlement Oct. 25, the Portland Typographical Union filed a National Labor Relations Board petition to represent 23 proofreaders covered by the contract. Had it been filed after the contract was signed, it would have been untimely.

James Barsky, 35; ex-Scholastic chief

New York City—James Barsky, 35, former Guild unit chairman at Scholastic Magazines, died at New York University Medical Center Oct. 7 after a lengthy illness.

Barsky worked for Scholastic from 1965 to 1968 and was elected unit chairman in 1967. He was assistant editor of the company's Social Studies magazine.

Barsky, who had worked earlier for the labor press, was active in rehabilitation work for drug addicts.



ERIC R. I. CAWDRON

E. Cawdron dies; served 3 IEB terms

Ottawa, Ont.—Eric R. I. Cawdron, an organizer of the Ottawa Guild and a former TNG international vice president, died of a heart attack Oct. 28. He was 66.

Cawdron was the Guild's Canadian regional vice president for three terms, from 1957 to 1963. He helped organize the Ottawa Local in the late 1940s and was elected its secretary, treasurer and then president for three years.

Cawdron was the first secretary of the Canadian District Council and later served as its president.

TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., in a wire to his widow, Ellen, expressed TNG's sadness at Cawdron's death.

Terming him "one of the genuine pioneers of the Guild movement in Canada," Perlik said "he served his newspaper, his country and his union well."

Cawdron retired last year after 44 years as a reporter, deskman and night city editor for the Ottawa Citizen. He was a member of the National Press Club of Canada.

Guild plea yields fruit

British Columbia bans strikebreakers

Victoria, B.C.—A new British Columbia labor code scheduled for proclamation by the end of the year bans the use of professional strikebreakers in accordance with a Guild recommendation submitted to the provincial government.

The code was approved unanimously by the provincial legislature in principle and then adopted on clause-by-clause second reading. It awaits only the formality of approval on final reading before becoming law.

The code, presented by the province's year-old New Democratic government, contains a number of other provisions sought by labor, including a ban on ex-parte injunctions in strikes and lockouts. Only the British Columbia Labour Relations Board is empowered to seek anti-picketing injunctions.

The British Columbia Federation of Labour was sharply critical of some of the code's provisions, however, and sought unsuccessfully to amend them. Two NDP members voted against provisions excluding farm workers, fishermen and domestic employes from coverage and allowing the minister of labor to impose a first contract on a union and employer that are unable to agree to one.

The Guild's Canadian Region submitted a brief to the government last spring urging a prohibition against strikebreakers. Prepared in collaboration with the Victoria Guild, the brief declared that "the surest way to provoke a labor-management confrontation is to introduce strikebreakers."

The code, in a succinct passage, prohibits employers from using or authorizing "a professional strikebreaker or an organization of professional strikebreakers."

The code eases union-certification procedures, allows certification for councils of unions and permits unions to represent supervisors and "dependent contractors."

It prohibits any contract containing discriminatory provisions, such as unequal pay rates for women. It expands protection for picketing and handbilling and eliminates a provision barring unions from using dues money for political purposes.

A portion of the code dealing with automation requires every union contract to contain a clause providing for arbitration of disputes relating to technological change. The areas covered include notice of intention to introduce automation, retraining and transfer, and severance pay for displaced employes.

If a contract does not contain such provisions, the minister of labor may have them legally incorporated.

Vice chairwoman of the new provincial labor-relations board that will administer the code is former Vancouver-New Westminster Guild attorney Nancy Morrison, a Provincial Court judge who addressed TNG's 1973 Convention last July.

Hartford Times sold

Gannett buys 2 papers in Salem, Ore.

Gannett is adding the Oregon Statesman and Capital Journal, newly organized Guild papers in Salem, Ore., to its fast-expanding chain.

An agreement to purchase the two papers for an undisclosed amount of Gannett stock was announced Oct. 18. Gannett said Journal Publisher William Mainwaring would become publisher of both.

The Salem papers signed an initial contract with the Pacific Northwest Guild only a few weeks before the sale.

The acquisition will boost the number of Gannett-owned dailies to 56, the most held by any U.S. newspaper chain. It would have been 57 except for a rarity—the sale of a Gannett paper, the Hartford Times, to the New Haven Register and Journal-Courier early in October.

The Times, which Gannett said had been forced into "marginal operations" in recent years, was sold to the Register and Journal-Courier for eight million dollars.

The sale was consummated after State Superior Court Judge Leo Parskey cleared the way by refusing to grant a temporary injunction against it.

The injunction had been sought by former Register and Journal President Richard S. Jackson, who earlier had tried unsuccessfully to have the New Haven papers sold to Newhouse for 32 million dollars in cash.

Judge Parskey held that while a sale of the New Haven papers to Newhouse might be an "economic bonanza" for the owners, it would be "a philosophical disaster" to the principles espoused by the late John Day Jackson, the papers' former publisher and father of Richard and Lionel, the current president.

The papers are owned by a trust designed to propagate the late publisher's political and economic philosophy. The two brothers have been at odds as trustees.

Parskey held that purchase of the Hartford Times was consistent with the trust's purpose but that sale of the New Haven papers was not.

The Justice Department's Antitrust Division announced earlier that it had rejected an appeal by Ralph Nader and his Connecticut Citizens Action Group to delay the Hartford purchase as a possible antitrust violation.

The Nader group had charged that the New Haven papers planned to merge their Sunday edition with the Times's if the sale went through.

Gannett also announced the acquisition of a stock interest in Communica-Europa, a Dutch corporation formed by a group of international investors to buy European communications companies. Gannett President Allen H. Neuharth said the company will be "an appropriate vehicle" for possible entry by Gannett into "the European communications community."

