

Guild sues to bar press mergers without U.S. OK

TNG filed suit Feb. 19 to enjoin the Justice Department from implementing regulations that would allow newspapers to enter into joint operating agreements without prior approval of the Attorney General.

The suit was filed to annul a regulation announced by the department under the Newspaper Preservation Act, which grants antitrust immunity for price-fixing, profit-pooling and market-splitting by joint newspaper operations.

The act makes it "unlawful . . . to enter into . . . a joint operating arrangement not already in effect

[on July 24, 1970] except with the prior written consent of the Attorney General." But the Justice Department regulations, published in January, state that "the law does not require" all new joint operations to obtain prior clearance.

The Guild, in a suit filed in Federal Court, Washington, said the regulation would encourage newspapers to enter into joint operations without advance approval and warned that such arrangements, once embarked on, are difficult to undo.

The suit was filed on the Guild's behalf by the Georgetown

University Law Center's Institute for Public Interest Representation.

The Guild acted under a section of the act that the late Sen. Everett Dirksen, one of its principal sponsors, said was inserted to assure that "the interest of the suburban papers and the unions will be considered by the Justice Department before any new arrangements are authorized."

But the Justice Department's regulations, drawn up to spell out procedures under the act, treat the idea of obtaining prior approval only as "a method for newspapers to obtain the benefit of a

limited exemption from the anti-trust laws if they desire to do so."

"Joint newspaper operating arrangements that are put into effect without the prior written consent of the Attorney General remain fully subject to the anti-trust laws," the regulations declare.

The Guild filed objections to the regulations when they were originally proposed two years ago, but they were put into effect without substantial change.

TNG's suit says the disputed regulation "makes an unwarranted and unlawful option available to newspapers," contrary to

the law on which it purports to be based.

Where the Attorney General's approval is not sought, the suit notes, he will not have had an opportunity to determine, in accordance with the law, "that not more than one of the newspaper publications involved in the arrangement is a publication other than a failing newspaper."

Joint operating agreements generally go into effect without prior notice to employees and usually result in dismissals, the Guild pointed out.

"Once joint newspaper operat-

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Guild asks quick end of controls



Vol. XLI, No. 4

Washington, D.C.

February 22, 1974



Photo by Alex Barta, Victoria Guild

Marching in Victoria

TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., right, dons a pressmen's picket sign to join William H. McLeman, left, the Guild's Canadian director, and

pressman Mike Carter on the picket line in front of the Victoria Times and Colonist building. Perlik visited the scene Feb. 11 and 12. (Story on Page 3.)

Urges news industry be given exemption

Citing constitutional, historical and economic grounds, TNG has petitioned the Cost of Living Council for "immediate and complete" exemption of the U.S. newspaper industry from wage and price controls.

Pointing to Nixon Administration pledges to Congress of continued gradual decontrol of the U.S. economy before the expiration of present control authority April 30, TNG's petition states that the industry "should have been among the first exempted" under the gradual decontrol program.

It calls upon the council to "correct that apparent oversight" by immediately granting the exemptions sought in TNG's petition and one filed earlier by the American Newspaper Publishers Association.

Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz and COLC Director John Dunlop pledged continued gradual decontrol before a Senate Banking Subcommittee Feb. 6. They said the Administration wants to retain wage-price control authority past April 30 only over the health-care and petroleum industries, along with one or two others they declined to specify.

In removing controls from the auto, cement, fertilizer, rubber and other industries, the council has extracted commitments of price restraints and capacity expansion.

First Amendment dangers "inherent in governmental control of [newspaper] industry wages and prices under any national Administration" are as important as the economic criteria that "mandate" immediate decontrol, TNG declares in its petition, filed Feb. 20.

"Congress recognized these dangers during the World War II and Korean War periods of wage and price controls," the

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Suit slated to muffle 'Ma Bell'

The Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press is going to court to prevent the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. from giving newsmen's telephone records to law-enforcement agencies without their knowledge.

The committee announced the action after it was disclosed that the Justice Department had secretly subpoenaed toll-call records for the Washington bureaus of Knight Newspapers and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch and for columnist Jack Anderson and that the Internal Revenue Service had subpoenaed records for the New York Times's Washington bureau and one of its reporters.

The IRS returned the Times's records to the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co., an AT&T affiliate, after the Times threatened to sue for their return.

All of the government requests were apparently made to determine the identity of confidential informants.

The toll records of the Knight and Post-Dispatch bureaus and Anderson were subpoenaed in 1971 in connection with the Pentagon Papers investigation, according to Jack Landau, chairman of the Reporters Committee. Both Knight and the Post-Dispatch printed portions of the

(Continued on Page 2)

2 lead firms seek to jail newsmen under court order

Toronto, Ont. — Two lead-smelting companies are seeking to jail Toronto Guildsman Graham Fraser and four others for contempt of a court injunction that gagged portions of a Canadian Broadcasting Corp. documentary in midbroadcast.

Fraser and Toronto Globe & Mail Publisher James L. Copper were cited for a Globe & Mail story describing how CBC was forced to excise part of a program on lead poisoning as the result of an injunction served just as CBC was completing its

broadcast to the Maritimes.

Also cited by the Canada Metal Co. and Toronto Refiners and Smelters Ltd. were Mark Starowicz and Max Allen, producers of the program, and E. S. Hallman, vice president of CBC's English-language services division.

Only CBC was named in the injunction, but the two companies are seeking to jail Fraser under a provision of the injunction covering other parties knowing of it.

The injunction prohibited CBC

from broadcasting that the lead smelters had "bought misleadingly favorable medical evidence and concealed material evidence from medical experts" and from "misstating" the amount of money the companies are spending on air-pollution equipment.

The injunction arrived too late to bleep out the broadcast to the Maritimes, but two portions of the broadcast to Ontario and Quebec were deleted. The injunction was read during the first gag period and an electronic sound was played during the second.

Fraser's story, in addition to reporting the injunction and CBC's response, recounted portions of the program critical of provincial governments' practices and policies on lead poisoning and pollution, including their handling of medical research.

Both the Globe & Mail and CBC defendants are accused of violating the injunction by publicizing it.

The lead smelters are seeking to extend the injunction and CBC is seeking to dissolve it. If it succeeds, CBC said, it will

broadcast the program again in its entirety.

An Ontario Supreme Court judge has reserved decision on the injunction. The contempt citations against Fraser and the other four defendants were to be aired Feb. 22.

Fraser's father, Blair, a writer for Maclean's magazine, was the central figure in a landmark privilege case in 1953 in which the Canada Supreme Court let stand a contempt citation against him for refusing to divulge his sources in a libel suit against Maclean's.

Court orders source bared in Anderson libel suit

A U.S. Appeals Court ruled Jan. 28 that newsman Brit Hume must disclose the source of a Jack Anderson column that provoked a libel suit against him.

On the same day, a Texas judge in the torture-murder trial of Elmer Wayne Henley rejected a request by the Houston Post and Chronicle for blanket protection against having to disclose where they obtained details of a confession.

The Court of Appeals said that, while forced disclosure in a civil case should be used only as "a last resort," in Hume's case it appeared to be necessary.

The case involves a 1.5-million-dollar libel suit filed against Anderson and Hume, an Anderson reporter, by Edward L. Carey, former general counsel for the United Mine Workers.

Carey is seeking the identity of an informant in UMW headquarters who told Hume that Carey and deposed UMW President W. A. (Tony) Boyle spent hours removing records from Boyle's office.

Declaring that the story appears to have been based entirely on a confidential source, the court said the identity of Hume's source was thus "critical."

In Houston, more than 40 reporters, editors and broadcast directors from every major city in Texas have been subpoenaed by the defense to show that pretrial publicity has jeopardized Henley's right to a fair trial. The defense wants the testimony to obtain a delay in the trial rather than a change of venue.

Judge William M. Hatten refused to quash a subpoena against reporters for the Post and Chronicle.

William Farr, Los Angeles Times reporter who was jailed in 1972 for refusing to disclose his sources, won hope of averting a return trip to prison Jan. 8 although the California Court of Appeals rejected a claim that his indefinite imprisonment constituted cruel and unusual punishment.

The appellate court said the open-ended jail sentence was coercive—designed to force disclosure—rather than punitive. But it suggested a new hearing to determine whether Farr's refusal was based on an "established, articulated moral principle" that would remain unshaken no matter what the consequences.

If there were no chance that Farr's position could be changed, the court said, his imprisonment would become punitive rather than coercive and thus subject to the state's maximum five-day limit on punishment for contempt of court.

The California Assembly's Judiciary Committee, meanwhile, has voted down an amendment that would have expanded the state's shield law to protect newsmen from having to divulge unpublished notes, recordings and film.

And in the Virginia Legislature, a bill has been introduced that would specifically require a reporter to disclose his information and sources.

