

Child center launched by Vancouver

Vancouver, B.C. — The Vancouver-New Westminster Guild will establish a day-care center by the end of summer, the first to be set up by a Guild local.

The center will be operated for children of employees at the Vancouver Sun and Province. About 20 will be accommodated initially.

The facility will be set up with the assistance of the British Columbia Day Care Agency, which will furnish a portable unit to be set up four blocks from the newspaper plant. Land will be leased for a dollar a year.

Although the day-care center is the outgrowth of a joint Guild-management study undertaken under the current Sun and Province contract, management will not be paying the cost and will have nothing to do with the operation. The center will be operated by a nonprofit corporation being set up by the Guild.

The absence of company financing, the Guild pointed out, will allay any concern that the center's cost will be deducted from future contract gains.

Salaries of three supervisors and other operating costs will be paid by a monthly charge of \$125 for each child. Employees who cannot afford that much will be able to have part of the cost paid by a public welfare grant, according to Jack McKim, local executive secretary.

The decision to establish the center followed a questionnaire circulated among Sun and Province employees in both Guild and non-Guild departments to determine interest. The work of establishing the center has been conducted by a committee under the leadership of David Wright.

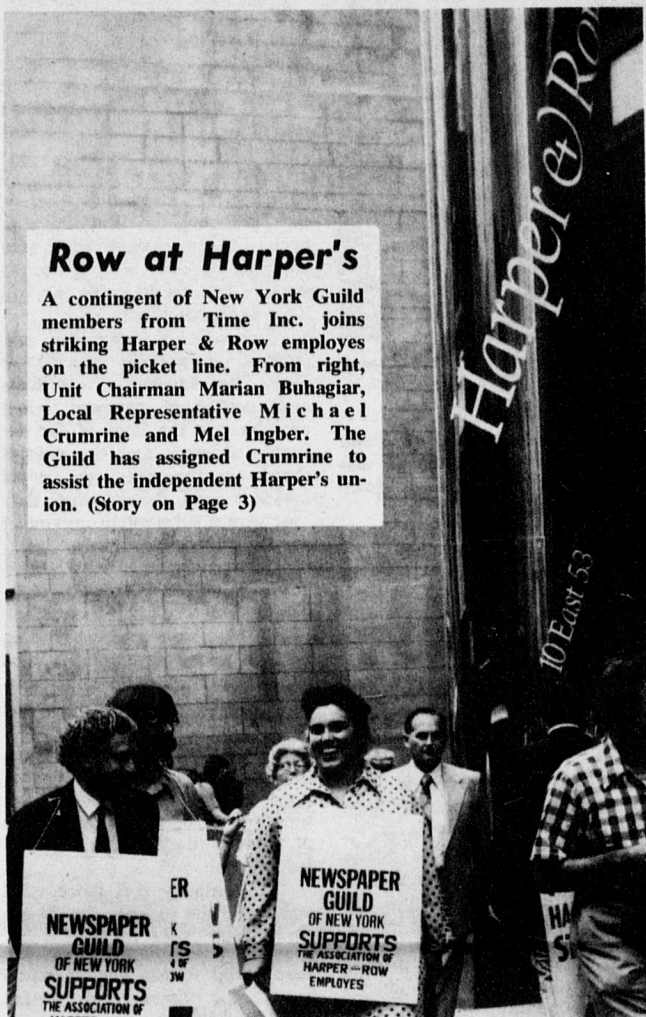
Establishment of day-care centers is part of TNG's official Collective Bargaining Program, which calls for the employer to provide the necessary funds for a Guild study, to be conducted in cooperation with other unions where feasible. It fixes responsibility for establishment of a center on the employer but calls for employee-parent control and voluntary participation in its operation.

Farr is granted release from endless jail term

Los Angeles Times reporter William Farr won't have to spend the rest of his life in jail, after all, for refusing to disclose his sources.

A California judge released Farr from an unlimited jail sentence June 20, finding that there was no likelihood that further imprisonment would result in compliance with a court order to testify.

But only a day earlier another California media representative—Will Lewis, manager of Station KPFK in Los Angeles—was sent to jail for an indefinite term for



Guild Reporter photo by Jules Geller

Row at Harper's

A contingent of New York Guild members from Time Inc. joins striking Harper & Row employees on the picket line. From right, Unit Chairman Marian Buhagiar, Local Representative Michael Crumrine and Mel Ingber. The Guild has assigned Crumrine to assist the independent Harper's union. (Story on Page 3)

EEOC finds sex bias at Washington Post

The Equal Employment Opportunity Commission issued a report June 19 finding "reasonable cause to believe" that the Washington Post has engaged in employment practices that prevent women from gaining promotions, high salaries and supervisory jobs in all departments of the newspaper.

The commission said it will contact the Post and the Washington-Baltimore Guild, which brought charges of sex bias against the company in November 1972, "in the near future" to begin the process of conciliating the dispute.

The Guild had charged that women receive lower salaries than men, that they are not promoted to higher-paying or managerial positions, that they occupy the majority of low-paying jobs in many departments and that they are neither trained nor recruited in a way that would reduce the amount of discrimination.

In its determination on the merits of the charges, the commission found that:

- Women are denied equal access to higher-paying jobs in the news department.
- "There is reasonable cause to believe" that women reporters are denied equal consideration for story assignments on the city and suburban desks.
- Women are denied higher-paying jobs in the commercial departments.
- The Post maintains job classifications in the production departments on the basis of sex.
- Women are restricted from managerial positions.
- Women are denied equal promotional opportunities.
- Single women are hired and promoted more readily than married women.

As an example of its evidence, which is based mainly on employment statistics supplied by the Post, the commission noted that 39 percent of 46 women in the higher-paying news classifications

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Key top is raised \$30 in 15-month St. Paul package

St. Paul, Minn.—Top minimums for reporters and display salespersons are increased \$30, to \$334, in the first 15 months of a new Guild contract at the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press.

The Guild also succeeded in upgrading outside classified salespersons to parity with other key classifications, an increase of \$60.75 at the top-minimum level. And circulation supervisors move closer to parity with a \$38.20 increase, to \$283.75.

Among contract improvements is a clause giving employees the option of obtaining health-insurance coverage under a Guild-selected health-maintenance organization in lieu of regular health insurance.

It is the first Guild contract to provide such an option under recently enacted federal legislation. The International Executive Board has urged all Guild locals to bargain the clause.

Pay increases range from 10 to 15 percent. The 27-month contract provides for a wage reopener in the final year.

The settlement was negotiated as unit members stood by ready to strike in the event a marathon bargaining session failed to produce an agreement. TNG and a plant committee of Dispatch and Pioneer Press unions had granted strike authorization.

Other improvements include an increase to \$12 a week in pension contributions, up from \$11 for employees earning at least \$200 a week and \$10 for others, and a two-cent increase in mileage.

(Continued on Page 6)

Bulletin

Brantford, Ont.—A settlement raising Guild key top minimums \$60 over two years, to \$262.10, was won at Southam's Brantford Expositor early June 27 after crisis bargaining in which the paper had been forced to suspend publication for three days. (Earlier story on Page 3.)

\$123 raise won in N.Y. settlement

New York City—Salary increases of 29.8 percent, ranging as high as \$123, have been won in a New York Guild contract with Standard & Poor's, the financial-rating service.

The \$123 increase will produce a top minimum of \$536 for the associate manager of the company's industrial- and utilities-analysis service. That figure is the highest negotiated in any Guild contract outside Washington, where position differentials will yield a minimum of \$560.31 for top editors at the Post.

In addition to wage increases, the Standard & Poor's settlement includes two days' paternity leave and extension of maternity leave from nine months to a year. Both leaves will apply to adoption.

Top-minimum increases include \$95 for the associate editor, to \$413, and \$89 for analysts, to \$388.

The Guild also won pension and health- and life-insurance improvements valued at 3.2 percent of payroll.

The Guild won a 13th paid holiday. Double severance will be paid in dismissals due to economic reasons or automation, and fulltime employees will be protected against displacement by parttime or temporary employees.

Courtesy of Washington, D.C., police

Photo finished

Phillip M. Kadis, chairman of the Guild's Washington Star-News Unit, receives the Washington-Baltimore Guild's award for local service in the picture missing above. It's missing because six hours after it was taken, Washington police seized the camera of Geoffrey Gilbert, the photographer who took it, exposed the film and arrested him for trying to photograph a forceful arrest. Story on Page 2.