Knight Newspapers, meanwhile, has agreed to purchase two Georgia newspapers and one in Florida for 26 million dollars to increase its chain to 16 dailies.

Knight's purchase agreement covers the Columbus (Ga.) Ledger and Enquirer and the Bradenton (Fla.) Herald, all owned by the R. W. Page Corp. The company disclosed that its earlier purchase of the Guild-covered Lexington (Ky.) Herald and Leader cost it 34 million dollars.

The New York Times has announced an agreement to purchase the Lexington (N.C.) Dispatch, for an undisclosed price. It will be the Times's first newspaper subsidiary outside Florida.

NLRB weighs pasteup disputes in Boston, Portland

Boston, Mass.—The National Labor Relations Board is weighing whether Guild-covered advertising employes or printers should perform paste makeup work under new photocomposition systems introduced at Hearst's Boston Herald American and the Portland Press Herald, Express and Telegram.

The jurisdictional issue was argued in two separate but similar cases recently concluded before hearing officer Richard Zaiger. In both cases, the Guild is defending paste makeup traditionally performed by its members.

The Boston dispute was triggered when the Hearst paper acquired photocomposition equipment as part of its purchase of the old Boston Herald Traveler.

There had been no photocomposition equipment at the Hearst plant, but Guild artists did pasteup on advertising work. The Boston Guild took the position that it should retain jurisdiction over that pasteup work, but the Typographical Union entered a claim for all paste makeup involved in photocomposition.

The Guild, the company and the Typographical Union agreed in October 1972 on a compromise division of the work, but last March, in response to a petition by five Herald American printers, the executive committee of the Boston Typographical Union voted to pursue its claim for all the work.

The printers filed a grievance and moved toward arbitration, but the dispute went to the NLRB when the Guild served notice it would strike if the work were handed over to the printers. The company filed an unfair-labor-practice charge under a procedure to bring about an NLRB award of the work.

In the Portland case, the company notified the Guild last February that it was giving all pasteup work from new photocomposition machines to the printers. Two Guild advertising artists had previously performed all pasteup.

The Guild filed a grievance, and when the company refused to meet on it, an unfair-labor-practice charge was instituted. Management called the Guild's grievance "a coercive act" and filed an unfair-practice charge of its own.

The Portland Guild, assisted by Robert E. Bruner, director of the New England Servicing-Organizing Program, met with Portland printers and Frank Cremonesi, the International Typographical Union's automation coordinator, in April. Subsequently the Guild offered to compromise the dispute, but its proposal was rejected by the printers.

The Portland Typographical Union sent the company a letter saying it would take whatever legal action was necessary, including a strike, unless it was given all pasteup work. The company responded with an unfair-practice charge, triggering NLRB adjudication of the issue.

At the hearing, concluded in October, the Guild claimed all advertising paste-makeup work.

Rochester hires parttime officer

Rochester, N.Y.—The Rochester Guild, preparing for a new round of bargaining with Gannett's Times-Union and Democrat & Chronicle, has hired a parttime executive secretary.

Judy Cox, a Gannett reporter in Rochester for two years, has been retained on a 20-hour-a-week basis for recruiting and administrative work. She will also produce a Guild newsletter and a brochure for new employes and will assist in bargaining.

The parttime executive secretary's post has been established on a six-month trial basis.

Cox, a 1967 graduate of Ohio University, left her Gannett job in 1969. She has been doing public-relations work for the National Technical Institute for the Deaf in Rochester.

McLeman to be Canadian director

(Continued from Page 1)

a three-member committee to recommend "ways of appointing a Canadian director more equitably" for submission to next year's TNG convention.

Named to the committee were former International Vice President Jack Dobson and Local Vice President Ross Miller, who both voted against the McLeman appointment, and Secretary Margaret Daly.

McLeman, like Rupert, is a former Canadian regional vice president of the Guild. He served on the International Executive Board in 1963 and 1964, resigning when he became executive secretary of the Vancouver-New Westminster Local.

McLeman was a circulation district manager for the Vancouver Sun before becoming a fulltime local officer. He served as a shop steward, three years as local treasurer and two as president.

He has served as circulation-panel chairman at Guild conventions and was on the IEB's Collective Bargaining, Guild Reporter, Human Rights and Research and Information committees.

McLeman led the Vancouver-New Westminster Guild through a succesful weekend strike at the Sun and Province in 1967 and through a difficult three-month shutdown in 1970. While in the Vancouver post, he has helped in organizing and bargaining elsewhere and was instrumental in organizing the Coos Bay Guild.



WILLIAM H. McLEMAN

'Shotgun versus rifle'

Magruder urged U.S. agencies' use to still press

Use of the Internal Revenue Service, the Federal Communications Commission and the Justice Department's Antitrust Division to keep the news media in line was suggested in a 1969 memorandum by White House assistant Jeb Stuart Magruder, according to documents released Oct. 31.

Magruder's memorandum was apparently prompted by a series of requests by President Nixon—21 in a single month—that his aides take action to combat what he considered unfavorable news treatment.

Magruder's memorandum, entitled "The Shotgun versus the Rifle," argued that "shotgunning the media" was ineffective. To "get the media," he suggested such rifle shots as:

- Threatening IRS investigations of "the various organizations that we are most concerned about." "Just a threat of an IRS investigation will pobably turn their approach," Magruder said.
- Threatening antitrust action against news organizations. "Even the possible threat of antitrust action I think would have been effective in changing their views," he said.
- Having the FCC officially monitor the television networks to prove anti-Nixon bias "as soon as Dean Burch is officially on board as chairman."

The memorandum by Magruder—who has pleaded guilty to obstructing justice in the Watergate case—was made public by Sen. Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., of Connecticut, a member of the Senate Watergate committee.