In Vermont, the state Supreme Court ruled Feb. 5 that newsmen have a limited First Amendment privilege to withhold information in criminal proceedings.

Suit planned to muffle talkative 'Ma Bell'

(Continued from Page 1)

Pentagon Papers in 1971. The home-telephone records of Richard Dudson, the Post-Dispatch's chief Washington correspondent, and of two Anderson aides, Brit Hume and Joe Spear, were also subpoenaed.

The IRS subpoenaed records of toll calls made from the Times's Washington bureau for a seven-month period ending in January. The IRS, in a statement issued after the subpoenas were disclosed, said it obtained them after receiving allegations that an IRS employee was leaking information about a tax case.

The IRS document mentioned Times Guildsman David E. Rosenbaum, who said he had been checking out a story that the IRS was investigating possible tax evasion by a major contributor to President Nixon's re-election campaign.

The IRS also subpoenaed the toll-call records for Rosenbaum's home phone but did not include them among those returned to the telephone company. The IRS said the records have not been used and that it was considering a demand for their return.

Chesapeake & Potomac admitted that it actually gave the IRS three times as much information as it had asked, turning over records for a 15-week period instead of the five weeks asked.

IRS Commissioner Donald C. Alexander said his agents should never have subpoenaed eight months of Times records and announced new IRS rules to limit such summonses.

The subpoenas for Knight, the Post-Dispatch, Anderson and the Times were disclosed by AT&T in response to a request by the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press. The committee had asked the company to disclose all such instances over the past five years.

The committee's announced suit is intended to require the telephone company to notify newsmen whose records are subpoenaed so they can contest the subpoenas in court.

AT&T announced Feb. 15 that it would henceforth notify all customers whose records are subpoenaed unless the agency involved specifically objects and that records would be released only in response to subpoenas and official summonses, not informal requests.

But the Reporters Committee said the changes were "not satisfactory," noting that the qualification of agency approval could nullify the entire commitment.

Sen Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., (R-Md.) said he was considering the introduction of legislation to require advance notification for all telephone subscribers.



"Anything you want, dear"

Hawaii papers force mayor's press parleys open

Honolulu, Hawaii—The Honolulu Advertiser and Star-Bulletin are back inside Mayor Frank F. Fasi's press conferences, but Star-Bulletin Guilds-

man Richard Borreca isn't. Borreca, whose exclusion by the mayor initiated a controversy that twice went to court, was shifted to the legislative beat

after Fasi opened his news conferences to the print press in the face of a preliminary injunction. Borreca and the Star-Bulletin had obtained a previous injunction barring Fasi from keeping Borreca out of his conferences. Fasi responded by excluding all but the electronic media.

The Star-Bulletin went back into Federal Court and obtained a new injunction barring Fasi from excluding the print press generally. But after Fasi bowed by holding a general press conference Jan. 21, it dropped its plea for a permanent injunction and reassigned Borreca, whose news stories had aroused the mayor's ire.

The Advertiser, however, is pursuing a separate request for a permanent injunction. Publisher Thurston Twigg-Smith and Editor George Chaplin said Fasi's change of policy still leaves the constitutional question of the mayor's right to exclude reporters unsettled.

"We think that the principle involved in the public's right to know what its government is doing and in newspaper reporters' being granted equal access is so fundamental that a judicial determination is important to the public welfare," they said.

Federal Judge Samuel P. King, in granting the preliminary injunction, ruled that press conferences are official actions and that Fasi could thus not exclude reporters from them. Fasi relaxed the prohibition a few hours later but contended he still has the right to bar reporters he considers unfair.

The Honolulu Community Media Council, declaring that no public official has the right to refuse the press access to information, is seeking to enter the case as a "friend of the court." A previous attempt by the American Civil Liberties Union to do that was rejected on the ground that the ACLU was presenting the same issues as the Advertiser.

ings. Acting in a case involving John Gladding, a Burlington television newsmen, the court said a reporter can refuse to answer questions in a deposition proceeding unless it can be shown no other adequate source for the information is available and that the information is relevant to the issue of guilt or innocence.

Gladding a newsmen for WCAX-TV, had been subpoenaed by defense attorneys to testify on a drug raid about which he had received advance information. He agreed to testify about what he witnessed during the raid but refused to disclose the source of his tip.

The Supreme Court sent the case back to Vermont District Court for a decision in line with its dicta.

In Mississippi, meanwhile, A. B. Albritton, Jackson bureau chief for the Memphis Press-Scimitar, was allowed to withhold a confidential source in the first test of that state's privilege law.

A federal judge rejected a move by Taylor Webb, defeated candidate for the Democratic senatorial nomination in 1972, to learn the source of a story on an advertising contract in the primary. Webb is suing a Houston firm he charged with dropping his advertising contract under pressure from Sen. John Tower, Texas Republican.

But in Minnesota, reporter Don Smith of the Monticello Times turned over notes taken at village-council meetings to a contractor suing the village over payment for road work.

Smith said he handed over the notes on the recommendation of the Minnesota Newspaper Association because they did not involve confidential sources and the association was afraid of establishing a "bad precedent" by losing the case.

A privilege controversy involving New York Times Guildsman E. W. Kenworthy became moot when a law suit charging former Presidential aide John D. Erlichman with ordering telephone taps on three roommates of Mary Jo Kopechne was dropped.

Kenworthy had been resisting a subpoena by an attorney for one of the roommates, seeking the source of a story stating that White House operatives John J. Caulfield and Anthony T. Ulasevich had conducted the tap. Kopechne was drowned when a car driven by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy went off a bridge on Chappaquiddick Island, Mass., in July, 1969.

Empire State Council re-elects entire slate

Albany, N.Y.—George Holmes of New York was re-elected president of the Empire State District Council at a Feb. 9 and 10 meeting slimmed by the gas shortage.

The council also re-elected Robert Bain of Kingston secretary-treasurer and Edwin E. Harnett of Hudson County, Frank Jaquinto of Albany, James Sykes of Rochester and Richard P. Corbett of Utica vice presidents.

With gas stations on the New York State Thruway limiting sales to a dollar's worth and long lines queuing up in Albany at stations with a \$2 limit, representatives of only two locals in addition to the host Albany Guild made it to the meeting.

NLRB aide calls for new election in Des Moines

Minneapolis, Minn.—A National Labor Relations Board hearing officer has recommended that the Guild's apparent defeat in a representation election at the Des Moines Register and Tribune be set aside and a new election held.

The hearing officer, James P. Miller, sustained a Guild charge that the company improperly interfered with the Oct. 25 election by announcing the creation of a new management position to adjust grievances and review salaries eight days before the voting.

With nine challenged ballots unopened after the election, the Guild trailed by 93 to 89. The Guild withdrew three challenges, Miller recommended overruling three other Guild challenges and two by an NLRB agent and recommended that a seventh Guild challenge be sustained.

If the recommendations are followed, the eight ballots ruled valid will be opened. Should the Guild emerge the loser, Miller's recommendation to set aside the election would be acted on by the board.

The Guild filed 43 objections to the company's election conduct, most directed at company statements in letters, in an anti-Guild pamphlet, in remarks by Publisher David Kruidenier at captive-audience meetings and in informal conversation. But Miller recommended that all but the first be dismissed, saying they either could not be adequately substantiated or involved actions that were not improper or were not sufficient to affect the election.

The company filed an exception to Miller's recommendation that the election be set aside, and the Guild took exception to his recommendation for dismissing its objections to implied promises of pay increases and benefits, misrepresentation of the Guild's position on parttime employees, toughening of the papers' overtime policy and establishment of a telephone "hot line" to air grievances.

The full NLRB will pass on the hearing officer's recommendations and the two sides' conflicting objections. Miller held that the company transgressed by creating a new assistant managing editor's position with specific responsibility for dealing with employee grievances and salaries.

He held that employees could not help but view establishment of the position as "a distinct benefit," since "regular work appraisals and regular salary reviews coupled with individual consultations with their supervisors could only reasonably have been interpreted by employees to mean opportunities for wage increases which they had not previously enjoyed."

"I find that Kruidenier's mysterious realization of the 'pressing' need for such a position as a result of the staff meetings he conducted Oct. 10 and 13 is totally unconvincing and unsatisfactory as a potential redeeming factor for making the announcement during the crucial period eight days prior to the election," Miller said.

He noted that Kruidenier had the announcement mailed to all employees to insure that it would have "the maximum possible impact."

The Guild submitted cards signed by all four employees Jan. 21. Certification is usually automatic if a union obtains cards from more than 50 percent of the unit.



For La Causa

Plans for a nationwide fund drive among Guild members to aid the embattled United Farm Workers are mapped by Alex Beauchamp, left, former New York Guild executive-committee member; Dolores Huerta, first executive vice president of the UFW, and Richard Chavez, the union's New

York boycott director. Beauchamp is organizing the UFW's Guild drive, aimed at recruiting Guild members to work in their units for contributions and support of the union's lettuce and grape boycotts. He plans to contact Guild locals throughout the United States and Canada.