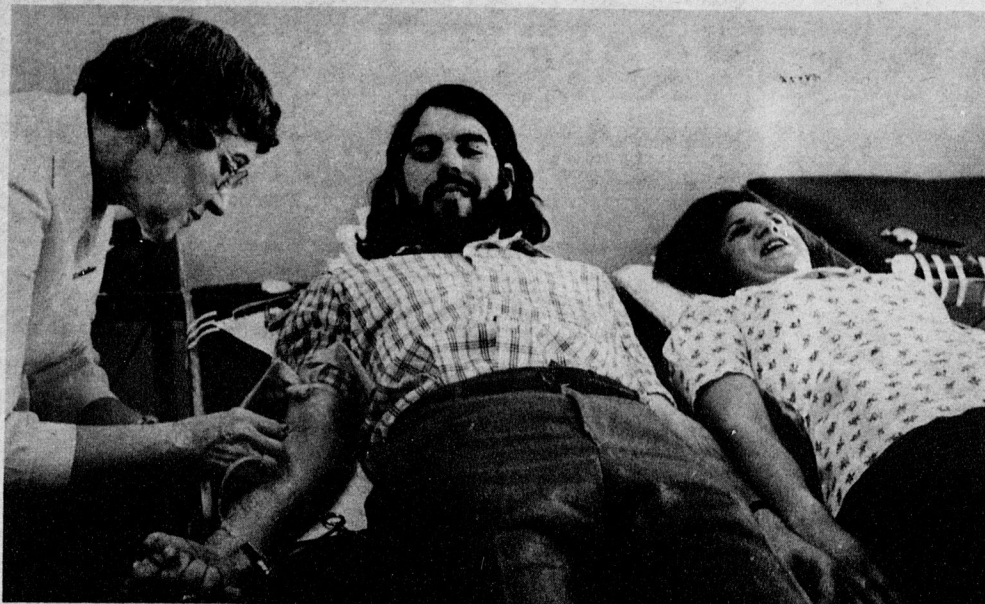


Photo by John Bloomquist, St. Louis Guild

Blood-bank deposit

Arthur J. Kaufman gives blood while Joan Rucker waits her turn as the Guild's St. Louis Globe-Democrat Unit sets up a blood bank for its members. Forty pints were collected. The total was

30 short of the number required to insure blood needs for all of the unit's 275 members and their relatives for a year, but those who gave and their families will be covered.

Field day for libel suits

Law urged to nail reporters

Chicago, Ill.—Marshall Field, publisher of the Chicago Sun-Times and Daily News, wants libel laws under which reporters could be sued personally for their mistakes.

The proposal, advanced June 20 at a meeting of communications and advertising executives, drew an immediate denunciation from Chicago Guild President Harlan Draeger and others, including the Chicago Tribune.

Field told a meeting of communications and advertising executives June 20 that "to encourage more responsible reporting," individuals who feel they have been treated unfairly in a news story should be able to sue the

reporter responsible, "even if there is no malice."

Field said many of the ills of journalism are the fault of reporters, some of whom he said are biased in their reporting.

The charge evoked an angry response from Draeger. He termed it "an unjustified slur" against the reporters who produce Field's newspapers and "an affront to the entire journalistic profession."

Draeger said it was "a dark day in the history of Chicago journalism" when "a wealthy publisher in command of a newspaper empire tries to pass the buck to his front-line troops for all the alleged ills of the press."

"When a reporter digs into a story," Draeger said, "he is the public's first line of defense against tyranny, injustice and corruption. He deserves the support of his publisher, not a cheap shot from the executive suite."

Field's Chicago Daily News gave Draeger's reply less than a third of the space it gave to Field's speech, leading Jack Mabley, columnist for the non-Guild Chicago Today, to print it in full, together with Mabley's own denunciation of the idea.

Field's proposal was also attacked in a Tribune editorial.

The Tribune, saying "we take our stand with our reporters and writers," declared that opening reporters to financial liability in libel cases "would be an abdication of the editor's role to monitor the work of his staff and an unfair shift of risk to the reporter."

Field specifically called for legislation that would allow plaintiffs to make reporters, rather than the companies that employ them, liable to damage suits. Libel attorneys said present laws already allow reporters to be sued but that publishers have traditionally paid any penalties.

ployees hired after the previous contract took effect in 1972 and a second for those on the payroll before that.

The dual schedule was negotiated as part of the 1972 settlement as a device for reducing the stepup schedule by a year. It put new employees a year ahead of the position they would otherwise have occupied on the stepup schedule.

The Guild said UPI made no mention of the dual schedule in its settlement offer. It contends that all employees, regardless of their hiring date, are now on a six-year progression schedule.

The difference between the two schedules means as much as \$61.75 to some employees. Meanwhile, mileage payments at both UPI and the Associated Press rose a cent June 23 under escalator clauses in the Guild's new contracts.

The clauses call for a one-cent increase for each 11-cent rise over 44 cents in the national average price of regular gasoline. The price has risen to 55 cents, the Bureau of Labor Statistics announced June 21.

The mileage rate at both wire services will go to 16 cents for the first 125 miles a week and 14 cents thereafter.

Ridder papers must yield data on bosses

The National Labor Relations Board has ordered the San Jose Mercury and News to supply the Guild with payroll information on 29 employees the company insists are supervisory.

A board panel, in a 2-to-1 decision, found the Ridder papers guilty of an unfair labor practice for refusing to turn over the data in connection with current bargaining for a new contract.

The board noted that the 29 employees are currently a part of the bargaining unit but said that even if they were exempt, the company would be obligated to supply the Guild with payroll information on them.

"The union's immediate and continuing need for information about the supervisors' earnings and method of payment, when examined in the light of the supervisors' work and the union's duties, is apparent," the panel majority said, noting that they "perform a substantial amount of bargaining-unit work."

"The pay received by supervisors . . . for performing bargaining-unit work and the method of pay . . . have a direct bearing on the pay of employees and alleged supervisors in all departments represented by the union," the board said.

The ruling is believed to be the first in Guild history requiring payroll information for supervisory employees regardless of whether they are in the bargaining unit.

The company had twice tried unsuccessfully to have the 29 excluded during the life of the old contract. Last June, when the San Jose Guild sought payroll information on them, management

refused to comply, serving notice that it intended to petition again for their exclusion "at an appropriate time."

The company has yet to file a new petition. The exclusions are under negotiation in current bargaining.

The board's ruling affirming the Guild's right to the information was issued by John H. Fanning and Howard Jenkins, Jr., NLRB Chairman Edward Miller dissented, holding that since there was no statutory obligation on the company's part to bargain on supervisors, there was no obligation to provide data on them.

5 more lopped from payroll in Sacramento

Sacramento, Calif. — Copley's Sacramento Union has axed five more Guild-covered employees from its payroll in a continuing retrenchment. Management said five other vacant editorial positions won't be filled.

The cutbacks were officially announced June 10 after a series of informal meetings with the Sacramento Guild. Local President Robert Forsyth said Guild representatives emphasized the effect of the planned dismissals on the quality of the paper and believe they headed off even more extensive slashes.

The new cutback follows dismissal of six employees in February. But Publisher Carlyle Reed assured employees there is no danger of the Union going under.

Reed voiced the assurance at a meeting held with editorial employees at the Guild's insistence June 11 to answer questions about the retrenchment.

Management said the Union has been losing money and that the Copley chain cannot put more funds into the paper because of high inheritance taxes on the estate of the late James S. Copley, chairman of the Copley board, and a 54-million-dollar expansion program at Copley papers in San Diego and Springfield, Ill.

Dismissed in the latest cutback were a deskman, an artist, two switchboard operators and a clerk. They received four weeks' notice.

Christofferson critical after brain stroke

Robert W. Christofferson, executive secretary of TNG's Contracts Committee, suffered a massive brain stroke June 21. He is in critical condition in George Washington University Hospital, Washington.

Christofferson, 50, had entered the hospital two days earlier for tests related to a circulatory condition. The stroke left him paralyzed.

TNG has assigned International Representative Richard J. Ramsey to take Christofferson's place temporarily.

Film destroyed

D.C. police maul 2 lensmen, arrest 1

Two Guild photographers for the Washington Star-News were manhandled by police and one was arrested June 14 while trying to shoot pictures of an arrest outside the newspaper plant.

Police seized the camera used by Geoffrey Gilbert and exposed pictures of the arrest—along with several of the Washington-Baltimore Guild's annual awards ceremonies taken earlier in the day. Also roughed up was Ken Heinen, who had grabbed the camera and shot pictures of Gilbert's arrest.

Warren E. Howard, president of the Washington-Baltimore Guild, sent an official letter of protest June 20 to Police Chief Jerry Wilson. He urged Wilson to meet with the Guild as the

first step toward preventing a recurrence.

Gilbert and Heinen rushed from the Star-News building to film the arrest of a speeding motorcyclist whose chase they had been following on a police radio.

Police had thrown the cyclist to the ground and had a foot on his back and arms in a vise-lock when the photographers appeared. The police yelled "No pictures!" a bystander said, and Gilbert was wrestled to the ground, yoked with a nightstick and arrested.

Heinen, after grabbing the camera from around Gilbert's neck, was pushed over a parked motor scooter, breaking his wrist. A policeman picked up

the camera and refused a demand that he return it.

A reporter who watched the arrest quoted a sergeant as telling policemen who had both of Gilbert's cameras to "make sure that film is destroyed."

Gilbert was charged with disorderly conduct.

Howard, in his letter of protest, charged that there have been "many previous incidents of police abuse of newsmen's rights in Washington."

Gilbert had received the Guild's grand photography award and top prizes in three picture classifications at the awards ceremonies. The film that was destroyed by police exposure included eight awards pictures, one taken for the Guild Reporter.

Guild wins 2 of 3 votes in Sudbury

Sudbury, Ont.—The embattled Northern Ontario Guild repelled decertification attempts in two of three departments of the struck Sudbury Star June 24, and the company immediately resumed bargaining.

The Guild won an election in the editorial department by 13 to 9, and a 3-to-3 tie in the business office left the Guild certified there. The circulation department was lost, 6 to 3.

