

# Guild wins at Detroit News



New Detroit News unit members and organizers celebrate editorial department victory.

## Editorial unit chooses union in 150-90 vote

**Detroit, Mich.**—The Guild swept to victory Aug. 7 in a representation election among 300 editorial employees at the Detroit News.

The vote was 150 for the Guild and 90 against. Thirty-seven ballots were challenged.

The 37 challenges—involving 25 workers the company said are supervisors, four editorial writers, and some 12 writers the News said are not employees—failed to affect the election's outcome.

With this victory, the Guild has acquired bargaining rights for a seventh group during the fiscal year, bringing the total number of persons involved to 449.

The new News unit joins a group of some 70 maintenance workers the Guild has represented since 1942. The Guild also represents some 400 employees in nonmechanical departments at the Detroit Free Press.

"It was just a great group to work with," said International Representative Willard Hatch, who headed the drive, after the election. "If there was ever a team effort, this was it. There are too many people who contributed to start singling people out."

In the final months of the drive, which began, in March, "the hard work of organizing" was done by a 33-member committee of News employees, Hatch said.

In the wake of victory, the Detroit Guild filed unfair-labor-practices charges against the News for an Aug. 12 announcement to 13 unit members who are designated as "special writers" that their assignments would be cut back to one day's work a week.

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The

# GUILD REPORTER

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## Reporters gain \$55 in Chicago

**Chicago, Ill.**—Minimums are increased as much as \$60.54 a week, with the top for reporters, photographers and artists going up \$55.90, to \$372.90 a week, in a new, two-year contract with the Chicago Sun-Times and Daily News.

And a new cost-of-living pro-

vision may raise them even more. It provides for additional increases if the COL index for the area goes up more than six percent between June 1974 and June 1975 with the additional amounts added to salaries on Sept. 1, 1975.

The flat minimum for assistant

department heads, eight assistant city editors and columnists is increased \$60.54, to \$413.29, in the Chicago Guild's settlement with the Field papers.

Top minimums for copyreader, rewrite, makeup and assistant picture editor are raised \$56.49, to \$385.74.

The employer contribution to health insurance for workers under 65 is increased \$4.50 a week over the term of the contract, to \$14.50, for a family premium and is raised \$1.75 a week over the term of the contract, to \$4.75, for single persons. The employer health insurance contribution for persons over 65 is raised \$1, to \$2.

The mileage allowance is raised three cents, to 15 cents a mile, or to a daily rate of \$9, up from \$7, whichever is greater.

The annual vacation bonus for employees with 25 or more years' service is increased \$50, to \$150.

Among pay improvements in other classifications, the top minimum for editorial assistant is increased \$30, to \$222; for library assistant and secretary, \$30, to \$222; for clerk, stenographer, re-

ceptionist, and head copy clerk, \$23, to \$173, and for copy clerk, \$19, to \$145.

Starting pay is increased \$37 for copyreaders, to \$269; \$35 for reporters, to \$247; \$22 for edi-

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## Ottawa district managers raised \$93 in 30 months

**Ottawa, Ont.**—Increases of \$93.52 for district managers at the Ottawa Citizen and Journal and of \$83.02 for reporters at the Citizen in new 30-month contracts with the two papers take top minimums for the jobs to \$301.12 a week.

Starting minimums for district managers and reporters at the Citizen go to \$207.34, up \$59.90 and \$67.42.

Starting minimum for district managers at the Journal is increased \$60.50, to \$209.43. The Guild does not represent Journal editorial department employees.

The two settlements also pro-

vide for the publishers to pay 100 percent of Ontario Health Insurance Plan premiums starting Jan. 1, and to compensate employees who live outside Ontario for the cost of their province's public health insurance premiums.

Both settlements also add the employee's birthday as a ninth holiday and raise compensation for holiday work to double time, from time-and-a-half.

Service time for three weeks' vacation is cut to one year from three and for four weeks is cut to 10 years from 16. Five weeks' vacation is provided after 25 (Continued on Page 2)

## Key top rates raised \$56 in Bay Area settlements

**San Francisco, Calif.**—Top minimums in key classifications are raised \$56.62 to \$367.83 a week, in the first two years of new three-year contracts with the San Francisco Chronicle, Examiner and Printing Co. and the Oakland Tribune and San Jose Mercury and News.

The contracts, retroactive to Jan. 1, provide wage re-openers for their third years.

They were bargained jointly by the San Francisco-Oakland and San Jose Guilds, the unions representing the other employees of the four papers and the five employers involved, with the settlements reached in mediation under Sam Kagel.

General increases range to \$56.62 over the first two years and employer contributions to health, welfare and/or pensions will increase by at least \$12.87 over the three years.

Advance notice of the introduction of new equipment or technology is increased from 90 to 120 days and the San Francisco and Oakland settlements commit the employers to test video display terminals quarterly for radiation emissions and proper tuning and focusing, to guard against eye strain and fatigue, and inform the Guild of the results.

The contracts also provide (Continued on Page 2)

## Nixon exits jabbing, Ford pledges candor

In the end, when it finally came time for him to leave the White House, Richard Nixon apparently could not resist taking one last jab at the press.

After receiving prolonged applause from his official family when he entered the East Room to say goodbye on the morning of his carefully-orchestrated (and nationally televised) departure for San Clemente, Nixon told the assembled cabinet and staff:

"I think the record should show that this is one of those spontaneous things we always arrange whenever the President comes in to speak. And it will be so reported in the press; and we won't mind because they've got to call it as they see it."

In his resignation speech the night before, Nixon

had said nothing about the press but Gerald R. Ford, upon being sworn in as President after Nixon's departure, promptly promised that his would be an open and candid administration. And in his first address to the Congress three days later, Ford declared:

"I do have some old-fashioned ideas. . . . I believe in the First Amendment and the absolute necessity of a free press."

At his first cabinet meeting, the new President instructed cabinet members to be "affirmative" in their dealings with the press, and he announced through his new press secretary that he would restore regular Presidential press conferences. (Nixon's last

press conference as President was held on March 6.)

Within an hour after taking office, Ford personally went to the White House press room to formally introduce reporters to his new press secretary, Jerald F. terHorst, a lifelong news worker who had been Washington bureau chief for the Detroit News since 1961. Nixon's press secretary, adman Ronald L. Ziegler, now inoperative himself, had left that morning for California with the former President.