Legislators' panel abandons effort to settle 12-week Victoria strike

Victoria, B.C.—Five members of the British Columbia legislature have given up efforts to mediate the 12-week-old pressmen's strike that has idled 170 Guild members at the Victoria Times and Colonist.

The five—two Conservatives, a Liberal, a New Democrat and a Social Credit member—met with each side separately Feb. 7 but were unable to bring them together.

There seems to be no way of mediating the dispute at this time, they reported to British Columbia Labour Minister Bill King Feb. 12.

"Both sides appear to be fixed in their positions," said New Democrat Jim Gorst.

TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., arriving in Victoria on the day the legislators gave up, issued a statement saying mediation efforts would only succeed when the company "recognizes and concedes that it can't treat its employees like so many serfs in the baronies of old by running roughshod over their

legitimate job-security rights." The two sides have been deadlocked over job security in the face of approaching automation.

"Guild and other union members here in Canada's Pacific Southwest," Perlik said, "have long since learned how best to meet the voracious appetites of the lions of the newspaper industry: with a united front of inter-union cooperation tested and tried before and always found equal to the task of protecting their members and improving their economic lot."

"With morale of all I've met as high and spirited as one could hope for, with determination as fixed as possible, this united front will carry this day as it has carried others."

Perlik spent two days here, visiting the picket line, strike headquarters and offices of the Victoria Express, the unions' interim newspaper.

The company has admitted that it is reaping the benefits of strike insurance. But it insisted, in an ad published in the twice-

weekly Victorian, that insurance "is not a factor in the duration of the shutdown."

The Victorian, a weekly, has expanded its publication schedule as a result of the strike. The Express is publishing three weekly. The unions' joint council is studying the feasibility of having the Express go daily.

The Guild reported \$4,146.17 in new strike donations, bringing the total to date to \$9,616.17. They included the following:

Vancouver-New Westminster Guild	\$1,711.17
Buffalo Guild	100.00
Twin Cities Guild	50.00
Montreal Guild	50.00
Northern Ontario Guild	25.00
Chicago Guild	100.00
Sacramento Guild	125.00
Canadian Wire Service Guild	100.00
Gary Guild	50.00
Cleveland Guild	50.00
San Jose Guild	100.00
Hawaii Guild	100.00
North Jersey Guild	25.00
Denver Guild	50.00
Puerto Rico Guild	25.00
San Francisco-Oakland Guild	100.00
Kingston Guild	25.00
Toronto Guild	300.00
Washington-Baltimore Guild	250.00
Brockton Guild	25.00
International Executive Board	50.00

The Toronto Guild has voted to contribute \$100 a week.

Copy aides to go

AP chops 25 more office jobs

New York City—The Associated Press is wielding the hatchet against 25 more office-assistant jobs, bringing to 56 the number chopped in six months.

Nineteen fulltime jobs and 12 parttime positions in 21 cities will be eliminated Feb. 23, AP notified the Wire Service Guild. When the ax comes down, only 54 office assistants' jobs will be left, all of them in New York, Washington and AP's "hub" bureaus.

Thirty-one jobs were eliminated Sept. 1.

The Guild protested the new cutback at a Feb. 5 meeting with AP General Executive Thomas Pendergast. It said the slash would eliminate the jobs of office assistants (formerly designated "copy boys") without eliminating their duties.

Guild Administrator Norman Welton warned that newsmen and newswomen could not be required to do the work now performed by assistants—running errands, serving as messengers, doing routine office-cleanup work, handling stock-room supplies and making up copy files.

Pendergast said some of the work would be eliminated and the remainder handled by bureau chiefs, communication chiefs or their assistants. Newsmen will not be required to do it, he promised.

The Guild served notice that AP members would be asked to notify Guild headquarters immediately of any violations of the pledge or of any problems resulting from the wholesale elimination of office assistants.

Welton noted that, in addition

to handling work of a nature that other employees cannot be expected to perform, office assistants frequently save newsmen time by performing such routine news tasks as taking stock-market quotations on the phone, alphabetizing sports scores by teams and handling traffic-trouble calls.

Pendergast said the cuts have been made necessary by a payroll slash ordered by AP executives. The only alternative, he said, was to reduce the number of news and photographic employees.

The jobs being eliminated are in Phoenix, San Francisco, Washington, Tampa, Atlanta, Louisville, Baltimore, Providence, Detroit, Minneapolis, Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, Charlotte, Oklahoma City, Philadelphia, Nashville, Richmond, Milwaukee, Albany and Portland, Ore.

THE SHORT OF IT

THE CONSUMER PRODUCT SAFETY COMMISSION wants newspapers and magazines to verify the safety of the products they advertise, even if they have to hire outside consultants to do it. Commission Chairman Richard O. Simpson said that if ads for unsafe products continue to be a problem, the commission might seek authority from Congress to stop them. . . . The Federal Trade Commission, for its part, is modulating its program for making major advertisers back up their claims. Among the changes: No publicity on the ads it is investigating until the companies involved answer FCC questions on them. . . . Three companies—American Telephone & Telegraph, Airborne Freight Service and Menley & James Laboratories, manufacturers of Contac—have agreed to modify or discontinue ads found misleading by the new National Advertising Review Board. . . . A bill introduced into the New York Legislature would make it a criminal offense to interfere with a reporter or photographer. It was suggested by the Long Island Press Photographers Association in response to an increasing number of assaults on reporters and photographers and the loss of cameras and other equipment.

The Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans is sitting in judgment on a landmark case to determine whether newspapers can set hair-length and other grooming standards for their employees. The suit was brought against the Macon Telegraph and News by an advertising-layout artist who was rejected for employment because his hair was too long. . . . Moving to break up a monopoly in the printing of comic supplements, a federal judge has ordered a court-appointed special master to sell within a year all stock in the International Color Printing Co. and Dixie Color Printing Corp. held by Greater Buffalo Press. . . . The Wilkes-Barre Sunday Independent told Editor & Publisher it has "no reason to believe" that the rival Wilkes-Barre Times-Leader, News, Record "has done anything unfair with respect to us or our labor relations" and that "recently published suggestions to the contrary were incorrect." Who made the suggestions? Independent General Manager Joseph Ressa, who charged early in the recent Independent strike that the Guild had entered into a "sweetheart" agreement with the Times-Leader and then struck the Independent to put it out of business. . . . For the second time, members of the Cleveland Typographical Union have rejected a special assessment to help finance a strike by an ITU chapel of editorial, typographical and circulation employees at the Painesville Telegraph. By two-to-one margins, they defeated proposals for a \$5 weekly assessment, first for 52 weeks and then for 26.

A COMMON PLEAS COURT in Ohio has upheld an arbitrator's decision that a six-week limitation on pregnancy-disability benefits in a Rubber Workers contract with Goodyear Tire & Rubber must yield to Equal Employment Opportunity Commission guidelines stating that pregnancy disabilities must be treated like any other. . . . Anna Padia, secretary of the Pacific Northwest Guild, is a member of the planning committee for the first national convention of the Coalition of Labor Union Women. A telephone salesperson at the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, she was elected at a regional meeting in Los Angeles and will represent the Guild and Washington State unionists. . . . Martin F. Nolan, Washington bureau chief for the Boston Globe, has resigned from the capital's Gridiron Club as a result of its recently reaffirmed refusal to admit women. In Philadelphia, meanwhile, the Pen and Pencil Club, oldest newspapermen's club in the United States, has voted to accept women for the first time. . . . Newest target of a sex-discrimination complaint: The Springfield News and Sun in Ohio, where the Springfield Human Relations Board has charged that pay in the women's department is from \$35 to \$79 below that for city-room reporters.

TNG International Vice President Harry E. Ryan has been promoted at the New York Daily News—from reporter to assistant travel editor. . . . Rita Tate, Guild delegate to the Toronto Labour Council, has been elected to the council's 10-member municipal committee. But Jack Dobson, former local representative and international vice president, was defeated in a bid for election to the council's executive committee. . . . Jack Herman, a 28-year Guild member who covers baseball for the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, has been elected president of the Baseball Writers Association of America. . . . Its "30" for the career of Fletcher Wilson, former four-term president of the Chicago Guild and a founding member of the Twin Cities Guild. He retired recently from the Sun-Times.

Great Lakes Council re-elects Buffalo's West as president

Cincinnati, Ohio—Waymon (Jack) West of Buffalo was re-elected president of the Great Lakes District Council at the council's winter meeting here Feb. 9 and 10.

Also re-elected were William Lee of Toledo, first vice president; Donald Bean of Cleveland, second vice president, and Virginia O'Shea of Cleveland, treasurer. Karen Field of Detroit was

elected secretary.