The Thomson paper moved for a resumption of bargaining 20 minutes after the elections. The initial session was held June 26, and full-scale negotiations were scheduled to resume on the 30th.

Negotiations had been suspended since May 3 when the company insisted it would not bargain until the decertification issue was resolved. The Guild filed a refusal-to-bargain charge.

While the Guild defeated decertification in two departments, the circulation election put the local's president, Larry LeClair, outside the bargaining unit. Leaders of the Guild and the printers' and pressmen's unions agreed immediately after the election that they would not accept any settlement that did not contain a clause barring discrimination against LeClair and other circulation strikers.

The pressmen are on strike, and the printers are picketing with the Guild. The printers voted 19 to 2 June 17 to reject a tentative agreement reached with the Star before the strike; the pressmen overturned a similar agreement before striking themselves.

The Guild has been on strike since April 17 in quest of an initial contract. The printers and pressmen honored picket lines from the start, and the Star has made no attempt to publish.

The decertification petitions were filed soon after the strike began. They were signed by 26 employees—five less (including three whose ballots were challenged by the Guild) than voted for decertification.

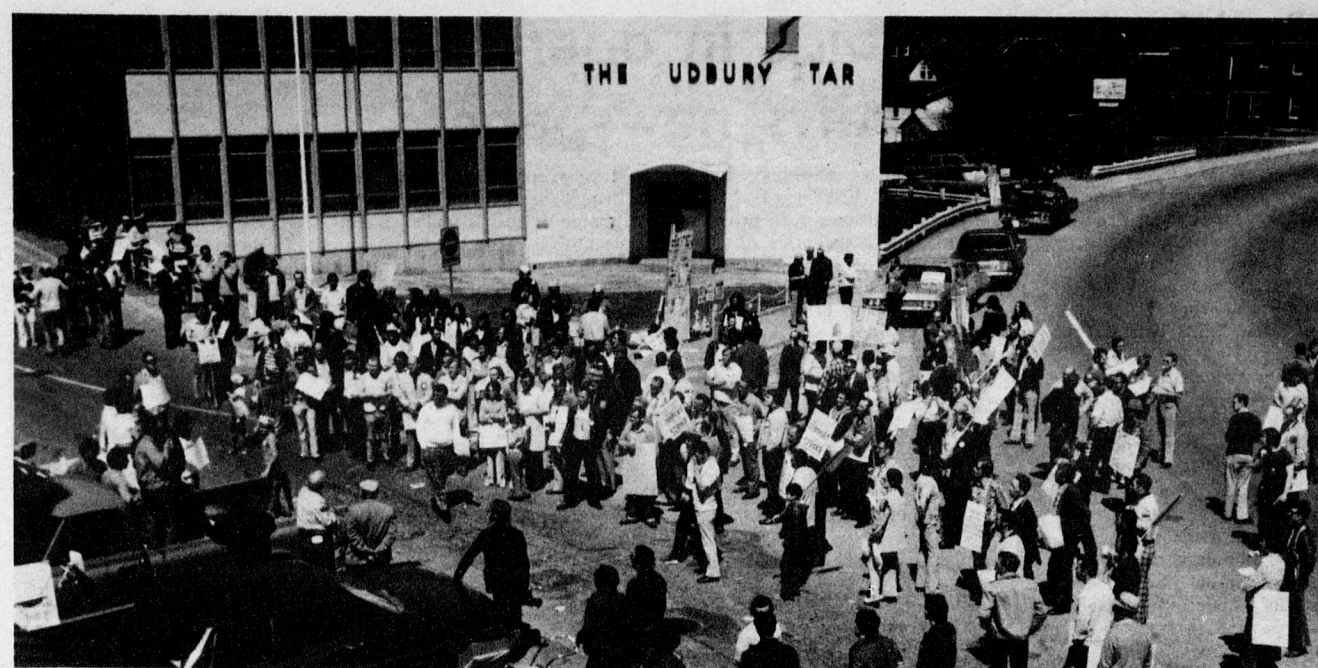
Chicago raps new bar rules on 'fair trials'

Chicago, Ill. — The Chicago Guild is seeking to head off a Chicago Bar Assn. proposal to revise regulations governing the relationship between a free press and a fair trial.

A resolution attacking the proposal as "an arrogant, unilateral effort by one profession to suppress the legitimate activities of another" is being sent to state judicial and legislative leaders.

The resolution was adopted at a local membership meeting. It notes that no newsmen were consulted in drawing up the Bar Assn. plan.

It said the regulations would require law-enforcement officers to apply "a rigid and cumbersome formula in the midst of fast-moving events at the scene of a crime," leading to confusion and "over-reaction" by police, and would open the door to judicial corruption by closing some pretrial hearings to the press and public.



Sudbury unionists gather outside the struck Star for rally supporting the Guild, printers and pressmen.

Production delays bring 3-day shutdowns in Ottawa, Brantford bargaining crises

Brantford, Ont.—A three-day suspension of Southam's Brantford Expositor due to production problems ended June 22 after management, the Guild and two other unions agreed to make a joint request for provincial mediation of their contract dispute.

Publication had been late for several days before stopping entirely June 19. The Typographical Union had been holding in-plant study sessions, lasting for as long as 90 minutes three times a day. No advertising was set for the June 19 paper.

There had been lesser production delays during the past three months as employees' anger was aroused by drawn-out negotiations. The Toronto Guild's contract at the Expositor expired five months ago.

Pressmen had walked off the job for 90 minutes June 5 to protest the pace of bargaining, returning only after discussions with Maurice Boire, Guild bargaining chairman.

Three days later printers and pressmen reported for work only after a marathon bargaining session produced progress on job security. Hugh Peacock, executive secretary of the Toronto Guild, acted as advisor to the two craft unions in the lengthy session.

The Expositor's problems became more acute after negotiations were broken off June 17. The unions, bargaining jointly, had reduced their wage demands, but they said the company's offer was so low they couldn't respond to it.

The company's offer would have increased the Guild's key top minimums by \$33.50 over three years, to \$235.60. It called for \$10 retroactive to Jan. 12, \$7.50 on contract signing and \$16 on the first anniversary of signing.

Craft scales would have been increased by the same amounts.

The printers' study sessions ended after Publisher E. H. Wheatley and chairmen of the Guild, printers' and pressmen's bargaining committee sent the joint request for mediation. The initial mediation session was held June 25, and bargaining continued with a marathon session the next day.

Employees in all departments continued on their jobs during the three days of suspension.

The Brantford Guild unit has voted strike authorization and has received TNG strike approval.

Ottawa, Ont.—Southam's Ottawa Citizen and the Ottawa Journal suspended publication due to production difficulties for the third time in two weeks June 26 after joint negotiations with the Guild and four craft unions reached a deadlock.

The papers resumed publication the next day, after provincial mediator Ray Illing arranged a return to the bargaining table for June 28. An earlier two-day suspension had ended June 15 after Illing obtained the companies' agreement to engage in continuous bargaining.

The publishers blamed "labor difficulties" for the suspensions. The papers had been appearing as much as four hours late for several weeks and in some cases were not delivered until the day after publication.

There had been rumors that employees might be locked out, but the publishers announced they had no such intention.

Agreement on most noneconomic issues was reached with the Guild and the craft unions in a few days.

One major noneconomic issue remained in Guild bargaining: automation notice and retraining. The Citizen plans to install video display terminals that will eliminate the jobs of proofreaders and Teletypesetter operators.

In joint bargaining on economic issues that followed, the company offered a \$66 increase over three years in key Guild top minimums and craft scales. The unions responded with a proposal that would increase the Guild's key top to \$375, and negotiations ground to a halt.

The Guild's Citizen and Journal units have authorized strike action. The unions became free to strike after Illing, who had been the official conciliator, recommended that no conciliation board be appointed.

Ottawa Guild files for 26

Ottawa, Ont. — The Ottawa Guild has filed a representation petition for 26 parttime circulation drivers and office employees of the Ottawa Journal.

The petition was filed in the midst of bargaining for a new Journal contract. The Guild submitted cards signed by 20 employees, well over the 65 percent needed for certification.

Harper & Row strikers get massive Guild aid

New York City—More than 200 Harper & Row employees are on the picket line in a strike that has the New York Guild's active support.

The strike for a new contract was called by the Independent Assn. of Harper & Row Employees, which has been discussing affiliation with the Guild.

The Guild's executive committee voted a \$500 contribution June 18, a day after the strike began, and assigned Local Representative Michael Crumrine to give the strikers "maximum advice and assistance."

Guild Executive Vice President John E. Deegan said the local is ready to provide "whatever guidance and assistance the association may feel will be helpful in bringing about a much-needed fair and equitable settlement that will truly reflect the wages and working conditions in existing Guild contracts."

"The history of the Guild has been one of dragging the publishers, kicking and screaming, into the 20th Century," he said, "and close to 7,000 Guild members are already enjoying the benefits built up through the

years as a result of Guild activity."

"Improvements sought in the Harper & Row situation are long overdue."

The Guild issued a citywide bulletin urging all members to join the picket line. A delegation from the Time Inc. Unit joined a mass union rally in support of the strike June 20, and members of other units turned out at another rally June 24.