TerHorst subsequently announced the appointments of John W. Hushen, Justice Department press officer and former Detroit Free Press Guild member, as deputy press secretary and of David H. Kennerly, (Continued on Page 6)



## Key top minimums are raised \$56 in Bay Area



**Ratification vote**

San Francisco-Oakland Guild members Joan McKenney Holman and Helen Kilgore cast ballots at joint meeting of Chronicle, Examiner, Tribune and Newspaper Printing Co. units on Aug. 4.

## ... Victory at Detroit News

(Continued from Page 1)

The "special writers" are part-timers who sometimes work a 40-hour week for a maximum of \$125. They are afforded no fringe benefits.

The News has maintained that they are not employees of the company, while the Guild has adopted the position that they are in fact employees and should be upgraded to full staff writer status.

The first membership meeting of the News Unit has been scheduled for Sept. 5.

The agenda includes election of Unit officers and a question-and-answer session with Local

Administrative Officer Helen Fogel, Local President Louis Cook of the Free Press, and Hatch.

Among those also assisting in the final weeks of the campaign were IRS Louis Montanez, Jr. and Edna Berger; Hazel Hopkins, of the Detroit Free Press; William Schmidt, of the Oakland Press in Pontiac, Mich.; William Davis, of San Jose, and George Randol, of Fresno.

Earlier, Guild members working on the drive included Peter McLaughlin, Unit chairman at the New York Daily News; St. Louis Administrative Officer Robert Steinke; International Executive Board member James

McGill, of Gary; Michael Hengen of the Oakland Press, Lynn Molitor of the Royal Oak, Mich., Tribune and TNG assistant director of research and information Nancy Heinberg.

The election was held as scheduled on Aug. 7 after the company abruptly dropped its contention at a National Labor Relations Board hearing that an editorial only unit was inappropriate. The Guild filed a representation petition with the NLRB on June 5.

The organizing drive began in response to calls from News employees after some 30 members of the editorial staff were fired without notice on Feb. 25.

The February firings were the latest in a series of incidents over the previous two years that have signaled the end of a tradition of paternalism at the News, whose circulation of 652,564 daily and 832,820 on Sunday makes it the largest evening paper in the nation.

## ... Ottawa contracts

(Continued from Page 1)

years, 23 years effective in 1976. Mileage is increased three cents to 16 per mile and minimum weekly guarantees are raised, to \$26 from \$20 at the Citizen and to \$25 from \$20 at the Journal. The contracts also provide for additional one-cent mileage increases for every 14-cent increase in the price of a gallon of gasoline.

Both contracts also mandate safety checks of all company vehicles every six months and provide that all circulation trucks contain roll-bar padding, first-aid kits, fire extinguishers and flares.

The Citizen settlement also protects employees from forced disclosure of any information, materials or sources, except to the publisher, and forbids the publisher releasing them without consulting with involved employees, except in the face of a court order.

The Citizen also agrees to expand opportunities for employees to learn French, with the publisher to pay for instruction taken on an employee's time.

The settlements also raise top minimums for stenographers by \$57, to \$190.95 a week at the Citizen and a \$191.26 at the Journal.

Top minimum for circulation supervisors at the Journal is increased \$96.11, to \$310.11, and a new classification, sales representative, is established with a top minimum to reach \$305.35 a week.

The flat minimum for assistant music and drama editor at the Citizen is raised \$113, to parity with reporters, and the top minimum for assistant news editor, night city editor and cartoonist is increased \$93, to \$338.39.

The flat minimum for janitors is increased \$62, to a total of \$196 over the term.

## ... Chicago

(Continued from Page 1)

torial assistants, to \$169; \$20 for clerks, to \$151, and \$18 for copy clerks, to \$138.

Pension benefits also are improved, and the severance-pay ceiling is increased by two weeks, to 62.

### Table rules distributed

Summaries of legal requirements governing bargaining in the U.S. and the major provisions of TNG's Constitution dealing with bargaining, revised to reflect changes made by the St. Louis Convention, have been sent to all Guild locals by TNG's Collective Bargaining Department.

(Continued from Page 1)

paid sick leave for disabilities due to pregnancy, to a maximum of 10 days for normal childbirth, and cut the service requirement for unpaid maternity leave to nine months, from 18 in San Francisco and Oakland and from two years in San Jose.

Highest minimum increase in San Francisco is \$64.23, taking the beginning assistant librarian to \$271.37; lowest increase is \$22.82, taking the beginning librarian to \$271.37; lowest increase is \$22.82, taking the beginning copy person to \$135.27.

Highest minimum increase in Oakland is \$62.72, taking the flat rate for assistant librarian to \$295.04; lowest is the same as in San Francisco.

Highest minimum increase in San Jose is \$100.44, upgrading ad-copy and promotion writers to parity with reporters and outside ad sales people with a top of \$367.83; lowest minimum increase is \$22.10, to starting outside classified sales people, taking them to \$213.02.

Starting minimums for key classifications are raised to \$219.87 in San Francisco and Oakland, up \$37.08, and to \$213.02 in San Jose, up \$35.93 in all cases except outside classified which had been higher than the other key advertising and editorial categories.

Top minimum for classified phone sales people in San Francisco and San Jose is increased \$42.20, to \$250.21; start is up \$29, to \$171.95, in San Jose, and is up \$26.68, to \$158.24, at San Francisco's Printing Co.

Top minimum for copy persons is increased \$25.36, to

\$150.41, in San Francisco and Oakland, and is up \$27.02, to \$160.20, in San Jose.

The wage re-openers provide for binding mediation or arbitration if the parties are unable to reach agreement and allow the Guild to divert all or part of any third-year wage increases to pensions, health and welfare or vacations.

Mileage is increased to 15 cents a mile in all three cities, up two cents in San Jose and 2.5 in San Francisco and Oakland; minimum weekly guarantees are up \$3, to \$25, in San Francisco and Oakland, and up \$4, to \$20, in San Jose. There is an option to reopen on mileage Jan. 1, 1975 and 1976 in San Francisco and Oakland.

A program to train lower classification employees for key editorial department jobs is added to the San Francisco and Oakland contracts.

Hazardous assignment insurance is doubled to \$50,000 in San Jose.

Differentials above reporter top minimums for a variety of editing jobs in San Jose are increased by from \$1.50 to \$5.50 a shift guaranteeing as much as \$8 per shift.