A panel consisting of Thomas Kircher, Cincinnati Guild attorney; Paul Moran, a management attorney, and James Horner, an attorney for the National Labor Relations Board's regional office, discussed the effectiveness of the NLRB in administering labor laws on the meeting's opening day. Kerry Klumpe of the Cincinnati Guild was moderator.



Photo by Wayne Crosslin, St. Louis Guild

Reverse twist

Last year St. Louis Guild President Victor E. Jaeger, left, presented the local's "Gilder of the Year" award to Globe-Democrat Unit Chairman Kenneth L. Winn, right. This year it was about-face as Jaeger himself received the award, ad-

mired here by Winn. A cowinner, Post-Dispatch Unit Chairman Bernard D. AuBuchon, was unable to attend the ceremonies because of severe injuries suffered when a load of steel toppled from a tractor-trailer and demolished his car Jan. 10.

Memphis antbias move

Scripps picks equal-hiring officer

Memphis, Tenn.—Scripps-Howard's Memphis newspapers have appointed Guildsman Charles Rodgers to serve as their equal employment-opportunity officer under a newly promulgated affirmative-action program on minorities and women.

Rodgers, a black, was a reporter for the Memphis Press-Scimitar before his new appointment in January. He followed the minority-advancement route himself, starting as a clerk in 1969 and being promoted to copy reader the following year.

His official title is recruiting

and job-counseling manager, and Employee Relations Manager Ray B. Crow announced that he will be active in recruiting and counseling, with emphasis on minorities.

Under the affirmative-action program, the company is pledged to incorporate no-discrimination clauses in all its union contracts and seek the help of minority organizations, community agencies and high schools in recruiting minority employees.

Company officers, in setting forth the program, said that employment of minorities in

other than unskilled jobs has more than doubled in the past four years. But they said "we still are not satisfied with the results" and voiced hope that the action program would spur minority recruitment.

The program was promulgated unilaterally, without consultation with the Memphis Guild.

Memphis Publishing Co. President W. F. Aycock, Jr., complained at a Southern Newspaper Publishers Association meeting recently that the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has served the newspapers with a 28-page order requiring them to hire blacks on a one-for-one basis until there is a 40-percent ratio.

An EEOC spokesman denied that any order has been issued, however, saying the case is still in conciliation.

The Memphis Guild, meanwhile, has filed a sex-discrimination charge against the newspapers with the EEOC, accusing the company of refusing to promote a female secretary to promotion clerk. It said Aycock told her the job included picking up visitors at the airport and that he didn't feel women should be doing this.

appropriate charges before the EEOC.

Company representatives beat a hasty retreat to caucus and returned with a settlement offer: The female city-side reporter could have the job if she still wanted it, but if she didn't, the more experienced of the two copy clerks could have it.

She didn't; he did.

Guild is absentee presence in Dow Jones union vote

New York City—The Guild unwittingly became a major issue in a recent bitter election campaign among members of the Independent Association of Publishers' Employees, which represents employees of the Wall Street Journal and other Dow Jones publications.

The election resulted in a two-to-one defeat for a slate headed by Eric Frankland, former Guild unit chairman at the Hollywood Citizen-News and an outgoing IAPE vice president.

Frankland's slate had campaigned on a platform that called for investigation of affiliation with an international union. The

winning slate, headed by Steve Doreson, made the Guild a major issue, charging Frankland with seeking TNG affiliation.

TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., responding to a story in Editor & Publisher about the campaign, said in a letter to E&P that the Guild "neither selected, sponsored, endorsed nor subsidized any candidate for IAPE office."

"The Guild regrets very much that it apparently was an issue in an election where it had no platform from which to speak, had no advocate for its point of view and did not appear on the ballot," Perlik said.

Guild upheld on group in Bremerton

Seattle, Wash.—The National Labor Relations Board's regional office has rejected a move by the Bremerton Sun to add 45 part-time and casual employees to a unit of 62 for which the Pacific Northwest Guild is seeking certification.

However, a representation election scheduled for Feb. 21 was postponed when the NLRB's general counsel agreed to review the exclusion of 26 mailroom employees.

The Sun had sought to include parttime mailers, stuffers and district managers. The general counsel rejected the company's appeal on the exclusion of all but the mailroom employees.

The Guild, meanwhile, is appealing Regional Director Charles M. Henderson's dismissal of an unfair-labor-practice charge against the Sun arising from its firing the leader of the Guild's organizing drive.

The Guild is seeking the reinstatement of Richard Campbell with full back pay. Campbell was fired Nov. 19, two weeks after he became chairperson of the Guild's organizing committee. He had been a Sun reporter for two years, covering one of the paper's major beats.

Buffalo files petition for 32 in classified

Buffalo, N.Y.—The Guild has moved to represent 32 unorganized classified-advertising employees of the Buffalo Evening News.

A representation petition was filed with the National Labor Relations Board early in February by the Buffalo Guild, which already represents editorial and outside circulation employees of the News.

The Guild acted before the Typographical Union, which won an election among classified employees at the Buffalo Courier-Express in October, could move in.

The Typographical Union lost out Feb. 14 in a bid to represent editorial employees of the nearby Lockport Union Sun & Journal, 8 to 5. It won a second election, among the Sun & Journal's printers.

Industry protests knock advertising curbs from energy bill

A controversial provision that would have banned advertising that encourages energy consumption has been dropped from the National Energy Emergency Act by House-Senate conferees.

The Senate bill had contained the ban, drawing a vigorous protest from advertising groups and the American Newspaper Publishers Association. The House bill omitted it, and it was left out when a House-Senate conference committee ironed out differences.

The Senate gave the bill final approval Feb. 19, but its fate is uncertain in the House and President Nixon is expected to veto it if it follows terms of the House-Senate compromise.

The advertising prohibition was inserted in the Senate bill at the behest of Sen. Henry M. Jackson, chairman of the Senate Interior Committee. Media officials feared it might ban ads for cars and appliances.

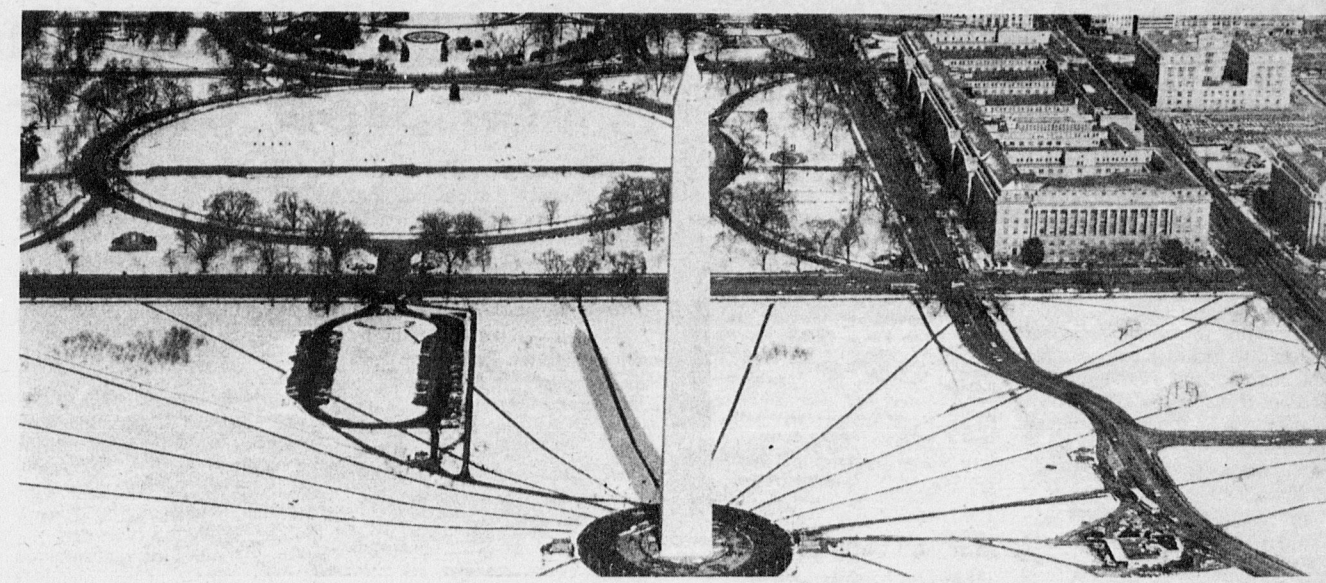


Photo by John Bowden, Washington-Baltimore Guild

Monumental sundial

Washington-Baltimore Guildsman Yuri Schwabler's realization of a three-year-old project—turning the Washington Monument into a sundial—is recorded as the dial hits 1 p.m. Feb. 10. Schwabler, a makeup editor at the Washington Star-News, spent the previous day laying out the dial with the aid of a watch, a friend and a National

Park Service snowplow, marking off 11 lines for the daylight hours from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Schwabler, an artist, received permission to lay out the huge sundial three years ago, but until now the proper snowfall had eluded him. "It was the biggest sculpture I've ever done," he said happily after his day in the sun.