The strikers are receiving support from other unions, including the Office Employees, the State, County and Municipal Employees, the Fur, Leather and Machine Workers and the Garment Workers. The Office Employees have been seeking to organize book-publishing houses.

TNG International Representative Edna Berger has been working with the independent union at Harper's for two years, discussing affiliation and providing counsel and assistance.

The strike is the first in recent book-publishing history. The bargaining unit consists of 320 employees, most of them women.

Wages are the principal issue. The average salary of Harper employees is \$190 a week. Management has offered a single \$5 raise at the start of a three-year contract plus \$10 each year as a cost-of-living increase.

The day after a June 25 meeting with representatives of management and the union, state mediator Thomas Fitzgerald said he was optimistic about prospects of a speedy settlement, although the session failed to produce agreement on such issues as profit-sharing and cost-of-living raises.

Harper Executive Vice-President Brooks Thomas warned, however, it was "inevitable sooner or later that we'll have to hire some permanent replacements." An aide to Thomas reported June 26 that 16 temporary employees were at work.

Chicago charge fails in 'handshake' firing

Chicago, Ill.—The National Labor Relations Board has dismissed an unfair-labor-practice charge brought by the Chicago Guild against Pioneer Press.

The charge was filed after Pioneer dismissed Karen Kelly, a Guild member, for refusing to shake hands with former State's Atty. Edward V. Hanrahan when he visited the company's Oak Park office in March for a campaign interview.

The Guild is bargaining an initial contract with Pioneer, which publishes a string of suburban weeklies.

Guild obtains voice in operation at 2 Massachusetts newspapers

Malden, Mass.—A limited voice in operations has been won by the Boston Guild in a new contract at the Malden News and Medford Mercury.

The company agreed to a clause requiring it to consult with the Guild before appointing anyone to a new managerial position excluded from the contract. And it agreed to take up with a Guild committee any matter affecting relations between employees and the company.

The clauses were contained in a two-year contract calling for increases of from \$21.20 to \$35.20 in salary minimums.

The contract also provides six months' maternity leave, with sick pay to be paid in accordance with Equal Employment Opportunity Commission guidelines to employees disabled due to pregnancy or childbirth. If the disability occurs during maternity leave, the EEOC will be consulted for clarification of its guidelines.

The reporter top minimum is increased \$32.50, to \$247.75, and the top for maintenance employees is raised \$24, to \$179.

The mileage allowance is increased from 12 cents to 14, with an additional one cent provided when the average price of gasoline reaches 45 cents and further one-cent increases for each five-cent increase in prices at nearby service stations.

Life-insurance coverage is increased \$10,000, to \$12,000, with the company paying up to \$4.50 a month for the additional coverage. And the cost of dependent's hospitalization, up to \$70 a month, is provided under improved hospitalization insurance.

5th week's vacation gained at L.I. Press

New York City—The New York Guild won a fifth week's vacation and a privilege-against-disclosure clause in a new two-year contract with Newhouse's Long Island Press.

The contract provides the same wage increases negotiated in contracts at New York's major dailies—an average of \$13.85 each year. It will increase the reporter top minimum \$31, to \$314.50. The settlement also provides

the 1.5-percent-of-payroll increase in fringe benefits bargained at the major dailies. It will be used to establish a group life-insurance program.

The policy will provide a death benefit of the employee's annual salary to the next higher \$1,000 and a retirement benefit of 10 percent of the prevailing death benefit, with a maximum of \$1,500.

The contract also contains a clause that will increase wages the second year by the equivalent of any increase over six percent in the Consumer Price Index for the year ending in March 1975.

The fifth week's vacation will go to employees with at least 25 years' service. The Guild also won severance pay on death for the first time, with a \$2,000 maximum.

The highest top minimum in the contract, for editors, is increased \$34, to \$342. The top for copy boys is raised \$13, to \$150.50.

Hazleton top up \$30, to \$215, in 2 years

Hazleton, Pa.—The reporter top minimum is increased \$30, to \$215.50, in a two-year contract at the Hazleton Standard-Speaker.

In addition, the Guild bargained a cost-of-living clause that will increase minimums to the extent that first-year increases, which are in the area of 6.5 percent, fall short of any increase up to 8.5 percent in the Consumer Price Index during 1974.

The Guild also won improvements in health insurance and an increase in sick leave, from four weeks at full pay and two weeks at half pay for 10-year employees to six weeks at full pay, and from three weeks to four weeks at full pay for five-year employees.

Bremerton Sun cited in organizer's firing

Seattle, Wash.—Reversing his own earlier decision, National Labor Relations Board Regional Director Charles M. Henderson has issued a complaint charging the Bremerton Sun with illegally firing Guild leader Richard Campbell.

Henderson had originally refused to issue the complaint but changed his mind after hearing an appeal by the Pacific Northwest Guild. Campbell was fired in November after becoming chairman of the Guild's organizing drive to represent 62 Sun employees.

The company is contesting an NLRB election order, and the board is reviewing its determination of the unit's scope.

Late, unsigned ballots cost Guild Des Moines election

Des Moines, Iowa—The Guild lost a representation election by a single vote at the Des Moines Register and Tribune June 19 when one absentee ballot arrived late and another came without a signature.

The vote was 91 to 90. Both absentee ballots were from known Guild supporters.

The election was a rerun of one lost by the Guild, 101 to 89, Oct. 25. The National Labor Relations Board set the first vote aside on the ground the com-



SOL FISHKO

Fishko set to speak at convention

Sol Fishko, president of the International Printing and Graphic Communications Union, has notified TNG he will speak to the Guild's July convention in St. Louis if he can "break out" from a simultaneous meeting of the IPGCU executive board.

But A. Sandy Bevis said duties associated with his taking office as the new president of the International Typographical Union during the week of TNG's convention will make it impossible for him to experience what he termed the "pleasure" of appearing there.

TNG President Charles A. Perlík, Jr., had invited both Fishko and Bevis to give the convention their views on the state of the industry.

Fishko, who was elected in March to succeed Alexander J. Rohan as president of the merged pressmen's and stereotypers' unions, said that despite the simultaneous meetings of the IPGCU board and TNG's convention July 15 through 19, he "will make a real effort" to attend.

Bevis, who will take office the day TNG's convention opens, said in a letter to Perlík that he, too, feels efforts must be made to bring about increased co-operation and consultation among industry unions at the earliest possible time.

New York Guild delegates to the convention have been instructed by the local's representative assembly to propose serious consideration of "merger or amalgamation" of newspaper-industry unions.

Meanwhile, TNG Administrative Operations Director Ellis T. Baker announced June 27 that a July 15 convention workshop on job safety and health—touching on hazards produced by noise, chemicals and new equipment—will be conducted by Nancy Heineberg, assistant director of Research and Information.

Albany top hiked \$36, to \$235

Albany, N.Y.—Top minimums for display salesmen, reporters and circulation district managers are increased \$36, to \$235.50, in a new three-year contract at Hearst's Albany Times-Union and Knickerbocker News & Union-Star.

Other improvements include the addition of a prescription-drug plan.

General increases range from \$19.50 to \$40, with the highest top minimums, for editors, master reporters and senior reporters, rising \$46, to \$267, \$256 and \$255, respectively.

The top for key-punch operators is raised \$24.50, to \$143.25, that for stenographers \$22.50, to \$155.75, that for telephone operators the same amount, to \$152.25, that for copy boys and file clerks the same amount, to \$106.50, that for classified inside solicitors \$25.50, to \$170.50, and that for classified outside solicitors \$27.75, to \$178.75.

The drug plan is part of an improved health-insurance package that includes an emergency-medical rider and paid-in-full Blue Shield plan.

The company will contribute an additional \$2 a week to pensions.

The mileage allowance is increased two cents, to 13 for the first 200 miles weekly and 11 cents thereafter. An escalator clause will raise it an additional cent for each 10-cent increase over 50 cents in the average price of regular gas at five area stations.

Key wage increased \$34 in San Antonio

San Antonio, Tex.—The reporter top minimum is increased \$34, to \$236.01, in a new two-year contract at Hearst's San Antonio Light.

The top for district managers is raised \$28.80, to \$199.80, in a two-year reopener in a separate contract covering outside circulation employees.

The top for Sunday editor is up \$37.47, to \$260.07, that for truck drivers is raised \$19.87, to \$137.91, that for telephone operators \$19.97, to \$138.60, and that for copy boys and file clerks \$17.15, to \$108.67.

The Guild also won three days' bereavement leave and up to five days' jury pay a year.

Union Women elect Riesel

TNG Research and Information Associate Yetta Riesel was elected to the steering committee of the newly organized Coalition of Labor Union Women in balloting June 15.

Riesel and 16 others were elected from a field of 32 by the coalition's 167-member coordinating committee. Among those who failed to win election were two widely known women unionists—Myra K. Wolfgang, an international vice president of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees, and Evelyn Dubrow, legislative representative of the Garment Workers' Union.

Riesel was TNG's human-rights coordinator last year. She handled press relations for the CLUW's founding convention.

Impeachment imperative: scoop the herd

By GIL BAILEY
Los Angeles Guild

THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE's impeachment inquiry is bringing out some of the worst in some of the best reporters in the nation.

Because of the closed-door hearings and because of the intense competition, those two old sins of American reporting—herd and scoop journalism—have all but taken over.