And the San Francisco Examiner, as part of the settlement, agreed to abide by an arbitrator's decision a year ago forbidding it to assign editorial and photographic work for its California Living magazine to nonemployees.

The new editorial training provisions in the San Francisco and Oakland contracts guarantee that trainees will be paid key-level minimums for each day-level work is performed.

## Institute series to emphasize rights, bargaining, organizing

TNG's 1974-75 regional week-end institute series will be devoted to human rights and either collective bargaining or organizing, depending on the needs of the sponsoring district councils.

In a letter to council presidents, TNG Administrative Operations Director Ellis T. Baker said that the institute program is designed to reflect the emphasis given these three areas of Guild activity by the St. Louis Convention.

The bargaining and organizing sessions will deal with both the theory and mechanics of negotiating contracts and organizing new members at the local level. Where timely, bargaining sessions will be used to supplement TNG's December Wage Conference; where bargaining largely has been closed out in a council area, organizing sessions will be presented instead.

In special circumstances, Baker said, combined bargaining-organizing sessions may be presented. The human rights sessions will be designed to familiarize locals with the most effective ways of combatting job discrimination.

These sessions will be offered at all institutes. The institutes will be conducted by Baker, Field Operations Director J. William Blatz and other members of the TNG staff.

## The U.S. price elevator

The following table shows the continuing rise in the U.S. Consumer Price Index over an 18-month period. The first column shows the index, with a 1967 base. The second shows the percentage increase over the same month of the preceding year, and the third, the cumulative percentage increases over December 1972.

|              | Index | Percentage over<br>Same month<br>prior year | December<br>1972 |
|--------------|-------|---------------------------------------------|------------------|
| June 1973    | 132.4 | 5.9                                         | 4.0              |
| July         | 132.7 | 5.7                                         | 4.2              |
| August       | 135.1 | 7.5                                         | 6.1              |
| September    | 135.5 | 7.4                                         | 6.4              |
| October      | 136.6 | 7.9                                         | 7.3              |
| November     | 137.6 | 8.4                                         | 8.1              |
| December     | 138.5 | 8.8                                         | 8.8              |
| January 1974 | 139.7 | 9.4                                         | 9.7              |
| February     | 141.5 | 10.0                                        | 11.2             |
| March        | 143.1 | 10.2                                        | 12.4             |
| May          | 145.6 | 10.7                                        | 14.4             |
| June         | 147.1 | 11.1                                        | 15.5             |

# Balloting scheduled for 65 in Little Rock

The National Labor Relations Board has set a Guild representation election among some 65 editorial employees of the Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette for Sept. 13 and the Memphis and Lynn Guilds are seeking bargaining rights for new groups at the dailies in those cities.

The Little Rock election was first scheduled for last May 10 but was postponed by the NLRB after both the Gazette and Guild objected to the board's determinations of employee eligibility.

In directing next month's election the board included three bureau writers on the list of eligibles and said a fourth, in the Washington bureau, may vote a challenged ballot. The sports-news-editor and head librarian also will vote challenged ballots. No hearing date has yet been set on an NLRB complaint that the librarian was fired for Guild activity.

Earlier the NLRB had denied the employer's attempt to exclude editorial writers and a cartoonist from the unit.

The Memphis Guild on July 31 demanded voluntary recognition as representative for 21 part-time drivers on the Commercial Appeal and Press-Scimitar. The local's contract already covers full-time drivers as well as advertising, business, editorial, inside circulation and maintenance employees.

The Lynn Guild on Aug. 17 filed for recognition as bargain-

ing agent for the 10 business-office employees of the Lynn Item after the company refused a request for voluntary recognition. The local now represents the paper's editorial and retail advertising employees.

Meanwhile, the Teamsters' union is seeking to sever 24 drivers and maintenance employees from the Cleveland Guild's advertising business office-circulation-editorial-maintenance unit at the Canton Repository. An NLRB hearing on a Teamsters' petition to sever the drivers is scheduled for Aug. 28. The Guild's Canton contract has expired and the unit voted late in July to authorize a strike if necessary to gain an acceptable new one.

And in Knoxville, advertising employees of the News-Sentinel voted 46 to 10 against representation by the Typographical Union in an NLRB election held Aug. 14.

The next day the paper announced that a month-long lock-out of its printers had been settled with printers who had not already returned to work being placed on a preferential hiring list and their union agreeing to work rules posted in the composing room after the dispute began July 17 over a nonunion employee operating an optical character reader in the advertising department.

The printers' union also agreed to drop a federal lawsuit seeking reinstatement of all 165 printers

to the jobs they refused to perform to protest the scanner manning. The company initially maintained the printers had resigned when they subsequently sought to report for work. Some 50 printers had returned to their jobs before the settlement was announced, Associated Press re-

ported in a story quoting management sources.

The company continued to publish throughout using supervisors and nonunion employees to set type.

Knoxville Guild President Roland Julian posted a notice directing Guild members not to do

printers' work and local members subsequently voted unanimously not to handle it. The Guild, which represents editorial employees, also filed an unfair-labor-practice charge against the paper charging it with trying to pressure Guild-covered employees to do printers' pasteup work.

## TNG scores U.S. move against court's joint operations order

TNG has characterized as irrelevant new evidence presented by the government in a motion for rehearing on a court order preventing newspapers from entering into joint operating agreements without the Attorney General's prior approval.

The government's motion, filed after U.S. District Judge Thomas A. Flannery July 23 enjoined the Justice Department from implementing regulations that would have allowed new joint operations to be launched without the department's prior approval, claimed that the court order was made on the belief that joint operating arrangements between noncompeting newspapers do not exist.

The government said that under the interpretation of the Newspaper Preservation Act endorsed by the court in its order, all arrangements entered into after the act's passage are in viola-

tion of the law. The government noted that it is common in the newspaper industry for separately owned noncompeting newspapers to enter into multiple arrangements, especially for printing.

In a response to the motion, TNG said the issue involved in the order was the interpretation of the act. The act clearly states, TNG said, that the Attorney General's prior consent is required for the establishment of joint newspaper operating arrangements.

The court concluded, TNG said, that Congress specifically intended to bar the establishment, after the enactment of the Newspaper Preservation Act, of joint operating arrangements by noncompeting newspapers where the Attorney General's consent could not be obtained under the "failing newspaper" exemption to antitrust laws.