Another Magruder memorandum suggested such steps as:

- Generating "a massive outpouring of letters to the editor."
- Having a congressman urge licensing of television newspersons.
- Encouraging the dean of a leading graduate school of journalism to "publicly acknowledge that press objectivity is a serious problem."
- Planting a syndicated column that would raise the question of press objectivity and ethics. "Kevin Phillips could be a good choice," Magruder said.
- Arranging for an "expose" of the press "written by an author such as Earl Mazo or Victor Lasky."

A third Magruder memorandum obtained by the Washington Post reported that "we have a team of letter-writers who are pestering the Washington Post" and that Magruder had asked Lyn Nofziger, a former White House aide, "to work up the House round-robin letter to the Post."

A "talking paper" attached to the memo and apparently addressed to H. R. Haldeman, White House chief of staff, said, "Put someone on the Washington Post to needle Kay Graham. Set up letters every day from the viewpoint of I hate Nixon but you're hurting our cause in being so childish, ridiculous and overboard in your constant criticism and thus destroying your credibility."

The "round-robin" letters, as outlined by Magruder, were to say that "we live in Washington, D.C., read the D.C. papers, but fortunately we also have the opportunity to read the papers from our home districts and are appalled at the biased coverage the people of Washington receive of the news, compared to that in the rest of the country."

A memorandum from White House aide Lawrence Higby, urging public attacks on NBC newsman Chet Huntley, said, "what we are trying to do here is to tear down the institution."

Another memorandum discussed methods of generating "an inhibiting impact on the networks and their professed concern with achieving balance" in news presentation.

Former White House special counsel Charles W. Colson wrote a memorandum outlining efforts to pressure network executives to resist requests by the Democrats for free time to answer televised addresses by the President.

Network officials are "very much afraid of us and are trying hard to prove they are 'good guys'," Colson wrote.

Colson said he would ask Burch to consider issuing "an interpretive ruling" on the fairness doctrine as soon as the commission obtained a GOP majority.

Weicker said there was "no way to know" whether Haldeman, to whom the memorandums were addressed, acted on them.

But FCC monitoring began two weeks after Burch became chairman, and former Presidential counsel John W. Dean, 3rd, told the Watergate Committee last June that the IRS had been asked to audit the tax returns of a reporter for Newsday after he wrote a series of articles on Nixon's financial dealings with his friend Charles (Bebe) Rebozo.

And Administration spokesmen have suggested several times that antitrust action might be taken against the broadcasting networks—the latest as recently as Oct. 30, when Presidential assistant Patrick J. Buchanan said "every legal and constitutional means" should be considered to "break the power of the networks."

Buchanan, in an interview on the CBS-TV "Morning News," made the statement after criticizing the networks' handling of recent news involving the President.

A few days earlier, the White House Office of Telecommunications Policy issued a report showing how 67 new stations could be created in the nation's 100 largest market areas. A New York Times story said television executives viewed the report as laying the groundwork for a possible fourth network and voiced concern that it might lead local stations to pressure the networks to stay in line to avoid Administration encouragement of new competitors.

Nixon's 1969 requests for action against the media, which were attached to one of the Magruder memorandums, included a call for complaints about coverage to the networks, Time, Life, Newsweek and columnist Jack Anderson.

Another ordered White House Communications Director Herbert G. Klein to "take appropriate action to counter biased TV coverage of the Administration over the summer." And a third asked Klein to generate letters to Newsweek "mentioning the President's tremendous reception in Mississippi and last Saturday's Miami Dolphin football game."

Nixon also asked Klein to "have the Chicago Tribune hit Sen. (Charles H.) Percy hard" on his ties with peace advocates. And he asked White House assistant Peter M. Flanigan to "take action to counter" a report by CBS News commentator Dan Rather that Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey was being dismissed because of antiwar protests.

Nixon, in his Oct. 26 press conference on Watergate and the Middle East crisis, unleashed his bitterest attack on the press since becoming President.

"I have never heard or seen such outrageous, vicious, distorted reporting in 37 years of public life," he declared in referring to coverage of his dismissal of special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox. "When people are pounded night after night with that kind of frantic, hysterical reporting, it naturally shakes their confidence."

He said the television networks had used terms such as "tyrant, dictator, he's lost his senses, he should resign, he should be impeached" when he ordered the Christmas bombing of North Vietnam last year. And he accused an unnamed television network of airing a report that Rebozo had a secret investment portfolio for the President "knowing it was untrue."

Asked the next day how the President could be sure that the network (subsequently identified as CBS) knew the report was untrue, Gerald L. Warren, his deputy press secretary, replied:

"The President knew the network knew it was false because it was pointed out to the network by the White House press office."

It was disclosed after Nixon's press conference that the White House has compiled a file of alleged press misdeeds that Presidential Communications Director Kenneth W. Clawson, a former Washington Post reporter, has named "The Press Firestorm."

Clawson charged that network handling of Cox's firing created proimpeachment sentiment instead of reporting it.

Nixon's attacks on the press apparently have "a therapeutic value on the President," he told the Times, "and they are often visceral."

A telephone poll conducted by the Mervin D. Field organization showed that 62 percent of a cross-section of California residents disagreed with Nixon's condemnation of the press. While 27 percent thought press coverage of Watergate was "generally unfair and biased" at the start of the Senate hearings, only 17 percent still held that opinion.

Reporter fired for Nixon jibe

Greensburg, Pa.—An anti-Nixon remark in the newsroom is ground for dismissal where there's no Guild contract.

Greensburg Tribune-Review reporter Jude Dippold was fired after he commented, "One down and one to go" following Vice President Spiro Agnew's resignation. A dozen editors, reporters and other staff members quit in protest and the paper was picketed by 30 people Oct. 19, but Dippold stayed dismissed.