Nixon mum, news council drops inquiry

'Pray for press,' Pat Nixon asks

"Pray for the press," Pat Nixon told wives of national religious broadcasters on a White House receiving line Jan. 28.

"Does the press need prayers?" the First Lady was asked by reporters when she reported the injunction.

"We all do," she replied. "Who doesn't?"

"Is the press the cause of the President's problems?" another reporter asked.

"What problems?" she replied with a smile as she ducked into an elevator.

Abstracts of network newscasts and commentary in six areas of reporting designated by White House aides as biased.

The council turned the abstracts over to the White House with a request that it identify which of the newscasts were outrageous, vicious or distorted.

Presidential Press Secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said he would tell the council how far his office was prepared to go in meeting the request before the council's Jan. 28

meeting, the statement said, but no reply was forthcoming.

The Columbia Broadcasting System, in a document filed in Federal Court, Los Angeles, disclosed it suspects the Administration may have been guilty of burglarizing the homes of its executives and newsmen.

In a filing connected with the Justice Department's antitrust suit aimed at network programming, CBS asked for all documents relating to "any unlawful or covert entry into the office or home" of 31 executives and newsmen, including the company's top officers and newsmen Walter Cronkite, Eric Sevareid, Daniel Schorr, Dan Rather and Fred Graham.

In response to repeated Administration threats against radio and television, Connecticut's two U.S. senators, Republican Lowell P. Weicker and Democrat Abraham Ribicoff, introduced a bill to dissolve the White House Office of Telecommunications Policy. Weicker, a member of the Senate Watergate Committee, charged that the office was a danger to freedom of the press.

Rep. Torbert H. MacDonald, chairman of the House Communications Subcommittee, told an audience at the National Press Club that circumstances surrounding the office's creation and activity indicated that it was set up to "bring the networks into line" after other pressures had failed.

But the office's director, Clay T. Whitehead, told a meeting of security analysts in New York recently that what he described as "dialogue" between the President and the media was "quite healthy and quite constructive."

He said some government officials feel the White House should grant favors or use its legal power "to somehow coerce favorable coverage" but he called that idea "totally unconscionable" and "to the extent it actually results in any legal steps . . . illegal."

Cleveland supports impeachment call

Cleveland, Ohio—The Cleveland Guild executive board voted Jan. 29 to call for President Nixon's impeachment.

The board, by a voice vote, adopted a motion putting the local on record in favor of the impeachment call issued by TNG's International Executive Board and the AFL-CIO.

gory, which would allow them to receive 110 percent of the base 1972 fuel consumption.

But former Presidential Communications Director Herbert G. Klein, now vice president of Metromedia Inc., said last month that big-city newspapers should publish fewer editions and the electronic media should cut broadcasting hours to conserve energy.

There was no immediate reaction from publishers, but Vincent T. Wasilewski, president of the National Association of Broadcasters, said curtailment "would not be in the national interest" because broadcasting is "the nation's only instantaneous national and local service for news, information and emergency alerts."

Newspaper-industry observers expect the industry to benefit from the energy crisis in the short run.

John Williams, president of the National Retail Merchants

Association, predicted at the group's annual convention Jan. 6 through 9 that advertising would increase as stores find it necessary to inform customers of new hours and other changes wrought by the crisis.

With shoppers having less gasoline to travel, he added, they will need to know with greater precision what stores are offering, making ads more important.

A similar analysis was made by the Lee E. Dirks Division of Delafield Childs Inc., newspaper-investment analysts.

Dirks noted that utilities, oil companies and home-heating companies have been buying space to explain the effects of the shortage and to give advice, and car dealers have been running heavy advertising to move large stocks of big, gas-thirsty cars.

While stating that this positive effect of the crisis on newspaper advertising will wear off,

Dirks said the energy shortage will have little effect on newspaper production and circulation and will have "a significant negative impact" on advertising only if the economy sinks into a recession.

But a temporary threat produced by the fuel shortage caused alarm in December at a number of Eastern newspapers, including the Philadelphia Inquirer, Baltimore Sunpapers and Pittsburgh Press.

The Great Northern Nekoosa Corp. said its Maine newsprint mills, which supply 25 percent of the paper used by newspapers in the Northeast, had only a six-week supply of oil at mid-December and would have to close down if new supplies were not forthcoming. They were forthcoming a few weeks later from Venezuela and Colombia, however, and Nekoosa said it had enough oil to operate through the first quarter of 1974.

IT SEEMS TO US

Reconciliation with ITU, newsprint reuse urged

JAMESBURG, N.J.

Editor:

I would respectfully suggest that two ways in which the Guild can increase its bargaining effectiveness is to seek a new era of reconciliation with the printers' union and to take a belated interest in the issue of newsprint recycling.

ITU support is a necessity for adequate contracts in many of our shops, given the fragmented union structure in the newspaper industry, and conciliation rather than confrontation is the better policy among the newspaper unions.

Dr. Jon Udell, economic consultant to the American Newspaper Publishers Association, has also predicted a two-percent growth for the industry in 1974, largely because of restrictions on newsprint supply.

Either his report is inaccurate or the Guild is doomed to another slack year because of an economic pressure which at least has a ready antagonist: newsprint recycling.

GEORGE DAWSON
President
North Jersey Guild

Board asked to consider plan to aid small locals

SPRINGFIELD, N.J.

Editor:

Last year the North Jersey Guild proposed and the Vancouver Convention referred to the IEB a plan that could help solve the Guild's organizing shortage by enabling more locals to deploy paid staff.

This would, as a by-product, create a dispersed manpower resource that TNG might call upon to aid in organizing campaigns. It would also enable more locals to undertake much-needed organizing efforts within their jurisdictions.

The plan presented last year would allow small and medium-size locals or amalgams of such locals to retain a percentage of their per capita for the specific purpose of hiring local staff for servicing and organizing.

For this and other reasons I discussed at the convention, I

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

again commend this plan to the IEB's serious consideration.

DON ROSSETT
Administrator
North Jersey Guild

Madison copy assistant cited as highest-paid

MADISON, WIS.

Editor:

I write to correct the Wilkes-Barre story (GR, Jan. 25) referring to the settlement with the Wilkes-Barre Sunday Independent producing the highest operative top minimum for office boys in any Guild newspaper contract—\$171.95.

Madison has a copy-assistant classification with a top minimum of \$196.13.

I assure you it is "operative," as three copy assistants have been promoted to reporters in the past and the present copy assistant is going through the steps under the contract.

DIANE M. WOODSTOCK
President
Madison Guild

Diocletian: setting the record straight

FLUSHING, N.Y.

Editor:

In your Jan. 25, 1974, issue you made an error in your summary of the story "Chilling Parallel." The Roman Emperor Diocletian was not murdered by his officers.

After reorganizing the empire, he retired in 305 A.D. to his palace at Spalato on the Dalmatian coast. He came out of retirement only once to put things right in the empire and then retired again, this time for good. He died peacefully in his bed.

The author of the article probably confused him with the Emperor Aurelian, who after restoring large sections of the empire was killed by his officers in 275 A.D.

J. V. HOLLAND
Former member
New York Guild

LOCAL ELECTIONS

Bakersfield

President, J. R. Sanders (Sanders, 36); William L. Bladine, 30; editorial vice president, James H. Downes; circulation vice president, George Stewart (Stewart, 41); Coleman Hooper, 29; advertising vice president, Andrew Milnich (Milnich, 46); Mark Hernandez, 19; secretary, Norma Stinson; treasurer, Patricia Keller; chaplain, Henry Altmeyer (Altmeyer, 33); Betty Foley, 25.

Coos Bay

President, Lloyd Snyder; vice president, Margaret Harvey; secretary, Adele Eklund; treasurer, Grace Thill; membership chairman, Ellen Bassett.

Denver

President, Judith Brimberg; first vice president, Richard Tucker; second vice president, Robert Ewegen (Ewegen, 26); Jack Shannon, 22; secretary, Clarice Shaffer (Shaffer, 28); Julie Hutchinson, 20; treasurer, Charles McLaughlin.

Montreal

President, Sterling Taylor; first vice president, George Light; second vice president, Edward Lyness; secretary, Linda MacDonald; treasurer, Raymond Madden.

Pueblo

President, Harry O. Hoffman; vice president, Marvin Read; secretary, Margaret Wood; treasurer, Neal E. Perkins.

Rockford

President, Ben Rubendall; vice president, Bob S. Hill, 2nd; secretary, John W. Bryan; treasurer, Michael Dedoncker.