TNG originally filed the suit

challenging the Justice Department in conjunction with the Georgetown University Law Center's Institute for Public Interest Representation.

The Newspaper Preservation Act, which grants antitrust immunity for profit pooling, price fixing and market splitting under joint operations, says entry into a joint agreement not already in effect on July 24, 1970, is unlawful "except with the prior written consent of the Attorney General."

In regulations published in January, the Justice Department had said that prior clearance was not actually required by the law. According to the agency, failure to obtain such clearance merely left the participants subject to antitrust laws.

Judge Flannery said the law's language was "clear and unambiguous" and declared the option "null and void."

## Twin Cities Guild pushes minority plan

Minneapolis, Minn.—Minority hiring activity at the Minneapolis Star and Tribune Company has entered a new phase with the appointment of a full-time affirmative action coordinator.

Capping years of involvement by Guild-management committees in the area of human rights, the company named Preston Clark to the post in April. The Memphis Commercial Appeal and Press-Scimitar are believed to

have been first in the industry to hire a full-time affirmative action coordinator.

The Twin Cities Guild has provided the spark for human rights programs at the Star and Tribune for about 10 years.

Minority hiring committees composed of Guild members and representatives of management from the news and circulation staffs of the papers grew out of contract negotiations in 1972 and

have set up trainee programs in which a minority person who has little experience can be hired on a short-term basis.

The news program, which involves trainees at both papers in information-gathering chores and other assistance to regular reporters, is designed to give prospective newspaper people a chance to try out the field.

At the Tribune, where four persons have already gone

through the program, two trainees are currently enrolled. The Tribune has hired one of its training program graduates as a regular reporter.

At the Star there are two trainees, one on the copy desk and the other working as a reporter. Under the contract, Guild members offer both their time and assistance in making the program work. Sometimes a Guild member will take the trainee along on the beat or on a special assignment, giving the trainee an opportunity to see how a news story is made. If the trainee writes a mock news story based on his experiences, the story is critiqued in comparison with a story written by a regular staffer.

In addition to the trainee program, the company has established 10 minority "overstrength" positions in the Guild and crafts jurisdictions.

The "overstrength" program allows a department to hire qualified minority persons as staff members even if the departments' regular table of organization is filled. When a regular staff member resigns or moves to another position, the staff member who was hired overstrength is then moved into the vacant spot.

The Tribune and Star have each hired two overstrength employees.

The training program in the company's circulation department was established last October as a co-operative effort with the Guild. It graduated its first two full-fledged district managers at the end of March.

During the course of the training program, which can run from six months to a year, trainees receive 80 percent of the base salary for district managers.

The trainees spend four months learning the various phases of the newspapers' operation. They



**Deborah Sumpter**  
on the job

view films for carrier trainees and on carrier station programs, spend time in the distribution department, and get acquainted with the phone room and service bureau.

For two months they are assigned to a district and work with zone sales supervisors.

In addition to the two graduates, Deborah Sumpter and Frank Jackson, the circulation department program has enrolled two minority trainees who have not yet completed the course.

Guild representatives on the news staff hiring committees, which meet every other month, are Tribune reporters Carl Griffin and Peg Meier, Star reporters Pat Marx and Sue Hovik, and Twin Cities Executive Secretary John Carmichael.



**Circulation trainee graduate Frank Jackson advises carriers.**



## Detroit to back homosexual under political action clause

**Detroit, Mich.**—The Detroit Guild's executive board voted Aug. 15 to arbitrate the case of a homosexual whose column was dropped from the Michigan Catholic.

The Guild decided to seek the return of a column by Brian McNaught, a staff writer for the weekly, on the grounds that the feature was dropped because of his outside political activity as the local president of Dignity, a national organization of Roman Catholic homosexuals.

The Guild's contract with the Michigan Catholic bars discrimination against employees in hiring, dismissal or other treatment because of "age, race, creed, color, national origin, sex, political beliefs or political activity, marital or parental status."

Under the terms of its agreement with the paper, the Guild may pursue its grievance through an Archdiocese of Detroit "due process" system, which ultimately provides for binding arbitration. McNaught has filed a com-

plaint against the newspaper with the Human Relations Commission in the city, whose charter provides for equal rights for homosexuals.

McNaught charged that his column had been dropped after the Detroit News published an article in which he was quoted publicly for the first time as the local president of the organization of homosexuals.

The acting editor of the Michigan Catholic, Margaret Cronyn, reportedly made the decision to remove McNaught's column after

he had been quoted in the July 6 Detroit News article.

McNaught had drawn criticism for a column in the paper on June 20 that said homosexuality was no more abnormal than being left-handed and no more sinful than using the left hand. He did not say in the column that he was a homosexual.

Cronyn reportedly told him when she said his column would be dropped that it was "detrimental" to the readership of the paper.

## TNG wage conference postponed to Dec. 7, 8

Post-convention developments have forced postponement of TNG's Wage Conference at the weekend of Dec. 7 and 8.

In an Aug. 14 notice to local presidents, executive secretaries, and members of the International Executive Board, TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., cited extended post-convention vacations and unexpected illnesses on the staff, the Guild's organizing victory at the Detroit News, and internal developments in some key locals as factors in the postponement decision. The conference was originally scheduled for Oct. 12 and 13 in Washington, D.C.

Perlik said the Guild victory among 300 eligible voters in a representation election at the Detroit News has provided a spark for TNG's organizing drive that deserves immediate attention. "The Guild's handsome victory in the editorial department of the Detroit News has, I believe, sparked a momentum that ties in neatly with the convention-authorized expanded organizing program, and I want little if anything to impede the search for and selection of staff to capitalize on that momentum," he said.

The St. Louis Convention raised the Guild's wage goal for key jobs to \$550 and called on Guild locals to send as many delegates as possible to the Wage Conference, which was seen as a "major undertaking" in the renewed campaign to reverse "the decline that our wage drive has suffered in two consecutive fiscal years."

Administrative Officer William M. Brown. There is a no-strike provision in a side letter to the Guild's contract, which expires Sept. 23.

The suit maintains that the Guild failed to take the matter to arbitration before causing its members to act.

Brown characterized the suit as an example of "union-busting tactics on the part of Knight Newspapers."

The company greeted the start of negotiations with the Guild last month by filing a unit-clerification petition with the National Labor Relations Board, seeking to exempt 125 employees from contract coverage as supervisory, managerial or confidential.