Tribune-Review Publisher Richard Mellon Scaife gave a million dollars to Nixon's reelection campaign and has contributed heavily to other GOP candidates.

Northeast locals urged to join Allied Councils

Portland, Me.—The Guild's New England locals are being urged to take advantage of a new opportunity to join Allied Printing Trades Councils in their areas.

The Guild's New England District Council urged locals to join the printing-trades groups at its meeting here Oct. 27 and 28. Guild locals became eligible for membership in September when the New England Allied Printing Trades Council voted to admit them.

Relationships with craft unions were the subject of a council seminar led by TNG Field Operations Director J. William Blatz on the opening day of the district-council meeting. A discussion of the Guild's recent strike at the Providence Journal and Bulletin was conducted the next day under the leadership of Providence Guild President Frank Keane.

TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., also addressed the meeting.

Retiring TNG International Representative Ed Allen was honored at a council dinner Oct. 27. But presentations to him had to be made in absentia when he became ill shortly before the event began.

His wife, Barbara, was on hand, however, to receive an electric typewriter from the council and plaques from the Boston Guild and the Federation of Guild Representatives, the union of TNG staff members. The FGR plaque contained an engraved stainless-steel card making Allen an honorary life member of the staff union.



Photo by Alice Brown, Portland Guild

Remembrances

With retiring International Representative Ed Allen unable to attend because of a brief illness, his wife, Barbara, receives gifts on his behalf at a dinner given in his honor by the New England District Council. With her, from left, are International Representative Leo J. Ducharme, who presented a life-membership plaque from the Federation of Guild Representatives, Robert E. Bruner, director of the New England Servicing-Organizing Program, who presented a Boston Guild plaque containing a tribute to Allen delivered at this year's TNG Convention, and Elwood B. Bigelow, Jr., council president, who presented an electric typewriter on behalf of the council.



Great Lakes privilege panel

Elwood M. Wardlow, right, a managing editor of the Buffalo Evening News, draws chuckles from other members of a panel that discussed reporters' privilege at a Great Lakes District Council meeting in Buffalo Nov. 3. Other panelists, from left: Steward Dan of WGR-TV, Buffalo, subpoenaed by a grand jury investigating the 1971 Attica prison rebellion; F. James Kane, Dan's attorney in his unsuccessful attempt to resist the subpoena under the state's shield law; Herman Schwartz of Buffalo State University Law School; TNG Research and Information Director Jim Cesnik, panel moderator, and State Supreme Court Justice Thomas J. Ryan. Among delegates participating in the session was Paul M. Branzburg, a member of the Detroit Free Press Guild Unit, one of three news gatherers whose resistance to subpoenas drew the Supreme Court's 1972 ruling denying testimonial privilege under the First Amendment.

Unit ousts officers in Hammond

Hammond, Ind.—Guild members who have been crossing printers' picket lines to work at the Hammond Times ousted those who have refused to do so from unit offices Oct. 30 and called on the Chicago Guild executive board to rescind its directive to invoke the contract's struck-work clause.

Thirty-five members who have been working since the printers were locked out Aug. 23 arrived at the meeting in a chartered bus, outnumbering five of 11 who have been observing the picket lines. The picket-line crossers had petitioned for the election.

Unit Chairman James Parker and other officers were replaced by a slate headed by William Nangle, who had filed an unfair-labor-practice charge against the Guild following the lockout. Parker had been charged with assault on a Times guard earlier in the week as the result of a picket-line incident.

The unit resolution calling on the executive board to rescind its directive termed the struck-work clause one that Guild members have the option to invoke or not invoke individually. It censured the board and Local Executive Director Justin F. McCarthy, Jr., for directing its observance.

The Times locked out the printers when they refused to work under terms of a final contract offer that would have resulted in the dismissal of from 15 to 20 regular substitutes as a result of automation.

The Times has continued to publish, using 28 typists, mostly women hired at $4 an hour, to replace its 97 permanent printers, whose scale was $7.60.

Representatives of the Lake and Porter Counties Central Labor Union and of the Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers, Steelworkers and Meatcutters have met with company officials to seek a settlement, warning of an all-out labor boycott should the lockout continue.

But the company, which has rescinded an offer to guarantee the jobs of the 97 permanent printers, has not bargained with the Typographical Union in a month.

Guild sweeps NLRB vote in Monterey

(Continued from Page 1)

The Guild countered with a 1948 speech in which William Block, head of the Block Newspapers group, told a Guild district-council meeting in Pittsburgh that "the Guild has raised the standards and wages of workers in departments the Guild covers" and has thus "improved competency, inasmuch as management asks more competency when it has to pay more."

Block said he couldn't remember saying it and has changed his mind if he did.

International Representative Dick Pattison assisted in the organizing campaign.

Editors below reporters

Sex bias charged in Dover pay

Dover, N.H.—The Dover Guild, deadlocked in negotiations for a new contract at Foster's Daily Democrat, has filed a complaint of sex discrimination with the U.S. Labor Department's Wage and Hour Division.

The Guild, which won a representation election for all departments in October 1972, has also filed refusal-to-bargain charges against the company.

The Guild accused the company of paying its society and wire editors, both women, less than it pays reporters. The women's top minimum is $139, compared to $144 for reporters, $157 for news and sports editors and $163 for political, state and editorial-page editors, all of them men.

The Guild is also filing a complaint with the New Hampshire Human Relations Commission.

The minimums were included in a "final" company offer put into effect after management declared bargaining had reached an impasse. They include top minimums as low as $89 for drivers, $95 for janitors and $101 for classified-ad takers.

The offer, which precipitated a strike-authorization vote, was for a contract without arbitration provisions or the right to grieve on suspensions.