San Diego

President, Gerald Schultz; vice president, Richard M. Daniels; secretary, Joleen Clark; treasurer, Warren Lindgren.

San Jose

President, Robert Dudnick; vice president, William C. Ernst; secretary-treasurer, Harriett Agar; recording secretary, Robert H. Gregg.

Toledo

President, Sidney Goldberg; vice president, Thomas James; secretary, William Lee; treasurer, Robert Daley.

Victoria

President, Richard Gibbons; first vice president, John Hutchinson; second vice president, Roger L. Stonebanks; secretary, Anna Savage; treasurer, Margaret Thomson.

TNG asks immediate termination of newspaper pay-price controls

(Continued from Page 1)

petition notes, "but did not specifically provide an appropriate exemption" in 1971 on the understanding from Administration representatives that it would be provided administratively.

"As long as the public-information industry in general and the newspaper industry and its employees in particular are dependent on governmental approval for increases in prices and wages," the petition declares, "the potential for economic censorship remains."

"Even though that potential may never be realized, its very existence is a specter posing a constant threat to the zeal of the press for gathering and providing the public with optimum information."

"In these times when public confidence in both government and the press is of paramount importance, immediate exemption from economic controls . . . will demonstrate that the government desires not to maintain even the appearance of possessing the potential for trying to control any aspect of the press through its pocketbook."

TNG's petition says the Guild finds the economic criteria set forth in the ANPA's petition "compelling" and commended to the COLC especially those sections pointing out that:

1. Control of industry wages and prices has no significant impact on the nation's economy.

2. Industry prices have a historical stability, maintained even during World War II and the Korean War, when they were exempted from controls applied to other industries.

3. A number of substantial inequities—such as the effective exemption from controls of Canadian newsprint, a primary cost element—place the newspaper industry under unusual cost and marketing pressures.

The Guild petition also emphasizes the "increasingly adverse effect" the controls program has had on newspaper

workers' wage increases, noting that the rate of increase has been "slower even than it was prior to the imposition of controls."

"Industry wages were advancing at a slower rate than wages in the total economy during the inflationary period imposition of controls was meant to correct," it notes.

Outlining the decline of increases in reporter top minimums achieved in settlements during the controls period, the Guild petition points out that "the same fate has not generally befallen industry profits." It declares:

"The equities of the situation and the welfare of our members make it mandatory that the decontrol we and the publishers seek must apply equally to both the industry's proprietors and its employees—in short, both wages and prices must be exempted at one and the same time and in equal measure: immediately and totally."

In St. Louis, meanwhile, the Guild and Pulitzer's Post-Dispatch are embroiled in a new dispute over the legality of contractual wage increases under lingering controls.

The company maintains that regulations allow the payment of only 5.5-percent increases in the

final year of a three-year contract, effective Jan. 1. And even that increase was not provided in initial paychecks; the company said "a formula" for the increases had not been worked out.

Management has asked the Guild to submit a brief justifying its contention that the full increases are payable under Phase Four regulations.

The Washington Post, acting with COLC approval, announced an increase in its newsstand prices effective Feb. 10, upping its daily edition a nickel, to 15 cents, and its Sunday paper a dime, to 50 cents.

A picket line of customers appeared outside the Post building Feb. 14 to protest the price rise, citing the Post's increase in profits—3.3 million dollars—last year.

The Washington Star-News followed suit by raising its daily price to 15 cents.

And the New York Times announced that, subject to COLC approval, it would raise the newsstand price of its Sunday paper from 50 cents to 60 in the metropolitan area and from 75 cents to 90 elsewhere Feb. 24 and the price of its daily paper from 15 cents to 20 outside the metropolitan area.

Guild brings suit to prevent mergers without U.S. OK

(Continued from Page 1)

ing arrangements are entered into," it said, "it is difficult if not impossible to undo them and to reconstruct the facilities and plant of one of the newspapers which is a party to such arrangements."

The Justice Department regulations, the suit said, would thus allow a joint arrangement that would not have received the Attorney General's approval in advance to continue without effective hindrance.

The suit asks the court to void the regulation and enjoin the Justice

Department from implementing it in any way.

A protest against the regulations has also been filed by the American Newspaper Publishers Association. Its objections are centered on what the ANPA called provisions for "a full-scale quasi-judicial proceeding" on applications for approval of a joint arrangement.

The ANPA submitted an alternative proposal calling for an administrative proceeding by the Attorney General, with at most an informal hearing for the applicants alone.



Photo by John Mitchell, Gary Guild

Gary awards dinner

Gary Guild President Forbes Scott, right, presents Guild awards to three recipients—from left, Local Treasurer Larry Bretts, named "Guildsman of the Year"; Lillian Corley, accepting an award on behalf of her late husband, Gale, for his work with the Porter County Mental Health Association, and

Capt. Leonard Miller, who received the local's Community Services Award for a Gary Marine Corps Reserve company. Special awards went to two others at the Guild awards dinner. (This picture appeared over the caption for another picture in the Feb. 8 issue due to a printing-plant error.)

Local Copy

PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

Some top reporters

Copy-aide pay near \$200

Top minimums for copy boys and girls range up to \$196.13 in Guild contracts—higher on some newspapers than top minimums for reporters on others.

Top-ranked, at that \$196.13 figure, is the copy-boy/girl top at the Madison Capital Times, figures compiled by TNG's Collective Bargaining Department show.

As of Dec. 1, the date for which the table was compiled, that figure exceeded the second highest—\$162.70 at the Honolulu Advertiser and Star-Bulletin—by \$33.93.

Reporter top minimums at 10 newspapers are lower than the copy-boy/girl top in Madison. The 10 range from \$195.20 at the Lowell Sun down to \$160 at the Wayne Eagle. Five copy-boy/girl top minimums exceed the reporter top minimum in Wayne.

Not all copy-boy/girl minimums are in that rarefied atmosphere, however. Twenty-one are lower than \$100, with the lowest, \$64, in effect at the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.

Following are the copy-boy/girl top minimums (or flat minimums in some cases) in 105 Guild contracts as of Dec. 1 (with the effect of Pay Board reductions in parentheses):