## 'Got the non-shopping list?'



## United Farm Workers plan boycott weekend

The executive board of the United Farm Workers of America has declared Sept. 14 and 15 as International Grape and Lettuce Boycott days in an effort to focus attention on the union's struggle to regain recognition as the lettuce and grape pickers' bargaining representative.

The September weekend comes at the peak of the shipping season of the Delano growers, according to a letter from UFW

President Cesar Chavez to TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr. Chavez wrote Perlik to express the UFW's appreciation for a St. Louis Convention resolution urging Guild locals to make the continuing boycott of non-UFW lettuce and grapes "as effective as possible, as quickly as possible."

Chavez also expressed "our thanks" for a \$398 contribution collected for the effort on the convention floor.

## Roland C. Drouin, ex-president in Manchester, dies at age 60

**Manchester, N.H.**—Roland C. Drouin, 60, former president and treasurer of Local 167, Manchester Guild, and former president of the Guild's New England Council, died July 18 at the Manchester Veterans Hospital after a brief illness.

He was an advertising salesman for the Manchester Union Leader and, at the time of his death, was a member of the Manchester

School Board. He was prominent in the Reserve Officers Assn., having been past president of several units in that organization. He was also a past vice president of the New Hampshire Labor Council, AFL-CIO, and a past president of the New Hampshire Advertising Club.

He had represented the Manchester Guild at several TNG conventions as a delegate and, prior to his death, had withdrawn as a candidate for election to a position as a delegate to the convention in St. Louis because of his illness.



Drouin

## Mutual Broadcasting moves to limit outlets for AP, UPI

Mutual Broadcasting System Inc. has asked the Federal Communications Commission to declare that audio news services begun by the Associated Press and United Press International are networks under FCC jurisdiction.

The main effect of Mutual's move would be to forbid AP and UPI to have more than one outlet in any community. FCC rules forbid networks to have more than one affiliate in a community.

Peter Willet, vice president of UPI's broadcast service, told Stephen M. Aug of the Washington Star-News that if Mutual is successful it might drive UPI audio out of business.

"You couldn't operate a service operation that way viably," he said. He said "there are plenty

of small markets where we have only one station—it's the only station in the market. But the only way economically we survive is that in San Francisco, Los Angeles or New York we'll have six or seven stations."

Robert Eunson, AP vice president in charge of broadcasting, said the organization does not consider itself a network because it provides only news, features, and weather.

Willet said UPI has about 750 subscribers to its service, which is worth about \$2 million a year. AP, which will begin its service Oct. 1, has signed up about 100 stations.

The Guild represents employees of both news services. Mutual has argued that with

the creation of the AP Radio Network and the UPI Audio Network, "no longer does (the broadcaster) have complete editorial control of the news furnished by AP and UPI as he does when he obtains the same through a wire service."

Both audio services supply "inserts" to radio stations that give them the ability to broadcast a variety of voices delivering the news.

AP said in a statement on Aug. 7 that it is required by law to make its services available to all. The news service was referring to a Supreme Court ruling that forbade AP to refuse to serve one newspaper because another newspaper in the same community objected.

## Anti-union myths make mark on Americans

By Jim Kaplan

The last time the Gallup people asked Americans how they felt about unions, 59 per cent approved. This may sound impressive, but it was the lowest positive rating in the history of the survey. The other 41 percent either weren't sure or disapproved of organized labor.

They felt that way not merely because of the hardships imposed by some strikes or the arrogance of George Meany, but because anti-union propaganda is starting to make its mark in respectable circles. Therefore the following sweeping generalizations are taking hold and should be carefully examined.

*Unions are corrupt and socially irresponsible.* Of course there have been corrupt labor leaders. In some

Kaplan, a writer-reporter for Sports Illustrated, is a member of the Time, Inc. unit of the New York Guild. This article first appeared on the Op-ed page of the New York Times on July 16.

cases management simply imported them. In other cases union leaders like Joseph Yablonski died fighting them; usually these reformers were vindicated when their followers brought the racketeers to justice. In still other cases union members such as the late John Harold Brislin, who won a Pulitzer for his efforts, exposed union terrorists in the pages of the press.

The honest leaders have far out-numbered the crooks. Indeed, unions are decidedly more democratic than corporations. While stockholder power is frequently a joke, even relatively undemocratic unions have minority caucuses. Yet if one union steps out of line, all are blamed. Let a New York firemen's leader misrepresent the results of a strike vote and you get people proclaiming that the entire union movement has been set back 20 years.

Perfectly reasonable people still believe that unions "threaten" New York. But it's not the sanitationmen and transit workers who are neglecting the city. They may inconvenience it, but the callousness of politicians in Albany and Washington toward New York's human problems poses a far greater danger.

Some say unions destroyed the New York Herald Tribune. Blaming the unions was an easy answer, but



bad management and shrinking advertising dollars were the main problems, though union behavior admittedly wasn't perfect.

*Unions are racist and reactionary.* Granted, some hardhats don't like blacks and beat up students, but other hardhats marched in Selma and demonstrated for peace. It's difficult to generalize, even about a specific union. Some facts, however, speak for themselves. Blacks constituted 12.4 per cent of all union membership in 1970, a higher percentage than their representation in the nonunion labor force, the total wage and salary work force or the population. No civil rights bill could have passed without the support of organized labor.

Much of the recent progress of nonwhites has come through unions, such as Local 1199 of the Drug and Hospital Workers or the United Farm Workers. From the sanitationmen of Memphis to the clothing work-

ers of El Paso, workers seeking a fair shake turn to unions for help.

*Unions are leveling; they help the incompetent and hinder the talented.* No union opposes higher wages or promotions; that's management's role. Union's negotiate minimum salary levels that anyone is free to build upon—levels that would be lower if a body with collective clout were not negotiating them. If a few unqualified people sometimes benefit, the pre-union state of affairs—in which good people could be fired at whim—was much worse.

*Unions are unprofessional and creative people don't belong to them.* This is a neat bit of snobbery used to keep workers unorganized. As Newspaper Guild founder Heywood Brown put it about the "romance" of old-style journalism, for twice the money you can be twice as romantic. Anyone who works for a living can benefit from collective bargaining—professors have bills just like steelworkers.

*Unions oppose increases in productivity and labor-saving devices.* Some unions have blindly opposed automation, but in countless instances managements and unions have cooperated in automating without costing jobs—an understandable concern.