The Guild's unfair-practice charge accused the Democrat of insisting upon "inherently unreasonable proposals," rejecting customary clauses, effectuating unilateral changes in terms of employment and refusing to meet with the Guild.

It also charged the company with discriminating against Guild adherents in promotions.

There has been no bargaining since Aug. 15.

Last month a petition seeking to decertify the Guild was filed with the NLRB. But the board said the petition would be held in abeyance pending action on the unfair-practice charges.

Guild files for 63 at Auburn paper

Auburn, N.Y.—TNG has filed a petition to represent 63 employes in all nonmechanical departments of the Auburn Citizen-Advertiser.

The central New York daily is an evening paper with a circulation of 18,200. The Guild's petition covers employes of the advertising, business, circulation, editorial, mailing, maintenance and proof departments. The paper's mechanical departments are already organized.

The petition was filed by International Representative Harry McCormick after Guild cards were signed by a substantial majority of the employes.

Judge throws out Hearst's appeal to throw out Examiner arbitration

San Francisco, Calif.—Superior Court Judge Ira Brown, Jr., has denied the San Francisco Examiner's petition to vacate an arbitration award that prohibits the farming-out of Guild work for its California Living magazine. He granted the San Francisco-Oakland Guild's petition to confirm the award.

The judge, in an Oct. 31 ruling, said he could find nothing in the arbitration award that was "contrary to public policy," as Examiner attorney E. John Kleines had claimed, saw no reason to vacate the award and had heard no valid reason for not confirming it.

If the Examiner now fails to comply with the award, handed down July 2 by University of California law professor David E. Feller, it will be open to contempt-of-court proceedings. The Guild initiated the court case after two months of noncompliance.

The award orders the Examiner to stop giving Guild work to nonemployes and to demonstrate compliance by explaining in writing when nonemploye work appears in the magazine. The award sets no limit on the use of true free-lance material but prohibits the company from assigning or soliciting specific stories or photos.

In the arbitration, the Guild showed the Examiner was covertly getting a "shadow staff" of nonemployes to do Guild work but paying them only when and if their material was published.

The Guild said this practice threatened the jobs of reporters and photographers, who must be paid for all time worked.

The Guild pointed out in the arbitration, and again in court, that the Examiner is free to hire any desired special talent for special purposes—as long as those hired receive all the benefits of the Guild contract by being treat- as temporary employes.

Guild trails in Des Moines election

Des Moines, Iowa—With nine challenged ballots offering little hope of changing the outcome, the Guild was apparently the loser in a representation election among 190 news and editorial employes of Cowles's Des Moines Register and Tribune Oct. 25.

The count was a close 93-to-89 against the Guild, with seven unopened votes challenged by the Guild and two by the NLRB.

But the Guild, in a 38-point objection to management conduct filed after the election, asked the board to certify it as the unit's collective-bargaining representative or, failing that, order a new election.

The Guild charged the company with threatening parttime employes with elimination of their jobs should the Guild win, threatening all employes with the elimination of benefits, instituting a drastic revision of its overtime policy and misstating Phase Four wage regulations, NLRB rules on wage increases and benefits and a comparison of pension plans in Des Moines and at Cowles's Minneapolis newspapers.

The organizing campaign was conducted by International Representative Richard Ramsey with the assistance of International Representative Willard Hatch.

The Guild's Midwest District Council hosted a party during the drive, at which Detroit Guild President Louis H. Cook, Jr., and seven other former Register and Tribune employes from Minneapolis, St. Louis and Chicago were present. Cook helped lead a Guild organizing drive at the Des Moines papers in 1947.



Mountaineer

President, Ann Swinkola; vice president, Virgil Little; secretary, Sarah Stevenson; treasurer, Ellen O'Malley.

Winnipeg

President, Barry Mullins; vice president, John McLeod; secretary, Katie Fitzrandolph; treasurer, Pat Geertzen.

Locals to get bond-rate cut

TNG has negotiated sharply reduced rates for fidelity bonds required for local treasurers under U.S. law and TNG's Constitution.

Premiums under a new bond negotiated with the Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co. are reduced by almost half, TNG Secretary-Treasurer Robert M. Crocker reported in a Nov. 2 letter to Guild treasurers.

The new three-year premiums range from $20 for up to $2,500 coverage to $192 for from $97,501 to $100,000, with extra coverage available at 87½ cents per $1,000. The old three-year premiums ranged from $35 for up to $2,500 coverage to $500 for $30,000.

As a result of the cost reduction, Crocker said, TNG is simplifying the bond by placing all coverage on a three-year basis, eliminating one-year premiums formerly offered to allow locals to spread the cost.

Contract ends two-day Guild strike at N.Y. News

(Continued from Page 1)

the automation clause would also be extended to any employe whose job is eliminated as a result of subcontracting.

Other major gains in the News settlement include agency-shop payments for those employes whom management exempts from Guild-membership requirements —limited to one out of 15 new hires. And a cost-of-living clause provides for increases equivalent to any increase over six percent in the Consumer Price Index between May 1973 and May 1974.

The terms were submitted to the membership without a recommendation and ratified with some reluctance. A number of members charged that the Times Unit had undercut them by settling right after they struck and criticized Executive Vice President John E. Deegan for permitting it.

Deegan said he had not been informed that the Times Unit had resumed talks until a tentative pact had almost been reached.

The Times agreement, while containing a stronger job-security clause than that in the News's final prestrike offer, was based on the same wage formula. The News Unit had been holding out for a 6.1-percent increase, the percentage represented by $13.85 for the crafts that accepted it.

When bargaining resumed Nov. 6 the News accepted the Times job-security provision—it had previously sought to limit protection to 25-year employes—but did not budge on wages.

Times Publisher Arthur Ochs Sulzberger announced Nov. 6 that if the News were unable to produce its Nov. 8 editions the Times would "use its mechanical facilities and personnel to do so."