And for many reporters, the job has become an effort to determine the congressional leaks from the congressional jerks.

Part of the reason for these sins lies in the operations of the Judiciary Committee itself. It has decided, on the basis of protecting the civil rights of Richard M. Nixon, President of the United States, and the rights of numerous Watergate defendants, to hear its evidence behind closed doors under a rule of confidentiality.

The closed-door rule passed because a number of civil-rights advocates among the liberal Democrats, led by Rep. Don Edwards (D-Calif.), joined with Republicans in supporting the rule.

As a result, the evidence presented is sifted through the eyes of 38 committee members, each of whom, for better or for worse, has his or her own interpretation of the rule of confidentiality.

To further complicate matters, a strange public game is being played, in which James St. Clair, counsel for President Nixon, is calling for the opening up of the hearings, while Republicans on the committee insist they remain closed because open hearings "might prejudice any possible Senate trial."

Thus, the one hundred or more reporters from newspapers, radio, television and the magazines who regularly stand guard outside the closed House Judiciary chambers are subjected, almost without protection, to manipulation by the various forces at work.

With the demand for scoops so strong among this herd of reporters, a favorable response to that manipulation is magnified in the coverage of what should be a quasijudicial procedure.

THE WHITE HOUSE has complained that most of the leaks have damaged the President's case, but that may be more because of the nature of the information received than because of deliberate intent on the press's part. The Republicans, too, are not above leaks, and when information is received favorable to the President, it quickly is handed over to some waiting reporters.

The physical arrangements themselves lead to herd journalism. The Judiciary Committee chambers are in the Rayburn House Office Building, one of Washington's great architectural disasters. The chambers are at the opposite end of the floor from the press room, which is now filled with extra phones, telecopiers and reporters who in the past would have had problems in differentiating between the House of Representatives and a house of ill repute. Television cameras are banded just inside the doors leading to a horseshoe driveway, and the camera space has eliminated two-thirds of the access to that doorway.

As committee members emerge from the closed

Gil Bailey covers the House Judiciary Committee for Ridder Newspapers. He is a former president of the Los Angeles and San Jose Guild locals.

Judiciary chambers, they are surrounded by a pack of reporters, snapping for facts or opinions. Since there are several doors out of the chambers, the pack separates, and the separation is followed by considerable trading, as in "I'll trade you a Waldie [quote] for a Wiggins."

The pursuit of members down the hallways has become a standing joke, with congressional staffers standing well back, laughing.

Upstairs from the chambers is another hearing room, now filled with camera equipment, too. Here, every evening following a closed-door meeting, Chairman Peter Rodino, accompanied by var-

classic confrontation between the public's right to know and the right of defendants to a fair trial." At the moment, neither right is being well served in the impeachment inquiry.

One reporter, following a hot and frustrating day in the Rayburn Office Building, noted another problem, the need for explaining each detail of the scandal, and then said:

"Here we are, covering the most exciting story most of us will ever cover. And what kind of copy do we turn out? Long and dull copy."

When the Watergate story first developed, investigative reporting was demanded, and a few reporters rose to that magnificently. Now, however, the judicial and legislative branches of government are responding to their responsibilities, and scoop and herd journalism can harm the processes of both.

For the American public, tired as it is of Water-



The herd gathers around Rep. John F. Seiberling following a Judiciary session.

ious committee members and counsel, holds what is called the "Rodino Road Show," in which he lists but does not describe the evidence presented that day.

From the road show and from leaks, the stories are written or broadcast.

THE LEAKS HAVE CAUSED some controversy among reporters.

"If we ask a member to violate his committee's rules of confidentiality, which that member voted for, aren't we then committing the same kind of sins that led to Watergate?" asked one reporter. Said another, "Such a request is demeaning to me and to the person I ask."

Even so, very few if any reporters are going to refuse a leak.

One committee member, Rep. Charles Wiggins (R-Calif.), put the problem this way: "It is a

gate and with its wish for a finish to that which seemingly won't finish, what is needed are clear explanations of the process and sharp analyses of the forces at work.

For example: ● The process is so slow because of a carefully calculated "stonewall" thrown up by the Presidency.

● The current White House and Republican strategy is to delay impeachment as long as possible in the hope that the American public will return to its traditional habit of near-worship of the Presidency.

● The evidence against the President, except for a possible obstruction-of-justice charge related to the payment of money to E. Howard Hunt, does not involve direct Presidential participation in crimes but rather his knowledge of such crimes as perjury without his taking any action.

Mobil plea rejected

News Council, inundated by complaints, sifts 28 of 160

New York City—The National News Council, in the first report on its activities, announced in May that it had received 160 complaints about the media in the eight months since it was established. Only 28 were judged sufficient to be considered by the full council.

Among complaints on which the council has acted was one by the Mobil Oil Corp. accusing ABC-TV of unfair and inaccurate statements in a documentary on "Oil: The Policy Crisis." It dismissed the complaint, stating that the program, while one-sided, was well within the bounds of "robust opinion journalism."

The Mobil complaint was among 13 considered by the council involving TV network news programs. Eight involved news syndicates; three dealt with wire services; three, newspapers,

and one, a news magazine. Complaints that failed to reach the council were handled by its staff.

Among those the council considered was one about an Agence France Presse story published in the Philadelphia Inquirer reporting that a man had died of drinking too much carrot juice. The complaint was registered by a reader who said he could attest, as a regular carrot-juice drinker, that it wasn't possible; the council deferred action on it pending further study.

The council was established under foundation grants to judge complaints about the accuracy and fairness of the national news media and possible infringements of press freedom. Among the grants was one from the Mellett Fund for a Free and Responsible Press, set up under Guild aus-

pices with funds from a bequest. Among charges upheld by the council was one accusing NBC-TV of erroneously reporting that federal workers in Huntsville, Ala., had been given the day off to greet President Nixon. The council noted that NBC had failed to air a correction.

The council upheld a claim of confidentiality by syndicated columnist Tom Braden in dismissing a complaint about Braden's statement that newsmen had been fired or taken off the air for making statements critical of the Nixon Administration.

The council, in a subsequent report, criticized the New York Times for its handling of complaints about a story on the effects of chemical herbicides used by U.S. forces in the Vietnamese war. However, the council failed to uphold the substance

of the complaints, which charged "substantial factual errors in the story."

The council's freedom-of-the-press committee is examining a complaint brought against columnist Victor Lasky by the National Conference of Editorial

Writers. The complaint charged Lasky with a conflict of interest in accepting \$20,000 from the Committee to Re-elect the President at a time when he was writing political columns for the North American Newspaper Alliance.

The top minimum for circulation district managers at the Wilmington News and Journal

Corrections

will go to \$275.50 in a new 18-month contract rather than \$227.50, as printed due to a typographical error June 14.

A headline in the June 14 GR reported erroneously that an anti-discrimination suit had been filed by two blacks against the Philadelphia Inquirer rather than against its sister paper, the Daily News, as the story itself stated.

Canada's price elevator

The following table shows the steep ascent of the Canadian Consumer Price Index over a 17-month period following a 2.7-point rise, to 164.6, in May. The first column shows the index, with a 1961 base. The second shows the percentage increase over the same month of the preceding year, and the third the cumulative percentage increase over December 1972.

	Index	Percentage over Same month prior year	December 1972
January 1973	144.5	5.7	.8
February	145.3	5.8	1.4
March	145.7	6.0	1.7
April	147.3	6.6	2.8
May	148.4	7.3	3.6
June	149.7	8.1	4.5
July	151.0	7.7	5.4
August	153.0	8.3	6.8
September	153.9	8.5	7.4
October	154.3	8.7	7.7
November	155.5	9.3	8.5
December	156.4	9.1	9.1
January 1974	157.6	9.1	10.0
February	159.2	9.6	11.0
March	160.8	10.4	12.2
April	161.9	9.9	13.0
May	164.6	10.9	14.9

TNG AUDIT

Following is the report of TNG's financial standing and General Fund operations for the year ending March 31, 1974, as audited by Shulman, Kurtz, Turer & Topaz, certified public accountants.