It often seems the only time people read about unions is when they're about to strike. In the ensuing panic, issues and grievances are ignored and the strikers usually blamed. We don't hear enough about how unions have improved conditions for all Americans, including the 75 per cent of the workers who are not organized.

Managements keep out unions by matching wage benefits negotiated by unions elsewhere (but not often other benefits, such as the job security and grievance provisions routinely included in union contracts. And the raises granted in nonunion shops, of course, are as selective as possible—in 1970, median earnings for union workers exceeded those of comparable non-union workers by an average of \$1,157).

Finally, what segment of our society has done more than labor to produce legislation providing for decent working conditions, pensions, social security and the rest of the package that goes into the world's highest living standard? It's a pity that the good unions do is off interred with their bad publicity.

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## Philadelphia papers sue Guild over strikes

**Philadelphia, Pa.**—Knight's Inquirer and Daily News have filed suit against the Philadelphia Guild claiming at least \$150,000 in damages as a result of Guild members' actions during two recent strikes by other unions.

The suit alleges that the Guild "unlawfully engaged in and directed and caused" the papers' employees "unilaterally to engage in a strike, work stoppage, and consciously parallel unjustified absences" during a three-day Teamsters' strike and later during a one-day garage mechanics' strike in July.

In both cases, many of the 600 affected Guild members honored the other unions' picket lines as a "matter of individual conscience," according to Local Ad-

ministrative Officer William M. Brown. There is a no-strike provision in a side letter to the Guild's contract, which expires Sept. 23.

The suit maintains that the Guild failed to take the matter to arbitration before causing its members to act.

Brown characterized the suit as an example of "union-busting tactics on the part of Knight Newspapers."

The company greeted the start of negotiations with the Guild last month by filing a unit-clerification petition with the National Labor Relations Board, seeking to exempt 125 employees from contract coverage as super-

visory, managerial or confidential.

## 'Union Maid' remade

The liberated version of a labor classic, Woody Guthrie's "Union Maid," has been given its Guild premiere.

The song, to the tune of "Redwing," has been carried in the Industrial Workers of the World's "little red songbook" for years in its original version, including the following verse:

*You gals who want to be free/Just take a tip from me:  
Get you a man who's a union man/And join the ladies'  
auxiliary.*

*For married life ain't hard/When you've got a union card;  
A union man has a happy life/When he's got a union wife.*

The songbook's 1973 version was rendered by TNG Administrative Operations Director Ellis T. Baker at a recent Southern District Council meeting, as follows:

*A woman's struggle is hard/Even with a union card.  
She's got to stand on her own two feet/And not be a  
servant of the male elite.*

*It's time to take a stand/Keep working hand in hand.  
There is a job that's got to be done/And a fight that's got to  
be won.*

## Yes, TNG, there is a Youngstown

**Youngstown, Ohio**—Youngstown Guild Secretary-Treasurer William J. Wirtz has asked TNG if it is permissible for the local to pay the special organizing assessments voted by the St. Louis Convention for next March and April in advance—in fact, now.

Explained Wirtz in a letter to TNG: "We now have a [local] defense fund with sufficient monies to do this and time to refill the coffers before we go into new contract negotiations next year. Should Local 11 be on strike when the assessment is to be collected TNG would be deprived of necessary funds for its organizing projects."

By return mail—"for fear" such an "unusual proposal" . . . might go away"—TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., assured Wirtz TNG will "be happy to put the money to work immediately."

## First-time delegate commends Guild for 'learning experience'

Moments before the St. Louis Convention was gavelled to a close, a first-time delegate from Detroit, Hazel Hopkins, took the floor to "thank the St. Louis local and the rest of you" for giving all of Detroit's first-timers "a new learning experience."

"I was really surprised to see so many people gather . . . to work toward one goal," she said.

In a later letter to TNG she explained that because she "got a bit emotional" she had been unable to say all she had wanted.

"It seems that in this fast moving era no one is really concerned with their fellow man, but the fact that so many of you assembled to give of yourselves in terms of sharing your knowledge and experiences restores my thoughts about mankind and makes me really proud to be a Guildsman and part of TNG."



Hazel Hopkins  
at the convention

## Typographers reach accord at N.Y. Post

**New York City**—The New York Post and the New York Typographical Union have reached tentative agreement on a contract that would run until March 30, 1984, like earlier printer contracts with the Daily News and the New York Times.

Betram A. Powers, president of the union, announced the agreement Aug. 16. He said it covers 257 regular employees and 50 substitutes. The substitutes, he said, are guaranteed no fewer shifts between now and next March than in the same period a year earlier. Next March, he said, they will become regular employees.

The only difference between the Post agreement and those with the two other newspapers, he said, is that The Post will be permitted to take in typographical work in addition to regular newspaper work, provided the work is not now being done in shops in the city under contract to the union.

Under the settlements at the News and the Times and now at the Post, the publishers have the unrestricted right to automate in exchange for lifetime guarantees of employment to regular and substitute printers, and six-month paid sabbaticals as incentives to retirement.

Provisions of the settlements were described by Powers as "a landmark."



# Nixon exits jabbing, Ford pledges candor

(Continued from Page 1)

Time magazine photographer and former UPI Guild member, as official White House photographer.

Still another former newspaper-person named to a key post in the Ford Administration is Robert T. Hartmann, former Washington bureau chief for the Los Angeles Times and long-time Ford aide, who was appointed White House counselor with cabinet rank.

Both Ford and terHorst have

many friends among the White House correspondents, and when Ford introduced terHorst, who is quite short, Peter Lisagor of the Chicago Daily News called out to the President, "Lift Jerry up, so we can see him." The President, in turn, jokingly suggested to reporters that he was thinking of reopening the White House swimming pool, over which the press room was built several years ago. More seriously, the President again promised an open

and candid administration, saying, "I can't change my nature after 61 years."

"I do look forward to working with you," he told the reporters. "We will have, I trust, the kind of rapport and friendship we've had in the past. And I don't ask you to treat me any better."

"So all I can say is thank you for your kindnesses in the past, your reporting, good and bad, mistakes and maybe a few

plusses, and I say again, good luck to you and thanks for the opportunity of seeing you this morning."

For the first time in years, the New York Times reported, the White House correspondents did not feel they were in enemy territory.