Guild leaders at the News said if that happened they would post picket lines at the Times, a step that would have threatened to spread the shutdown.

The News negotiating committee voted the walkout at 6:55 a.m., five minutes before a strike deadline set four days earlier. Local officers and representatives of the Times and News units had decided to strike the News rather than the Times, although warning that action was still possible at the latter.

TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., was on hand during the final hours of bargaining and as 1,400 News members went on strike.

New York Typographical Union President Bertram A. Powers, under a court order not to interfere with production at the Times and unable to obtain strike sanction from his international, told printers to go to work at the News. But none of the printers obeyed, and other craft unionists also observed the picket lines.

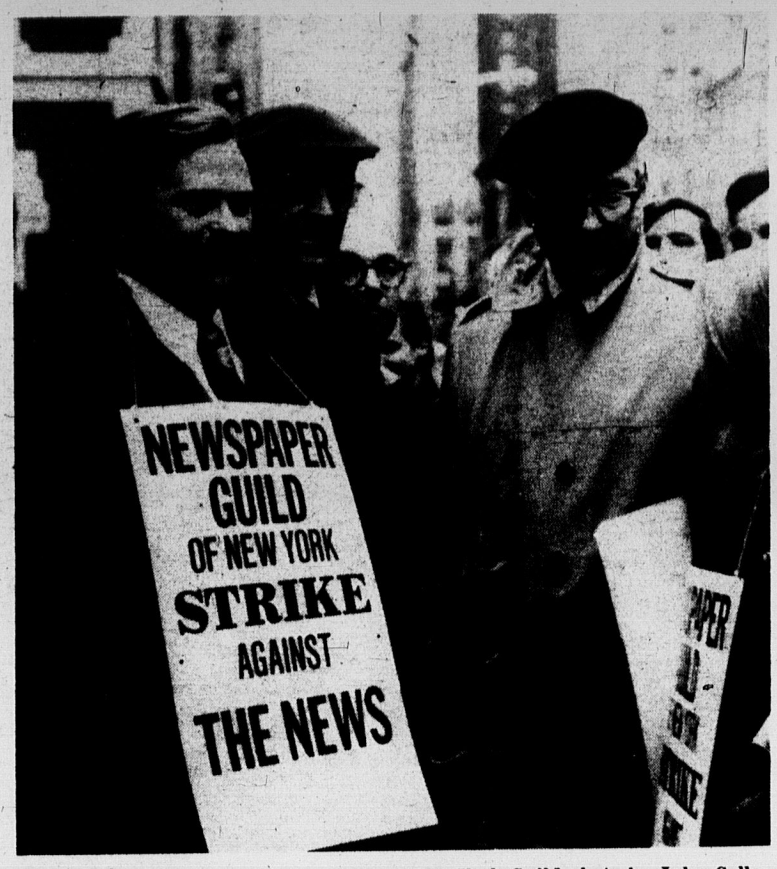
Powers said before the strike that he would probably have to issue the work order but added, "I can't imagine printers crossing a picket line."

On Oct. 30 the Typographical Union and the Times and News agreed to a truce until Dec. 31 in a contract dispute that had led to stop-work chapel meetings and a contempt conviction of union officials for violating an injunction against them.

The truce was arranged by mediator Theodore W. Kheel as part of the ground rules for his entry into the dispute. It requires the union not to interfere with production and the Times not to expand its capacity to print during a strike by adding new automated equipment or training more personnel in its use.

Powers had expressed concern that continued delay in reaching a settlement was strengthening the publishers' hand by enabling them to continue training potential strikebreakers.

Kheel will mediate the key issues of automation and wages after the union and the publishers attempt to resolve other issues.



New York Guild photo by Jules Geller

Powers and the press

Bereted Bertram A. Powers, president of the New York Typographical Union, chats with Guild pickets, including Peter McLaughlin, left, chairman of the striking Daily News unit.

Automation fuels 3-day D.C. printers' stoppage

The Washington Post resumed publication Nov. 5 after a stormy three-day printers' stoppage stoked by unresolved controversy over automation.

The printers, irate over the dismissal of one of their number for allegedly participating in a slowdown, stayed in the plant without working for a day and then set up picket lines after police ordered them out.

Members of the Washington-Baltimore Guild and some craft unionists continued working but refused to perform any of the printers' work. Confidential secretaries, exempt from the Guild, were called on to retype copy for processing by optical scanners when the Post decided to publish its Nov. 5 issue by the automated methods on which it has been seeking agreement in bargaining.

A collision with union pressmen over that course was narrowly avoided by a settlement reinstating the fired printer with a reprimand.

The Post has accused the printers of slowing down production in protest against the slow pace of contract talks. The negotiations have lagged largely on the issue of the Post's conversion to cold type and automation.

The Post moved against the printers for the first time Nov. 2, firing Michael Padilla on a charge of doing virtually no work during the lobster shift. The printers immediately stopped work.

The Post went to court for an injunction against the stoppage, but the printers ignored it. They continued to occupy the composing room until the following morning, when management had police order them out, charging that a supervisor had been roughed up.

One hundred printers left after being threatened with arrest and set up picket lines charging a lockout. Six who tried to re-enter the building were arrested.

The Guild told its members to report for work after it cleared the action with Columbia Typographical Union President Raymond Hall. But the Guild directed members "not to perform any work which is normally and customarily performed by members of the ITU" and told them to stay out of the composing room.

The Post went back to court to seek a contempt citation against the printers. Typographical Union officers had ordered their members to return to work and to "produce seven hours' work for seven hours' pay," but members ignored the directive.

After suspending publication for two days, Post Publisher Katharine Graham announced that the company would publish, using nonunion employes and supervisors in the composing room.