Balance sheet—General Fund, March 31, 1974

ASSETS	
Cash in banks and on hand	\$106,742
Advances receivable	12,645
Loans receivable	14,345
Exchanges receivable	4,526
Prepaid insurance and transportation expenses	19,051
Deposits	2,455
Investments	100
Accounting equipment (nominal value)	1
Total assets	\$159,908
LIABILITIES	
Exchanges payable	\$ 3,950
Due to Defense Fund	291,023
Payroll taxes payable	6,183
Total liabilities	\$301,156
RESERVES	
Reserve for severance pay	\$131,900
Reserve for convention	32,000
Total liabilities and reserves	\$465,056
Deficit	\$305,148
Total liabilities, reserves and surplus	\$159,908

Balance sheet—Defense Fund, March 31, 1974

ASSETS	
Cash in checking account	\$ 6,025
Savings accounts and certificates of deposit	831,902
Investment account	751,289
A.T.A. Bond	500
Loans receivable	407,000
Scripps-Howard Investment Corp. stock	47,100
Due from General Fund	291,023
Other investments	7,581
Total assets and net worth	\$2,045,064

Income and expense, General Fund, year ended 3/31/74

INCOME	
Membership Income	\$1,158,586
Per-capita taxes	16,581
Initiation fees	423
Reinstatement fees	7,485
Agency fees	7,911
Servicing salaries and expenses paid by locals	1,365
Guid Reporter Income	1,219
Research Department sales	19,965
Expenses paid by Defense Fund	1,611
Charter fees	10
Other income	1,611
Total income	\$1,215,106
EXPENSES	
Per-capita taxes	\$ 60,455
Field operations	492,019
Administrative operations	155,181
Office management	285,559
Executives	67,600
Other expenses	185,085
Total expenses	\$1,255,901
Operating deficit	\$40,795

General Fund, budget and expense, year ended 3/31/74

	Expended year ended 3/31/74	Budget year ended 3/31/74	(Over) or under budget
1. Per-capita Taxes	\$ 60,455	\$ 57,750	(\$ 2,705)
2. Field Operations	\$ 492,019	\$ 486,605	(\$ 5,414)
A. Director	\$ 25,556	\$ 25,690	\$ 134
B. Organizing and Servicing	\$ 2,162	\$ 2,000	\$ 162
Travel expenses	\$1,798	\$5,000	\$3,202
Secretary—steno	4,777	5,095	318
Organizing projects	72,432	30,000	(42,432)
C. Collective Bargaining	\$ 21,993	\$ 21,350	(\$ 643)
Contracts Committee	3,849	3,500	349
Pension consultant	14,777	5,095	9,682
Secretary—steno	14,777	5,095	9,682
Bargaining and research assistant	4,464	8,120	3,656
Equal-rights coordinator	1,427	20,875	19,448
Research and information associate	21,554	12,200	(9,354)
Economic consultant (pay controls)	822	7,000	6,178
Expenses—personnel	1,399	1,200	199
3. Administrative Operations	\$ 492,019	\$ 486,605	(\$ 5,414)
A. Director	\$ 25,556	\$ 25,690	\$ 134
B. Research and Information	\$ 439	\$ 1,000	\$ 561
Salaries—Director	10,465	10,525	60
Assistant	4,464	8,120	3,656
Secretary—steno	4,777	5,095	318
Expenses—personnel	636	900	264
Books and periodicals	994	1,200	206
Legal and bargaining services	1,500	1,000	500
Subscriptions	774	800	26
Other printed material	—	—	—
Publications and literature	5,174	6,250	1,076
Contracts Survey	1,427	1,000	427
TNG Constitution	2,621	2,500	121
Organizing and literature	392	100	292
Institutes and seminars	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	—	—
C. Guid Reporter	\$ 10,465	\$ 10,525	\$ 60
Associate editor	19,474	19,590	116
Assistant	4,464	8,120	3,656
Clerical	9,556	8,950	606
Expenses—personnel	1,063	1,200	137
Printing	40,499	41,000	501
Postage	10,445	9,500	945
Addressing	7,324	6,000	1,324
Pictures and special material	2,167	2,800	633
Miscellaneous	620	400	220
4. Office Management	\$ 165,189	\$ 172,515	\$ 7,326
Salaries—Office manager	\$ 15,085	\$ 15,175	\$ 90
Secretary—steno	14,330	15,290	960
Bookkeeping	27,121	26,430	691
General clerical	9,556	8,950	606
Rent and maintenance	32,271	29,500	2,771
Stationery and supplies	18,551	12,500	6,051
Equipment	13,623	4,500	9,123
Telephone and telegraph	19,889	17,500	2,389
Repairs and improvements	919	—	919
Postage	5,703	6,000	297
Auditing	6,445	5,000	1,445
Insurance and bonding	2,400	2,400	—
Employee pension	20,222	17,500	2,722
Employee health and welfare	23,535	18,000	5,535
Directly billed transportation costs	61,427	70,000	8,573
Miscellaneous	7,167	2,000	5,167
Data processing	7,324	5,500	1,824
5. Executives	\$ 285,559	\$ 256,645	(\$ 28,914)
Officers' salaries	52,688	52,700	12
Officers' expenses	14,912	12,000	2,912
6. Other Expenses	\$ 67,600	\$ 64,700	(\$ 2,900)
Legal	\$ 30,784	\$ 26,000	(\$ 4,784)
Payroll and property taxes	24,307	18,500	5,807
Contributions and tickets	3,786	2,000	1,786
Delegates and committees	7,975	4,000	3,975
TEB meetings	23,454	25,500	2,046
Severance-pay provisions	12,801	20,500	7,699
Convention reserve	32,000	32,000	—
Convention expense above reserve	27,310	1,000	(26,310)
Broun Award	1,000	1,000	—
Broun Award expenses	1,241	1,000	241
AFL-CIO CLC conventions	1,952	900	1,052
AFL-CIO CLC conventions	8,568	5,000	3,568
TFL congress	3,000	1,100	1,900
Guild Service Award	1,000	1,000	—
Irving Leichter Scholarship Fund	1,000	1,000	—
Totals	\$1,255,901	\$1,180,215	(\$ 75,686)

California judge releases Farr from endless prison sentence

(Continued from Page 1)
sentences can be imposed only if there is reason to believe they may produce compliance.

In finding that there was no "substantial likelihood" of that, Levit noted that journalists have an "established, articulated moral principle" to protect the confidentiality of their sources.

Lewis was found in contempt of court in the SLA case by Federal Judge A. Andrew Hauk, who said Lewis would be held in the county jail until he answers the questions. He also forbade Lewis and his attorney from discussing the case with the media.

Lewis said he was willing to go to jail to protect his station's First Amendment rights. His

Sex-segregated ads ruled illegal in N.Y.

Albany, N.Y.—The New York State Court of Appeals ruled June 19 that the Gannett chain had violated state antidiscrimination statutes by publishing separate male and female help-wanted ads.

The court unanimously upheld an appeal by the National Organization for Women against adverse rulings by the State Human Rights Division and the Appellate Division of Supreme Court. Gannett has discontinued running sex-segregated want ads.

lawyer is appealing the order.

Hauk had ordered Lewis to turn over the tape from Patricia Hearst as well as a letter received by the station from the Weather Underground, which claimed credit for bombing the old State Building in Los Angeles May 31. Copies of both were given to the FBI, but the agency says its wants the originals to check for fingerprints and other clues.

The judge said that since there had been no request for confidentiality, Lewis could not claim privilege.

In Washington, the U.S. Supreme Court refused May 28 to delay a lower-court order requiring Brit Hume, a former reporter for columnist Jack Anderson, to divulge the source of an Anderson column. The information is being sought by Edward L. Carey, former counsel to the United Mine Workers, in connection with a libel suit against the columnist.

The court disclosure order is still under appeal.

The House, meanwhile, has approved a new code of criminal evidence shorn of a provision that would have allowed the Supreme Court to create, modify or abolish any evidentiary privilege. The code, as originally drawn by the court, established several categories of privilege but not one for news gatherers. It had been

opposed by the IEB.

A new state privilege law has been enacted by the Oklahoma Legislature. It requires a reporter to testify before grand juries only if, in a judge's opinion, he or she is the only source of the information being sought.

In Virginia, meanwhile, the State Supreme Court ruled that a county judge had exceeded his authority in imposing a "gag rule" on reporters in connection with a grand-jury investigation.

The court said Albemarle County Judge David F. Berry had no authority to prevent reporters from seeing official motions and covering court hearings on an investigation into county corruption.

The court had previously ordered Berry to suspend the proceedings while it ruled on a petition filed by the Charlottesville Daily Progress and two of its reporters challenging the judge's ruling.

... St. Paul pact

(Continued from Page 1)

age allowances, to 15 cents for the first 100 miles a week and 11 cents thereafter.

The flat minimum for editors is increased \$33, to \$367.40, the top for display-sales phone employees is up \$22.47, to \$243.55, that for classified-sales phone employees is up \$24.21, to \$179.82, that for computer programmer-operators \$22.72, to \$246.38, that for stenographers \$13.78, to \$149.45, and that for switchboard operators \$14.40, to \$156.14.

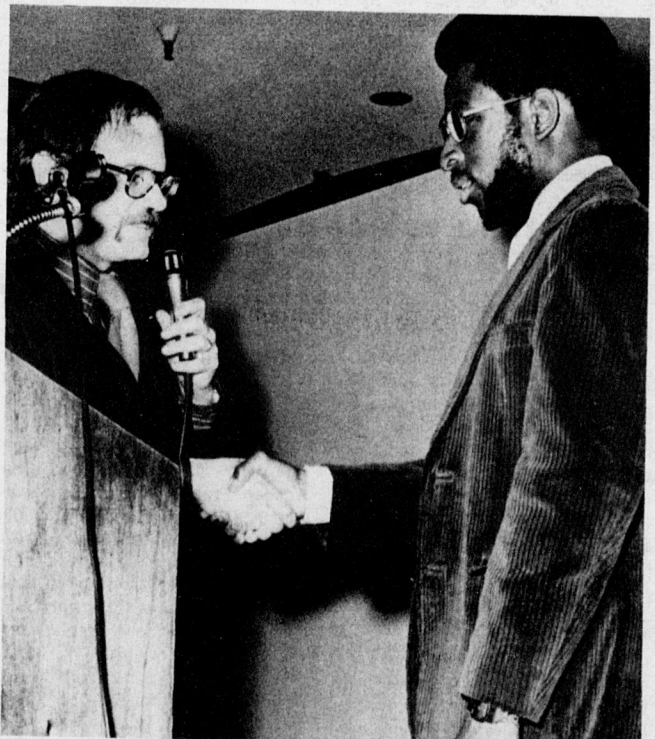
... Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

are paid \$400 or more a week while 67 percent of 245 men at the same level are paid \$400 or more.