Or, as Associated Press reporter Saul Pett put it: "They no longer felt like unwanted guests who had to be watched near the silver."

Later, however, when Ford was meeting with NATO ambassadors, a reporter said he overheard the President say of the press pool to one ambassador: "Do you have this problem in your country, too? They're all fine people, but they get their pound of flesh."

terHorst, declaring that both he and the President are "believers" in press conferences, announced that the White House hopes to schedule at least one every other week once Ford gets settled in office. Meanwhile, the President was seen and heard on national television talking with reporters, in his shirt sleeves, about his amnesty policy during his return flight from Chicago following his speech to the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

In any event, President Ford is no stranger to press conferences. In traveling more than 100,000 miles in eight months as Vice President, he held some 50 press conferences, gave 85 formal interviews and participated in at least 100 informal rap sessions with reporters.

By all accounts, to this point at least, Ford likes reporters and they like him, whatever their political and philosophical differences.

"I happen to believe," Ford said last March, "that the news media can be and have been helpful in trying to preserve some of the great liberties that we have in this country."

More recently, he told the Washington Chapter of Sigma Delta Chi that "the press, as a class, has been unfairly charged with bias, arrogance and vindictive conspiracy."

While Vice President, he invited reporters to his home (and to his son's wedding reception), delayed his departures to accommodate them, rarely complained about the stories they wrote.

Among those who covered Ford as Vice President none was closer to him personally than David Hume Kennerly, the bearded, young (27-year-old) Time photographer who won a Pulitzer Prize in 1972 for pictures showing the "loneliness and desolation" of the war in Vietnam taken while still with UPI.

The Fords came to dinner at Kennerly's house on Kennerly's birthday. Kennerly was one of

the few friends invited to a buffet at the Ford's house following Ford's swearing-in as President and stayed after the other guests had left to watch the ceremony on television with the President and his family.

A bachelor, Kennerly lives in the Georgetown section of Washington, dresses casually, drives a Mercedes and, friends say, is a swinger who "loves to roar."

Now Kennerly, a former Wire Service Guild member, is Ford's personal White House photographer.

"No one who knows David Kennerly can quite get over it," William Gildea wrote admiringly in the Washington Post. "Mr. Ford may have promised an 'open' administration and happier times. But David Kennerly?"

In keeping with Ford's promise of an open administration, terHorst, who is on leave from the News, said that under Ford the White House would run a professional—and not a politicized or Madison Avenue—press relations operation.

Already the press functions of Nixon's special White House Communications Office have been brought under the press secretary and its political functions transferred to the Republican National Committee.

And in place of Ron Ziegler's announcements of "photo opportunities" and "press availabilities" there now are simply picture sessions and interviews.

While the President will make use of daily news summaries, terHorst said Ford regularly reads or scans a dozen newspapers, including the Washington Post and Star-News, New York Times, Wall Street Journal, Los Angeles Times, Baltimore Sun, Christian Science Monitor, Detroit Free Press and News, and Grand Rapids Press.

One of his favorites, terHorst said, is the Washington Post—despite the fact it was late in arriving at his home on—of all days—the morning after he became President.

On the day President Nixon announced his resignation, the White House staffer who prepared his news summaries, Mort Allen, went to the press room and, Newsweek reported, told reporters: "I hope you guys are having fun getting drunk in your celebration, you [expletives deleted]."

Later that night, however, Ziegler himself told the same reporters: "I think I take away from this job a deep sense of respect for the diversity and strength of our country's freedom of expression and for our free press."

The next morning, when he left the White House with President Nixon for the last time, Ziegler spoke his final words to the press.

"You'll have to move back," he said.



Washington Post photo by Frank Johnston

## Ford's maverick photographer, pal

David Hume Kennerly, President Ford's new personal photographer, waves to his former colleagues in the White House press-photographers' corps from the balcony outside the executive mansion's South Portico. Kennerly, a former Wire Service Guild member, just moments before had been behind a pillar on the balcony photographing his new boss making the same gesture of greeting, al-

beit with a slightly less exuberant smile, to the same group. Kennerly, described by his friends as a "swinger," is reported to have a closer personal relationship to President Ford than any other individual in the country, a situation evoking more than a little amazement from friends of both Kennerly and the President in view of their apparently polesapart styles of living.



Photo contained a bit of history

OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor:

Was the editor aware that the Page One photo in the pre-convention issue [July 12] contains a bit of journalistic history?

The dome of the Old Court House, dating back to the early 1800s, is the central focus. I spent many a weary hour pounding its flagstones when it was in active use for civil courts and I worked for the St. Louis Times.

The Times occupied the building directly to the right in the photo, across Chestnut Street.

From its 13th floor we used to rush out to cover gang killings and prohibition raids in the Roaring 20s, for the princely stipend of \$25 a week. Top scale was \$45.

The penthouse, visible near the edge of the structure, housed the elevator motors. One night a fire burned them out and we had to climb 13 flights to get to work.

The Times was published by the Times-Westliche Post Publishing Company—that same Westliche Post once served by Joseph Pulitzer before he bought the Dispatch at a tax sale held on the steps of that Old Court House.

The good old days? I wouldn't say that. The best days in the

newspaper business date to when the Guild took over.

JOHN F. (JEFF) CHURCH  
San Francisco-Oakland Guild

Copy spikes turned, not thrown out

VICTORIA, B.C.

Editor:

Lest anyone should wonder how it could be done: The Victoria Times and Colonist have not outlawed copydesk spikes [GR, Aug. 2, 1974]. What happened was that the tops of the spikes were ordered turned to point down rather than up. We still get a lot of mileage from copy spikes.

ROGER L. STONEBANKS  
International Vice-President

## Meany: 'Can live with conservative'

President Ford invited AFL-CIO President George Meany to the White House shortly after taking office and, among other things, asked for labor's cooperation in holding down "inflationary" wage increases.

It was the first time Meany had been to the White House since before the AFL-CIO called for President Nixon's resignation or impeachment last fall.

Earlier Meany, on behalf of the AFL-CIO, had pledged "all possible support" to the new President. "We have lived in this country with conservatives before," he said before Nixon resigned, "and a conservative with integrity is far better than what we have today in the White House."

As a congressman, Ford, according to AFL-CIO's scorecard, voted right 19 times, wrong 109 times.