With scanner-processed copy converted into tape and set in cold type, the Post prepared to roll a limited 40-page edition for street sale. But pressmen tore newsprint from the presses, sat down in the press room "to protect our jobs" and barricaded the doors with huge rolls of newsprint.

Deputy marshals and police were in the building, but a confrontation was avoided by a settlement of the grievance, negotiated at a predawn meeting with the Guild and several craft unions and later accepted by the printers. The printers trouped back into the building, and the previously prepared edition was rolled late in the morning, almost half a day after the Post's normal publication time.

But Post readers found a cryptic echo of the controversy in the paper's front-page story on the stoppage. The first three lines of the story, stating that the paper had been produced "without the help of union printers" were battered.

Management said unidentified union employes had chiseled the lines. A Post story quoted Typographical Union sources as saying the sentence was scratched out because a union printer had rolled the page to the stereotyping department, making it untrue.

A statement that "nonunion newsroom secretaries" had prepared the scanner copy was also chisled to eliminate the "non."

Job security has been one of the principal barriers to an agreement over automation. Management reportedly has refused to guarantee jobs for more than 540 of its 740 printers.

The printers' local has sought strike sanction from the International Typographical Union but has been unable to get it. It was on the basis of the ITU's refusal that the Post obtained an injunction against the stoppage as illegal.

Federal mediator enters CBC contract dispute

Ottawa, Ont.—The Canadian Labour Department has named a mediator to attempt to settle a dispute precipitated by the Canadian Broadcasting Corp.'s refusal to approve a Guild settlement agreed to by its negotiators.

C. E. Poirier was picked Nov. 6 following a department investigation of the CBC situation requested by the Canadian Wire Service Guild.

The Guild launched a "war of nerves" against CBC in October in indignation over the unprecedented reversal. Guild members from all shifts thronged CBC newsrooms in Toronto and Vancouver, and CBC put out an emergency call for supervisors, thinking a strike was imminent.

Job actions have been held in abeyance since then, pending the government's efforts to resolve the dispute.

Guild strike hits paper in Pontiac

(Continued from Page 1)

been made press-ready, except for Page One, the day before. But it was several hours late.

Guild leaders anticipated the company would have difficulty publishing at all Nov. 9 in view of the strike's solid craft-union support.

"The future of this newspaper may well be at stake," Publisher Phillip J. Meek said in a statement in the Nov. 8 issue.

The picket lines went up following an 11½-hour bargaining session at which Meek joined management representatives for the first time. TNG International Representative Willard Hatch had joined Guild bargainers at the previous meeting.

Major unresolved issues, in addition to wage increases, are company demands for major retrogressions in sick-leave provisions, a demand that management be given a free hand to demote employes and cut their salaries in the process, and a demand that practically all merit-pay maintenance protections be eliminated from the contract.

The Guild is seeking a common contract expiration with the craft unions.

The company's final wage offer was a $44 increase at the reporter top minimum over three years, which would take it to $300 in mid-1975. It is seeking to cut sick-leave, to four weeks per year with a 26-week maximum accrual, from the expired contract's provision of a flat 26 weeks' sick leave immediately upon employment.

The company said it would not cut any employe's merit pay by more than half at one time.

The Guild is seeking its third contract from the newspaper since gaining bargaining rights in 1964. It is seeking its second contract since the paper has been owned by Capital Cities Communications Inc., which also owns Fairchild Publications and several broadcast properties. Capital Cities' 1972 profits from publishing topped $7,500,000.

The strike is the first sanctioned walkout by any union against the 76,000-circulation Press in its 130-year history.

The Pontiac Unit, which has set up strike headquarters on Widetrack Drive, a half block from the paper, became the second Detroit Unit on strike. The local's Adrian Unit has been on strike against Lord Thomson's Telegram for more than a year.

No bargaining sessions had been scheduled following the start of the Pontiac strike.

... Chicago chain

(Continued from Page 1)

and there were no refreshments, not even water. At least one person who sought permission to leave the room was denied it. Then, local leaders reported, Mitchell was unable to respond to several questions put to him following his prepared remarks.

The NLRB conducted the election on a staggered basis at each of Pioneer's editorial offices in eight suburban communities.

The local was assisted in the organizing effort by International Representative Luis Montanez, Jr.

DAY BOOK

Empire State and Middle Atlantic District Councils, joint meeting, Nov. 17 and 18, Kingston.

Western District Council, fall meeting, Nov. 17 and 18, Hillhouse Vagabond Motel, Bakersfield.

Midwest District Council, winter meeting, Jan. 26 and 27, Madison.

41st Annual TNG Convention, July 15-19, Chase-Park Plaza Hotel, St. Louis.

'I have this little rem-edee for dishonesty, distortion and dee-ception . . . (get away from me, boy, you bother me!)'



DATELINE: WASHINGTON

Paths for replacing Nixon uncharted but profuse



By **WILLIAM J. EATON,** *Chicago Guild*

REPUBLICANS, MORE in sorrow than in anger, are turning against President Nixon. He has not been able to shake the Watergate curse, and his days in the White House could be dwindling to a precious few.

If that is so—and conventional wisdom from Washington is guaranteed no more than 24 hours these days—then the critical question is not how Nixon departs but who succeeds him, and how.

Our Constitution never anticipated a double wipe-out of President and Vice President in the four years between elections, particularly with the incumbents being drummed out of office. But this 184-year-old document does have remarkable flexibility, if we only know how to take advantage of it.

Most Republicans undoubtedly would prefer to see the Democratic Congress confirm Rep. Gerald R. Ford of Michigan as Vice President, placing him in line for the White House if the President quits.