The Post had denied all of the Guild's charges.

R. S. GIBBONS
President
Victoria Guild



Scholarship winner

San Jose Guild President Robert Dudnick, left, congratulates James Hanley, a junior at San Jose State University, on his receipt of the local's annual \$500 journalism scholarship. The local's Sauliere Award for Guild service went to Robert J. Hickey, a former local president and International Executive Board member.

Local Copy

A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

Guild local held free to list its free riders

Cincinnati, Ohio—Nothing in federal labor law prevents a union from publicizing the names of free riders in an effort to get them to join.

So Cincinnati Guild attorney Thomas J. Kircher told Thomas A. Conlon, labor-relations manager of the Cincinnati Post & Times-Star, in a letter rejecting Conlon's claim that the Guild had violated the National Labor Relations Act by printing a list of nonmembers in the papers' editorial department.

A list of 10 editorial free riders was published in the local's official publication, the Working Press, with an appeal that Guild members working beside them urge them to join.

Conlon, in a letter to Local President Ben Schilmeister, said the listing was "a serious violation" of the NLRA, terming it an attempt "to intimidate and coerce" the 10 into joining the Guild.

Kircher said the accusation was "blatantly erroneous."

"There is no labor law which prohibits the union from truthfully informing its members of those whom it must by law represent who are not its members," the attorney said. "This is particularly true where, as here, the union seeks only by this message to organize these employees, some-

thing which is their protected right under federal law.

"The general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board has refused to consider as an unfair labor practice, for example, the publication by a striking union of a list of bargaining-unit employees who crossed that union's picket line during a strike against its employer. . . .

"If the general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board refuses even to litigate before the board this matter — a matter which certainly goes beyond the issue and conduct you protest—then the spurious nature of your accusation becomes readily apparent."

Kircher said publication of the Guild list "comes well within the protection" of a NLRA section stating that the expression of views shall not constitute an unfair labor practice as long as that expression "contains no threat of reprisal."

"If what you consider to be an unfair labor practice here were to be held as such," Kircher told Conlon, "a union would be effectively precluded from organizing nonmembers, since the mere publication of the names of the unorganized and the encouragement to members to organize these particular employees would be illegal."

Pay upgrading ruled justified by new St. Louis equipment

St. Louis, Mo.—Holding that new equipment introduced at Station KSD requires substantially more knowledge, skill and responsibility, an arbitrator has upgraded its operator to a higher salary level.

The ruling by Merton C. Bernstein, a law professor at Ohio State University, raised Regina Bienkowski, a former mimeograph-machine operator, to a job classification with a top minimum \$10.85 higher than the one she had occupied.

The grievance arose when KSD obtained an office-offset machine to replace the mimeograph machine she had been operating.

The company awarded her a merit increase because the new machine had to be disassembled and cleaned weekly, but it refused to upgrade the position.

Bernstein made his award after watching the operation of both types of equipment. He held that the operation of the offset machine requires "knowledge, memory, care and skill" not required by the simpler machine.

In making the award, Bernstein said the company had violated a contract provision that requires negotiations on pay for "significant changes of duties" occurring during the life of the agreement.

Coast daily profitable

Oakland, Calif.—Former Sen. William F. Knowland was insolvent and owed banks more than \$900,000 at the time he committed suicide Feb. 23—but it wasn't the fault of his Oakland Tribune.

A financial statement filed by Knowland with a bank in 1972 reported that the Tribune, of which he was publisher and 10-percent owner, netted \$469,008 in 1971 and \$303,080 in 1970. He said it had operated in the black for the previous 10 years and would do so again in 1972.

The statement was filed in Alameda County Superior Court in connection with Knowland's will. This month the Tribune raised its price to 25 cents, highest of any U.S. daily.

Average key minimums fall below rising budget needs

While the June 1 average top minimum in U.S. Guild contracts for reporters and display advertising salespersons surpassed the average required to maintain a moderate standard of living for a family of four as estimated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the average top for circulation district managers fell short.

And the average top minimums for clerks and janitors failed to meet requirements for even the lowest of the BLS's three budget levels.

The BLS survey, based on figures gathered last fall, determined that the "lower budget" required \$157.33 a week, the "intermediate budget," \$242.81 a week, and the "higher budget," \$350.02 a week. Between the fall of 1972 and the fall of 1973, the lower budget rose 10.8 percent; the intermediate budget, 10.3 percent, and the higher budget, 9.9 percent.

On June 1, the average clerk top minimum in U.S. Guild contracts was \$130.80, with top minimums in 24 percent of the pacts above the \$157.33 a week required for an austere standard of living. Clerk top minimums ranged from \$204.44 to \$79.44.

Janitors covered by U.S. contracts fared a little better, with an average top minimum of \$143.07. In only 25 percent of the contracts were janitors at top minimum paid enough to qualify for the "lower-budget" level. Top minimums for janitors ranged from \$215.25 to \$64.

Circulation district managers, whose average top minimum qualified last year for the "intermediate" category, were swamped this year by rising prices. The June 1 average district-manager top minimum was \$235.26, short by \$7.55 of the \$242.81 required for a moderate standard of living.

District-manager top minimums ranged from \$387.80 to \$118.75, with those in 3.5 percent of U.S. contracts reaching the "higher-budget" category, in 40 percent falling within the "intermediate" category, in 51 percent falling within the "lower" category and in more than five percent falling below the "lower-budget" category.

For reporters, whose top mini-



'More!'

mums ranged from \$423.25 to \$175, the average was \$267.92, solidly within the "intermediate" category.

In slightly less than six percent of the contracts, reporter top minimums reached the "higher-budget" category. The top minimums in more than 81 percent fell within the "intermediate" category, and in the remaining 13 percent they qualified for the "lower budget."

The June 1 average for display-advertising salespersons was \$270.45, well within the "intermediate" category. Top minimums in more than eight percent of U.S. contracts qualified for the "higher" budget standard.

More than 58 percent of the contracts called for salesperson top minimums in the "intermediate" category, while slightly less than 33 percent contained top minimums in the "lower-budget" category.

Display-sales top minimums ranged from \$423.25 to \$166. Among the 22 Guild cities in the BLS survey, the income necessary to meet the lowest standard ranged from a low of \$148.71 in Cincinnati to a high of \$190.85 in Honolulu, while the moderate

standard ranged from a low of \$226.17 in Bakersfield to a high of \$287.25 in Honolulu.

In only two metropolitan areas, Washington and St. Louis, do the highest reporter top minimums exceed the standard required for the "higher budget." The highest reporter top in Washington is \$423.25, while the highest-budget standard is \$362.87. The highest reporter top in St. Louis is \$367.66, while the highest-budget standard is \$340.21.

The highest reporter top is above the intermediate budget in all but one of the Guild cities: Portland, Me.

The BLS budgets were constructed for a hypothetical city family consisting of a 38-year-old husband employed full time, his nonworking wife, a boy of 13 and a girl of 8.

The increases of about 10 percent from the fall of 1972 to the fall of 1973 in all three of the BLS budgets were the largest since the annual survey began in 1967. From the fall of 1971 to the fall of 1972, by contrast, the lower budget rose 2.4 percent, the intermediate budget, 4.3 percent, and the higher budget, 4.1 percent.

Budget vs. paycheck

The following table compares the highest reporter and clerk top minimums in 22 areas as of June 1 with the weekly cost of the Bureau of Labor Statistics' lower, intermediate and higher budgets for those cities.

Area	Lower Budget	Clerk Top*	Intermediate Budget	Reporter Top*	Higher Budget
U.S. Average	\$157.33	\$130.80	\$242.81	\$267.92	\$350.02
Honolulu	190.85	168.95	287.25	297.00	421.17
San Francisco-Oakland	171.91	150.24	257.27	311.21	371.46
Boston	172.85	180.00	286.40	—	422.81
New York	166.56	204.44	277.85	387.80	423.06
Los Angeles-Long Beach	163.94	158.89	240.77	275.80	347.83
Chicago	166.06	149.75	254.10	317.00	363.83
Seattle	161.67	150.25	243.60	287.50	344.69
Washington	164.37	197.75	250.83	423.25	362.87
Philadelphia	161.83	148.00	250.42	311.44	362.52
Baltimore	162.02	150.00	240.75	300.00	349.85
San Diego	158.25	153.81	234.92	294.75	341.60
Portland, Me.	159.29	131.50	244.16	234.00	338.04
Minneapolis-St. Paul	159.02	130.24	250.38	307.00	364.81
Buffalo	157.71	—	254.29	314.00	363.85
Cleveland	155.87	160.40	246.27	296.00	349.49
St. Louis	154.92	162.74	238.27	367.66	340.21
Indianapolis	157.13	148.35	244.96	247.50	347.57
Pittsburgh	153.88	155.00	236.52	296.00	340.44
Detroit	158.58	152.72	246.35	312.75	357.52
Bakersfield	150.52	127.16	226.17	252.79	317.91
Denver	153.38	143.00	232.83	310.00	335.04
Cincinnati	148.71	162.85	233.41	293.25	324.92

Editorial

How we fall guys fell

"The idea of the freeze and Phase Two was to zap labor, and we did."