Minimum After	Minimum After
Madison Capital Times	\$196.13—2 yrs.
Honolulu Advertiser	\$162.70—2½ yrs.
Honolulu Star-Bulletin	\$162.70—2½ yrs.
Washington Post	\$161.00—1½ yrs.
Stockton Record	\$155.09—2 yrs.
Washington Star-News	\$152.33—2 yrs.
Cleveland Plain Dealer	\$144.15—1 yr.
Cleveland Press	\$144.15—1 yr.
Wilkes-Barre Times-Leader	\$141.95—1 yr.
Record	\$141.35—2 yrs.
San Mateo Times	\$141.35—2 yrs.
New York Times	\$141.30—1 yr.
Hawaii Newspaper Agency	\$140.25—6 mos.
T. com News-Tribune	\$140.25—1 yr.
Sacramento Bee	\$139.79—16 mos.
Hammond Times	\$136.50—3 yrs.
Lynn Item	\$136.00—flat
Elizabeth Journal	\$135.00—1 yr.
Denver Post	\$135.00—3½ yrs.
San Jose Mercury & News	\$133.18—16 mos.
Long Beach Independent & Press-Telegram	\$132.22—flat
Wilkes-Barre Sunday Independent	\$131.95—1 yr.
Seattle Post-Intelligencer	\$131.75—2 yrs.
Seattle Times	\$131.75—2 yrs.
Delaware County Times, Chester	\$130.10—3 yrs.
San Juan Star	\$130.00—4 yrs.
Richmond Independent	\$129.02—1½ yrs.
Vallejo Times Herald	\$129.02—1½ yrs.
Boston Herald-American	\$128.85—2 yrs.
Philadelphia Inquirer & News	\$128.56—3 yrs.
Detroit Free Press	\$127.89—2 yrs.
Long Island Press	\$127.59—2 yrs. (124.09)
New York Post	\$127.50—6 mos. (124.05)
New York News	\$127.40—2 yrs.
Santa Rosa Press-Democrat	\$127.03—1 yr.
Buffalo Courier-Express	\$126.90—1 yr.
Buffalo Evening News	\$126.50—1 yr.
Cincinnati Post & Times-Star	\$126.45—2 yrs.
Baltimore Sun	\$126.00—1 yr.
San Diego Union & Tribune	\$125.43—2 yrs.
Oakland Tribune	\$125.05—1 yr.
San Francisco Chronicle & Examiner	\$125.05—1 yr.
Gary Post-Tribune	\$125.00—1 yr.
Rockford Star & Register-Republic	\$124.25—2 yrs.
News	\$123.72—1 yr.
Chicago Sun-Times	\$123.50—1 yr.
Providence Journal & Bulletin	\$123.50—2 yrs.
Peoria Journal-Star	\$122.00—2 yrs.
Kingston Daily Freeman	\$121.20—1 yr.
Jersey Journal	\$120.78—1 yr.
Jersey City	\$120.75—1 yr.
Toledo Blade & Times	\$120.13—6 mos.
Terre Haute Tribune & Star	\$118.16—3 yrs.
Memphis Commercial Appeal & Press-Scimitar	\$117.45—2 yrs.
Columbus Citizen-Journal	\$116.00—1 yr.
Vancouver Sun & Province	\$115.50—6 mos.
Toronto Star	\$115.50—1 yr.
Manchester Union Leader	\$115.00—1 yr.
Fall River Herald-Bulletin	\$114.44—flat
El Mundo	\$114.00—3 yrs.
San Juan	\$114.00—3 yrs.
Rocky Mountain News, Denver	\$113.00—1 yr.
Pawluicket Times	\$110.84—1 yr.
Huntington Park Signal	\$110.73—3 mos.
York Daily Record	\$110.50—3 yrs.
Waterbury Republic & American	\$109.25—1 yr.
New Brunswick Home News	\$108.75—1 yr.
Haverhill Gazette	\$108.40—2 yrs.
Malden News & Medford Mercury	\$108.00—flat
Pittsburgh Post-Gazette	\$108.00—1 yr.
Akron Beacon Journal	\$108.00—2 yrs.
Youngstown Vindicator	\$107.40—2 yrs.
Woodbridge News-Tribune	\$106.50—3 yrs.
Pottstown Mercury	\$105.03—flat
Lansing State Times	\$105.00—flat
Portland Press Herald, Express & Telegram	\$104.50—flat
St. Louis Post-Dispatch	\$104.44—1 yr. (102.89)
Brockton Enterprise & Times	\$104.08—flat
Allentown Call & Chronicle	\$103.01—2 yrs.
Victoria Colonist & Times	\$102.85—flat
Indianapolis Star (editorial)	\$102.00—flat
St. Paul Dispatch & Pioneer-Press	\$101.65—2 yrs.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat	\$101.44—2 yrs. (95.27)
Minneapolis Star & Tribune	\$101.25—1½ yrs.
Battle Creek Enquirer & News	\$100.00—2 yrs.
Yakima Herald-Republic	\$100.00—2 yrs.
Charlottesville News	\$99.36—2 yrs.
Duluth Herald & News-Tribune	\$99.20—1 yr.
Sioux City Journal	\$98.20—2 yrs.
Bridgewater Courier-News	\$97.50—1 yr.
Salem News	\$96.25—flat
Ottawa Citizen	\$94.51—2 yrs.
Pueblo Star-Journal & Chieftain	\$94.50—1 yr.
Toronto Globe & Mail (circulation)	\$93.20—1 yr.
Eugene Register-Guard	\$92.00—2 yrs.
San Antonio Light	\$91.62—1 yr.
Ottawa Journal	\$91.61—2 yrs.
Toronto Globe & Mail (editorial)	\$91.35—1 yr.
Los Angeles Herald-Examiner	\$88.55—3 mos.
Lowell Sun	\$86.60—1 yr.
Knoxville News-Sentinel	\$86.00—2 yrs.
Albany Union-Star	\$84.25—1 yr.
News-Kickerbocker	\$84.00—1 yr.
Valley Independent, Monessen	\$83.50—flat
Utica Observer-Dispatch & Press	\$83.50—flat
Montreal Star	\$80.00—6 mos.
Indianapolis Star & News (adv.)	\$79.50—flat
Norfolk Virginian-Pilot	\$64.00—flat

*Pending Cost of Living Council approval.

Publishers see newsprint crisis over

The newsprint shortage is over and newspapers can look forward to continued growth in 1974.

That's the word from top newspaper-industry officials, who see no barrier to increased profits in the months ahead.

"It appears the supply of newsprint available to the United States in 1974 should exceed 11 million tons," says a report by the American Newspaper Publishers Association. "This tonnage should be adequate to meet the current needs of newspapers and other newsprint users."

Current estimates are that U.S. newspapers will need only 10.7 million tons during the year. Consumption in 1973 was 10.5 million tons, up 2.3 percent despite the year-end shortage that forced many publishers to cut back the size of their papers.

ANPA President Stanford Smith told North Carolina publishers recently that newspapers should even be able to build up their reserve stocks of newsprint once again.

Gannett President Allen Neuharth echoed the ANPA's appraisal.

"Newsprint supply is no longer a problem for Gannett," he said at a meeting with Wall Street financial analysts, "nor should it be for the newspaper industry."

The shortage never did interfere substantially with newspapers' advertising volume. Ad revenue reached an estimated 7.6

billion dollars in 1973, an all-time record and 600 million dollars above 1972, the Wall Street Journal reported.

A number of newspapers discontinued editorial features and a few cut back on advertising. But many met the problem by switching to lighter-weight newsprint.

The newsprint industry has reduced the basic weight for newsprint from 32 pounds to 30 to conserve its wood supply and energy resources.

Paper-mill strikes that aggravated the newsprint problem late in the year are over, and most mills are operating at 100 percent of capacity. Canadian manufacturers, who produce 64 percent of the U.S. supply, expect to produce 900,000 more tons this year than they did last through greater plant efficiency and reactivation of mothballed equipment.

Dr. Jon G. Udell, the ANPA's economic consultant, has predicted a two-percent growth for U.S. newspapers in the year ahead. Without last year's newsprint shortage, he said, U.S. newspapers would have consumed 10,750,000 tons, five percent more than in 1972.

Newsprint consumption increased 37 percent from 1962 to 1972, and ANPA's last major study, in 1970, projected an increase to 13,100,000 tons by 1980. Between the shift to lighter-weight paper and rising newsprint prices, that prediction may have to be revised downward somewhat, Udell said.

Newsprint prices have soared in the past year and are due to fly still higher in 1974. Newsprint that sold for \$165 a ton in 1972 is now going for \$200, and Canadian producers say they need prices of from \$235 to \$255 to warrant an increase in capacity.

Two major Canadian companies—Crown Zellerbach Canadian Ltd. and MacMillan Bloedel Ltd.—have already announced increases for 30-pound paper, to \$213.50 for West Coast customers. And the Great Northern Paper Co. is jacking up the price for 28-pound paper to \$225.

A subcommittee of the House Commerce and Finance Committee plans to open hearings into the newsprint situation March 11. The subcommittee, headed by Rep. John Moss (D-Calif.), will explore the questions of supply and pricing.

Lensman virtually on staff put all the way by arbiter

Toronto, Ont. — A photographer who devotes virtually all of his working time to a newspaper and receives almost his entire income from it cannot be considered a free lance, an arbitration board has ruled in a case involving the Toronto Star.

The board, in a two-to-one decision, held that the photographer, Keith Beaty, is a covered employee under the Toronto Guild's contract with the Star and entitled to enjoy all of the contract's salary and benefit provisions.

The Star had contended that Beaty was excluded under a provision exempting "contributors on a free-lance or space basis whose contributions are purchased but whose time is not controlled by the employer."

The arbitration board, headed by Prof. Paul C. Weiler, noted that Beaty worked as many as 650 assignments a year for the Star, often getting more assignments than staff photographers. While he had the right to turn down an assignment, he was always on call and seldom did.

The board ruled that Beaty's "special function is built right into the Star's operation" and that "in practice he is an integral element in its overall organization." It said the nature of his work and

the degree of control retained over it "render him even more an 'employee' than a typical staff photographer with whom it compared him."

The dissenting member of the panel, J. Perry Borden, agreed that Beaty was an employee but contended he came under the "free-lance" exclusion because he could refuse assignments and

thus, Borden said, controlled his own time.

The board, while upholding the Guild's position, declined a request to order Beaty compensated for lost benefits during the three years he has been working for the Star. It said unraveling what he might be owed "would appear to be an almost insuperable task."