Congressional cloakroom discussions indicate that many members of Nixon's party will apply considerable pressure on him to go quietly, for the sake of the nation and the party, once Ford is his successor.

Democrats seem to be of two minds. Nearly all of them believe a Republican should be chosen to fill out the last three years of the President's term. Not all of them, however, want to give their blessing to Nixon's selection of Ford, in view of the President's track record on appointments.

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ANOTHER CONSIDERATION is that a lame, lame duck should not be able to place his stamp on the federal government for three years after he departs in disgrace.

Speaker Carl Albert naturally does not want to be the Democratic regent who throttles the crown prince. Yet it is Albert who would step up to the White House if Congress does not confirm Ford and the President bows out.

There is an appealing and rather simple solution: Once Nixon decides to quit, he notifies Albert a few days in advance. Albert then resigns as Speaker.

Under the rules of the House, the Speaker does not have to be a member of the House. Instead of ratifying or rejecting Ford, the House could turn to another nationally known Republican to fill out Nixon's term.

New York Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller or John Gardner of Common Cause, for example, might be elected Speaker temporarily to assure a Republican succession. The House would serve both as nominating convention and electoral college.

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HOW IS THIS FAIR, since the Democrats command a 243-192 majority in the House for the selection of a chief executive who should, in all fairness, be a Republican?

The party breakdown is misleading. Any student of Congress knows that controlling power is in the hands of Republicans and conservative, mostly Southern, Democrats. They may have little trouble in reaching agreement.

Secondly, the Democrats could agree to be bound by the choice of a representative Republican assembly, or miniature convention, to mute the partisanship that could become involved.

Finally, the entire nation could take part in the new beginning by a very simple expedient: Write your Congressman. And, of course, the voters have a way to punish those who disregard their wishes—at the polls next November.

It is possible that the House would simply select Ford as the Speaker-successor if this novel plan were tried. But it is also possible that this workable, Constitutional arrangement might produce a President who would make the heart leap and who could more effectively heal the scars of Watergate 1973.

News Council to sift Nixon charges

New York City—An investigation into President Nixon's charge that the television networks have been guilty of "outrageous, vicious and distorted" reporting has been launched by the new National News Council.

Roger J. Traynor, president of the council, said it was inviting the White House to provide examples and the networks to cooperate in making tapes and transcripts available to determine the accuracy of the President's charges.

Traynor said the council will hold a public hearing on the matter and publish its findings "as soon as possible."

The investigation will be conducted at the same time as a full-dress study of the problems posed by increased demands for access to the news media, announced earlier as the council's initial investigation.

That study will be made under the direction of Benno C. Schmidt, Jr., professor of constitutional law at Columbia University. Its results are expected to be released early next year.

Traynor, in announcing the study, cited a recent Florida Supreme Court decision requiring newspapers in that state to give equal space to candidates replying to editorial criticism.

The court rejected an appeal for a rehearing joined by 17 Florida newspapers, the American Civil Liberties Union and the state's attorney general, and the case is headed for the U.S. Supreme Court.

"Once the government moves in to tell a medium what it must publish," Traynor said, "there is a basic question whether such a command is an abridgment of freedom of the press."

On the other hand, he said, "if you don't allow government intrusion, what kind of relief is an injured person going to get?"

The news council has launched operations despite a lukewarm reception from much of the media and outright opposition from some of it.

Editorial

Speaking of distortion

"I have never heard or seen such outrageous, vicious, distorted reporting in 37 years of public life."

Thus spake Richard Nixon, at his Oct. 26 press conference, on press reportage of the national crisis precipitated by his dismissal of special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox.

The President didn't bother to document the charge. The closest he came was to accuse an unnamed television network of broadcasting a report on his financial dealings "knowing it was untrue."

Reporters who besieged Deputy Press Secretary Gerald L. Warren the next day for chapter and verse got an answer indicating that what the President was objecting to was straight news reporting of matters the President would just as soon not hear about.

Challenged on his explanatory statement that "the President's soundness is being questioned by the news media," Warren conceded: "All right, in the reports in the news media these matters have been discussed."

And pressed to the wall on how Nixon could be sure that the network in question (CBS) knew its report on an investment portfolio reportedly held for him by Bebe Rebozo was false, Warren replied:

"The President knew the network knew it was false because it was pointed out to the network by the White House press office."

For those with the most rudimentary knowledge of the history of "inoperative" White House statements during the past year, the contention that a White House denial is equivalent to Holy Writ must rank as the witticism of the year.

But goodbye to all that. More importantly, the President's press conference was a demonstration that if journalists are looking for lessons in distorted reporting, the President has just the school for them.

First, he implied that Elliot Richardson had "approved" his "compromise" on the Watergate tapes, when, as the resigned attorney general made clear, he did not find acceptable a key provision requiring Cox to give up his quest for additional White House tapes and documents.

Then came a rewriting of history that would have made a Soviet historian blush.

According to Nixon, Thomas Jefferson set the precedent for his stand on the tapes by rejecting a Supreme Court subpoena for "a letter which Jefferson had written" in connection with the trial of Aaron Burr.

"What happened," as the President recounted it, "was, of course, a compromise, in which a summary of the contents of the letter which was relevant to the trial was produced by Jefferson."

That's doubtless what Nixon would have liked to have happened. But "what happened," as such columnists as Anthony Lewis and Garry Wills have pointed out, was something quite the opposite: Jefferson gave not a summary of the letter—which was not *from* Jefferson but *to* him—but the letter itself to U.S. Attorney George Hay, who offered it to the court.

Had a television commentator or a news columnist presented such a tie-dyed version of American history, there is little doubt that a White House media marksman would have been on the telephone or the airwaves in an hour.

But it was only a bit of "distorted reporting" by the President. Like they say: "Do as I say, not as I do."

The Guild Reporter

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