This confession—perhaps "boast" would be more correct—comes from Arnold R. Weber, executive director of President Nixon's Cost of Living Council during the freeze. It's not off a White House tape; it was delivered for all to read in an assessment of the controls program for Business Week.

"Business had been leaning on Shultz and McCracken to do something about the economy, especially wages," Weber explained. (Shultz was director of the Office of Management and Budget; McCracken was chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers.)

Weber amplified on the effect of controls in a speech delivered at about the same time to the National Academy of Arbitrators. He estimated that wages are now one to 1.5 percent below what they would have been without controls.

The complicated controls regulations set up under Phase Two favored the "large and canny" unions over "the small and the naive," Weber said without quite conceding that was their intention.

"For the machinist in Peoria," he observed, "those rules had all the clarity of the instructions for the assembly of a Japanese sewing machine."

The rules tended to favor those unions "with big muscles who knew how to flex them," he added.

"The larger the bargaining unit," Weber said, "the higher the approval of the Pay Board and the Cost of Living Council in terms of the agreement." The government ceilings, he stated, were so constructed "that they couldn't move as far against the hard rocks as against the pebbles."

The application of Pay Board rules was often a matter of whim, Weber admitted, involving "the degree of willfulness or compassion on the part of the administrators." "The key," he declared, "could be the character and disposition of that GS-11 as he drives down the highway in the morning."

No wonder that Pierre Andre Rinfret, a conservative economist who headed a Nixon economic task force during the 1972 campaign, felt driven to deliver the following television commentary in the closing days of the controls program:

"I don't understand American labor, and I was brought up during the depression. I was taught that labor was militant, labor was tough and labor demanded a fair bargain. Above all else, I was brought up under the impression that it knew of its rights and stood up and fought for them. I don't understand American labor at all these days."

"Last year the Consumer Price Index went up 6.2 percent, and the average wage increase the American laborer got was 5.5 percent. The American laborer has been taking wage increases that are less than inflation and, if you include taxes, far less than the impact of taxes and inflation on his pay."

"The American laborer is taking it in the neck. He wants to catch up on inflation, but he takes it one year late. Possibly he doesn't realize, or maybe nobody is telling him, that his real income—that is, his income after inflation and after taxes—has been going down steadily since early 1973 and now it's back to where it was at the beginning of 1972."

"If I were American labor, I certainly wouldn't want to be involved in trying to get a wage increase that's less than a price increase. If I were American labor, I would fault my union leaders. American labor now needs a wage increase of at least 10 percent per year to catch up with inflation. Not only should they have 10 percent a year, but they should get their wage increases every three months. If they don't do that, they're lagging behind inflation and they're going to lag behind more and more."

"Anything less than these kinds of adjustments in wages means that the patsy of inflation and the fall guy of inflation is American labor."

The extent of Guild members' wage increases is no longer dependent on whether that GS-11 on the Pay Board had to fight through a traffic jam to get to work the morning it came before him. Is there any other reason to continue being the fall guy?

North Jersey protests court contempt threat

Union, N.J. — The executive board of the North Jersey Guild voted June 23 to protest to the State Supreme Court against a judge's contempt warning to Elizabeth Daily Journal reporter James M. Dolan.

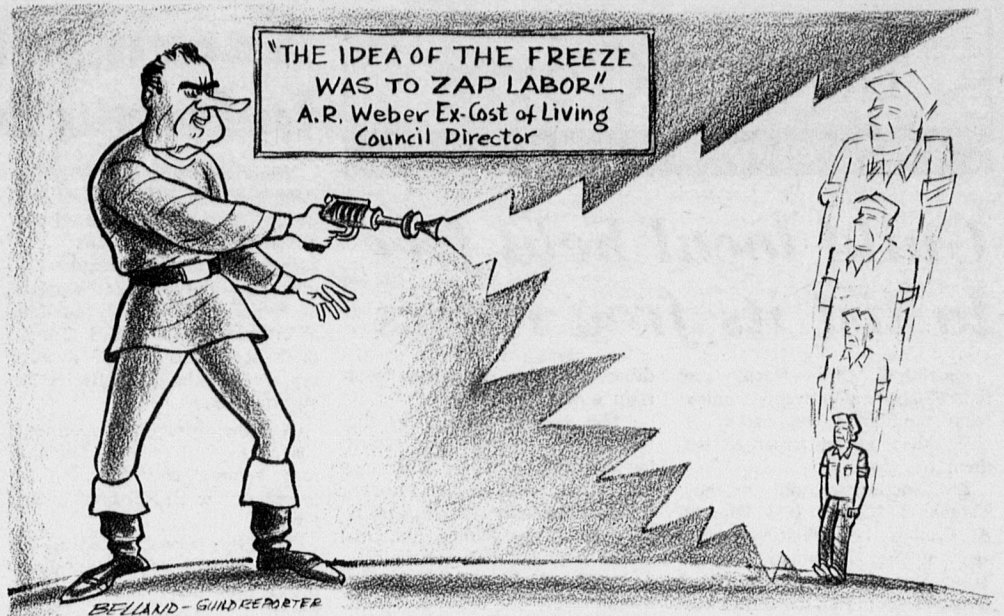
The board said Acting Essex County Assignment Judge Arthur J. Blake's denunciation of Dolan in open court June 5 for objecting to the judge's decision to hold a closed hearing in connection with a grand-jury probe of organized crime "was unreasonable and clearly uncalled for."

Dolan, who is vice president of the North Jersey Guild, had written and hand-delivered to one

of the judge's aides a letter protesting the closing of a hearing involving Octavius (Sonny) Panullo, who had claimed Fifth Amendment rights for protection against self-incrimination.

The judge responded by accusing Dolan of impudence and by warning him that he would be held in contempt if he filed similar protests in the future.

The Daily Journal, in a June 10 editorial, cited "factors of intimidation and arrogance" in the judge's reaction, and the North Jersey Press Association wrote a letter of protest to Richard J. Hughes, chief justice of the New Jersey high court.



DATELINE: WASHINGTON

Moral fervor on news leaks deserves a horse laugh

By WILLIAM J. EATON, Chicago Guild



THE LATEST LAUGHABLE development in President Nixon's impeachment defense is the anguish of the White House propagandists over leaks from the House Judiciary Committee.

Nixon has defied the committee's demands for evidence. He has doctored and distorted the transcripts of taped conversations that he released to the public.

Now his agents scream invectives at those who tried to set the record straight by quoting the President accurately. Same old arrogance.

Only the House committee's unrealistic rules on confidentiality prevented the panel itself from challenging the sanitized version of the White House discussions of the Watergate crisis.

The transparent fudging with the transcripts is another example of the way the President, instead of aiding in the search for the truth, places obstacles in the path of the pursuers.

As far as leaks are concerned, both Republicans and Democrats on the House Judiciary Committee have bent or broken the rules about secrecy of its proceedings. In fact, it was a major miscalculation to operate behind closed doors and insure that the American people would get only a leaked, second-hand version of the most important Congressional hearings in a century.

With the White House adopting stonewall tactics and the leadership of the House Judiciary Committee clinging to a secrecy policy, it is a public service to discover the facts through time-honored reporting methods.

LOOKING BACK ON TWO years of Watergate, think how much this nation owes to well-timed leaks to the news media:

• A lowly official in the Providence office of the Internal Revenue Service let it be known that President Nixon paid next to nothing in income taxes for 1970-71. Result: The U.S. Treasury is nearly a half million dollars richer and a federal grand jury is investigating possible fraud in the preparation of Nixon's 1969-72 tax returns.

• Former Nixon campaign official Hugh Sloan tipped Washington Post reporters Bob Wood-

ward and Carl Bernstein about mysterious cash payments. They disclosed White House direction of political sabotage, and eventually the Watergate cover-up came apart.

• The Los Angeles Times learned through a leak that a federal grand jury voted 19-0 to name the President as an indicted coconspirator in the cover-up case. If this fact had not been disclosed, lawyers and judges still might be arguing how long it should be kept from the public.

The White House condemnation of leaks, of course, did not refer to White House leaks used to discredit its political enemies. Charles W. Colson, former special counsel to the President, tells us that Nixon himself gave the go-sign on the smear-leaks of Daniel Ellsberg while he was under indictment in the Pentagon Papers case.

So all the moral fervor directed against Capitol Hill leaks deserves

only a horse laugh in rebuttal. It is a mere diversion from the very serious issue of the President's fitness to hold office.

Columnist Joseph Kraft provided a text for House Judiciary Committee consideration when he recently wrote:

"To let Mr. Nixon off, the country would be declaring as official doctrine that anything goes in the United States, that playing the game by the rules doesn't count."

FCC OKs acquisition

The Federal Communications Commission has approved the 75.5-million-dollar purchase of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram and two Fort Worth radio stations by Capital Cities Communications Inc. from Carter Publications despite a challenge by the Civil Telecasting Corp., which has filed an antitrust suit against Dallas and Fort Worth newspapers and broadcast stations.

The Guild Reporter

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