**VANCOUVER-NEW WESTMINSTER
NEWSPAPER GUILD, LOCAL 115**

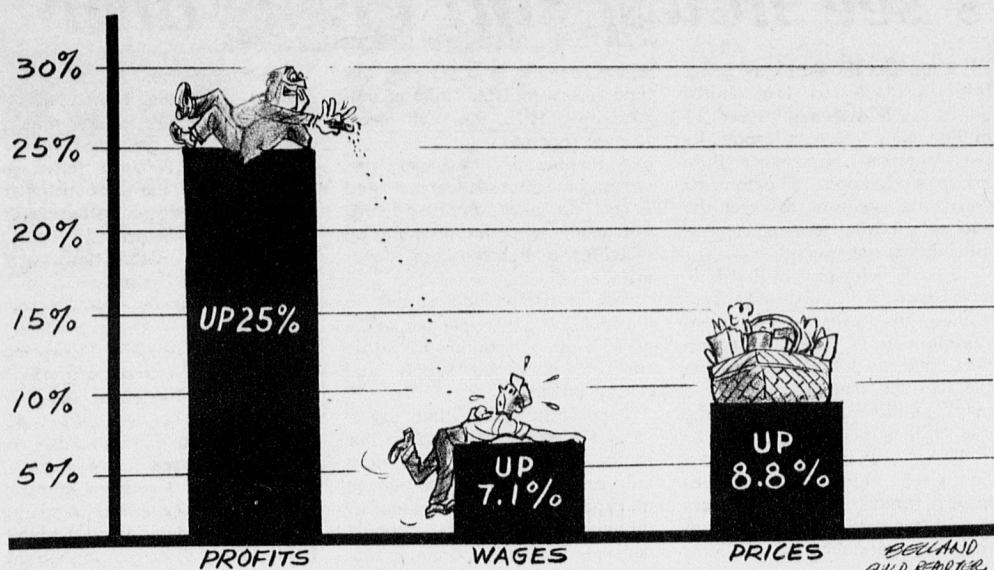
EFFECTIVE OCTOBER 1, 1973
TO FEBRUARY 1, 1976

YOUR CONTRACT

Cover with a message

The Vancouver-New Westminster Guild uses the cover of its contracts to make a point. This one, duplicating those at other shops, is the cover for its current agreement with B.C. Directories.

'Wish there was something I could do for you'



DATELINE: WASHINGTON

Nixon's health-care plan flings a line to port

By WILLIAM J. EATON, Chicago Guild



THE NIXON ADMINISTRATION'S new health plan is far from perfect, but it is a big improvement over the bargain-basement proposal that the President sent to Congress in 1971.

It is a major advance for the conservative, free-market policy-makers in the White House to acknowledge that the federal government must play a central role in assuring decent health care for all Americans, whether they are rich, poor or in-between.

Nixon's Comprehensive Health Insurance Program (CHIP) is a landmark in the history of social legislation because it places a Republican blessing on proposals that once drew only curses from orthodox GOP politicians.

Benefits under the plan would include hospital care, doctors' care in office or hospital, drugs, laboratory tests, x-rays and medical devices. Mental illness, alcoholism and drug addiction would be covered.

Children would be eligible for preventive care up to the age of 6, and dental care and eye and hearing examinations until their 13th birthday. The concept of a health card, similar to a credit card, probably would ease the hassle of establishing credit before emergency treatment or hospital admissions.

COLUMNIST JOSEPH KRAFT has said the Nixon men might as well acknowledge they are moving toward a welfare state. It is

a remarkable move for the leader of a party that fought the creation of Medicare in 1965.

No doubt the President's Watergate weakness may have contributed to his decision to endorse a stronger health-insurance plan and make it a top domestic priority in 1974.

There are weaknesses in the Nixon plan, including the rather high deductibles and the provision for sharing of costs up to a yearly maximum of \$1,500 per family.

Administration officials insist these two features will discourage over-use of hospitals and doctors. It is difficult to see how much choice a patient has in the matter if he suffers a broken leg or a heart attack. Paying more of the costs in such cases would not be a deterrent but only a burden.

The Administration bill is roughly similar to a measure advanced by Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La.) and his unlikely Yankee liberal partner, Sen. Abraham B. Ribicoff (D-Conn.). The most generous measure, but also the most costly, is the national health program proposed by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.).

IT IS UNFORTUNATELY typical of Nixon that he distorts features of his own plan and exaggerates the impact of the Kennedy plan in his belated campaign for medical insurance.

In Miami recently, the Presi-

dent spoke of his plan, saying: "I want the doctor to be working for the patient and not for the federal government, and that's what this is all about."

This is pretty crusty, coming from the man who emerged 24 hours earlier from a complete physical checkup at the U.S. Naval Hospital at Bethesda, Md. Five of his six doctors—including White House physician Walter R. Tkach—do work for the federal government as military doctors, but that does not mean they do not work for their patients, as well.

Another Nixon distortion is the claim that his plan does not involve new taxes.

Well, one major provision requires every employer in the United States to offer all of his employees the Comprehensive Health Insurance package, paying 75 percent of the premium when the plan is in full operation. If this compulsory insurance is not a tax, it might as well be for the companies faced with the expense.

Workers, of course, would have to pay 25 percent of the premiums if they wanted the protection, or about \$150 a year at first.

Eventually, this richest of all the nations is going to adopt a national system for government financing of decent medical care for everyone. As flawed as it is, the Nixon plan is a step along that road.

Guild helps ERA over Ohio barrier

Ohio became the 33rd state to ratify the Equal Rights Amendment Feb. 7, climaxing a vigorous ratification campaign in

Members in Chicago seek role in decisions

Chicago, Ill.—Chicago Guild members want a greater role in newsroom decisions and unflagging efforts to safeguard reporters' First Amendment rights.

The sentiment was disclosed in a survey undertaken by the local's committee on professional concerns. The greatest concern, it found, was over subpoenas for testimony and news materials and the relationship between reporters and police.

which the Cleveland Guild participated.

The Ohio Senate, where the amendment was buried in committee last year, approved it 20 to 12. ERA supporters attributed the turn-around to backing from the AFL-CIO, which abandoned opposition on a nationwide basis last October when its convention adopted a resolution introduced by TNG delegates.

The Ohio House had voted to ratify last year. Labor opposition was cited as the principal reason the Senate failed to approve it.

Two Cleveland Guild leaders—International Vice President Dorothy M. Sain and Virginia O'Shea, first vice president of the local, conducted workshops at a

statewide rally held by the Ohio Coalition for the Equal Rights Amendment in preparation for the ratification campaign.

Five more states must ratify before the amendment becomes part of the Constitution. It was defeated in the Georgia Legislature Jan. 28.

Ratification is currently under consideration by a joint legislative committee in Virginia, which held a public hearing Feb. 12. Guild support was expressed by TNG Research and Information Director James M. Cesnik, who appeared as a representative of the Falls Church City Democratic Committee, and Jacqueline Hawes of the Washington-Baltimore Guild.

Editorial

Laying a specter

Guild members are being haunted by a ghost—the ghost of the Nixon Administration's old 5.5-percent pay-increase guideline.

The guideline no longer has any corporeal being. As a formal restriction, it died with Phase Three of the Administration's wage-price controls, which even at their severest contained plenty of room for exceeding it. As a moral constraint, doubtful at best, it expired with the recent explosion of profits and prices.

But in all too many cases, publishers are still convincing Guild members that either they can't legally bargain increases exceeding 5.5 percent or that to do so would be somehow improper.

Perhaps everyone on Guild bargaining committees should be required to do the family shopping. Those who do know that almost every time they enter the supermarket, prices on a broad range of items have gone up—and not by just 5.5 percent.

Adherence to the obsolete 5.5-percent guideline means a surrender, pure and simple, of Guild members' living standards. Prices rose 8.8 percent last year, and predictions are for more steep increases in meat, fuel and other items.

Meanwhile, back at the cash register, the profits roll in. A survey by the Wall Street Journal disclosed that after-tax profits of 381 companies rose 27.2 percent in the final quarter of 1973. And a survey by the National City Bank found that profits of 954 corporations climbed 25 percent.

It was no sudden spurt, either. Profits for the first nine months of the year were 30 percent above those for the same period of 1972, according to the Commerce Department.

Guess who led the profits parade? Grocery stores, whose fourth-quarter earnings were 92.2 percent higher than in the previous year.

Newspaper publishers are sharing in the profit boom. Most figures for 1973 aren't in yet, but the New York Times's and the Los Angeles Times Mirror Co.'s are, and they're up 29.5 and 30 percent, respectively.

The future looks even rosier. The Administration wants to end all economic controls April 30, and publishers are seeking an earlier end to controls in the newspaper industry—as is the Guild. The prospects are for a round of new price increases as soon as it happens.

But five will get you ten that publishers rolling in 30-percent profit increases and jacking up prices to fare even better will still be trying to convince their employees they should be accepting meager 5.5-percent wage increases under a nonexistent guideline.

Guild members better make sure they don't have the ghost of a chance.

Read no evil

President Nixon has a prescription for longevity: Don't read the Washington newspapers.

Emerging from Alice Roosevelt Longworth's 90th birthday party, he told reporters, "If she had spent all her time reading the Post or the Star, she would have been dead by now."

Nixon, who gets his news from the Buchanan Daily Bugle, may have a long life ahead of him. But most other Washingtonians apparently prefer to read dangerously.

The Guild Reporter

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Published by The Newspaper Guild (AFL-CIO, CLC) the second and fourth Fridays of each month, except July and December second Fridays only.

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. XLI, No. 4

February 22, 1974

The Newspaper Guild

1125 Fifteenth St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005

Area Code 202-296-2990

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