## Local Copy

A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

### Reporter's top Average reaches \$267

The average of top reporter minimums in effect under 131 Guild newspaper contracts stood at \$267.90 as of August 1. The latest figure represents a gain of \$5.68 over the average reporter top minimum in April and a gain of \$23.76 over the average in April of 1973.

The highest top minimum, \$423.25 for four years' experience, was at the Washington Post. Thirty-one contracts provided top minimums of more than \$300.

Following are the reporter top minimums, with the number of newspapers per contract in parentheses. The table does not reflect settlements since Aug. 1, even though they might be retroactive, such as in Chicago where the Sun-Times and Daily News top has reached \$348.50; Ottawa Citizen, \$244.10; San Jose Mercury and News, San Francisco Chronicle and Examiner, Oakland Tribune, \$339.52.

| Minimum After                                                                   | Minimum After                                                        |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Washington Post \$423.25—4 yrs.                                                 | Youngstown Vindicator 263.00—5 yrs.                                  |
| N.Y. Times 404.86—2 yrs.                                                        | Rockford Star & Register 262.50—5 yrs.                               |
| Washington Star-News 392.00—3 yrs.                                              | Bay City Times 262.30—5 yrs.                                         |
| N.Y. Post 379.81—4 yrs.                                                         | Pittsford 260.90—5 yrs.                                              |
| N.Y. News 377.98—4 yrs.                                                         | Jersey City Journal 260.60—4 yrs.                                    |
| St. Louis Post-Dispatch 367.66—5 yrs.                                           | Montreal Star 260.00—5 yrs.                                          |
| St. Louis Globe-Democrat 354.16—5 yrs.                                          | Knoville News-Sentinel 259.80—4 yrs.                                 |
| Buffalo Courier-Express 331.25—5 yrs.                                           | Scranton Times 259.41—4 yrs.                                         |
| Buffalo Evening News 331.25—4 yrs.                                              | Scranton Tribune & Pioneer 259.39—3 yrs.                             |
| St. Paul Dispatch & Pioneer 324.00—5 yrs.                                       | Sheboygan Press 257.80—4 yrs.                                        |
| Honolulu Adv. 318.50—5 yrs.                                                     | Manchester Union Leader & Sunday News-Tribune 254.00—3 yrs.          |
| Honolulu Star-Bulletin 318.50—5 yrs.                                            | Kingston Daily Freeman 253.10—4 yrs.                                 |
| Chicago Sun-Times & News (2) 317.00—5 yrs.                                      | Woodbridge (N.J.) News-Tribune 253.00—4 yrs.                         |
| Sacramento Bee 314.71—4 yrs.                                                    | Duluth Herald & News-Tribune (2) 253.00—5 yrs.                       |
| Union 314.71—4 yrs.                                                             | Bakersfield 252.79—5 yrs.                                            |
| Detroit Free Press 312.25—4 yrs.                                                | Joliet Herald 252.00—4 yrs.                                          |
| Phila. Inquirer & News (2) 311.44—4 yrs.                                        | Rocky Mountain News 251.55—4 yrs.                                    |
| Oakland Tribune 311.21—4 yrs.                                                   | San Jose Mercury & News (2) 250.00—5 yrs.                            |
| San Francisco Chronicle & Examiner (2) 311.21—4 yrs.                            | San Juan Star 250.00—5 yrs.                                          |
| San Jose Mercury & News (2) 311.21—4 yrs.                                       | New Brunswick 249.50—4 yrs.                                          |
| Stockton Record 310.00—5 yrs.                                                   | Lynn Item 248.60—4 yrs.                                              |
| Rocky Mountain News, Denver 310.00—5 yrs.                                       | Malden News & Tribune (2) 247.75—3 yrs.                              |
| Baltimore Sun & Evg. Sun (2) 307.00—4 yrs.                                      | Mercury (2) 247.50—5 yrs.                                            |
| Minneapolis Star & Tribune (2) 304.75—4 yrs.                                    | Indianapolis Star 247.46—5 yrs.                                      |
| San Diego Union & Tribune (2) 304.75—4 yrs.                                     | New Westminster 247.44—4 yrs.                                        |
| Richmond (Cal.) Independent 300.46—4 yrs.                                       | Albany News 247.44—4 yrs.                                            |
| San Mateo Times 300.46—4 yrs.                                                   | Chronicle (2) 247.20—4 yrs.                                          |
| Santa Rosa Press-Democrat 300.46—4 yrs.                                         | Tonawanda News 243.55—4 yrs.                                         |
| Vallejo Times-Herald 300.46—4 yrs.                                              | Brooklyn Enterprise-Times 242.10—4 yrs.                              |
| Pittsburgh Post-Gazette 300.00—4 yrs.                                           | Pueblo-Sunday 241.00—5 yrs.                                          |
| Pontiac Oakland Press 299.06—4 yrs.                                             | Chieftain (2) 240.00—5 yrs.                                          |
| Gary-Post-Tribune 298.50—5 yrs.                                                 | Salem (Ore.) Statesman & Capital Journal 237.10—5 yrs.               |
| Cleveland Plain Dealer 296.00—4 yrs.                                            | Bradford Expositor 237.10—5 yrs.                                     |
| Cleveland Press 296.00—4 yrs.                                                   | Waltham News-Tribune 236.00—3 yrs.                                   |
| Cincinnati 296.00—4 yrs.                                                        | Woonsocket Call 236.00—5 yrs.                                        |
| Ky. Post & Times-Star (2) 293.25—4 yrs.                                         | Norfolk Virginian-Pilot 235.00—4 1/2 yrs.                            |
| Tacoma News-Tribune 293.25—5 yrs.                                               | Portland Press-Herald & Telegram (2) 234.00—4 yrs.                   |
| Toledo Blade & Times (2) 292.21—4 yrs.                                          | Battle Creek Enquirer & News 232.00—5 yrs.                           |
| N.Y. Long Island Press 291.17—3 yrs.                                            | Peoria Journal-Gazette (2) 231.00—4 yrs.                             |
| Providence Journal & Bulletin (2) 291.00—4 yrs.                                 | Fall River Herald-News 230.00—4 yrs.                                 |
| Akron Beacon-Journal 290.50—4 yrs.                                              | Yuma Herald-Republic 230.00—4 yrs.                                   |
| Wilkes-Barre Sunday Independent 289.75—4 yrs.                                   | San Juan El 230.00—5 yrs.                                            |
| Madison Capital Times 288.41—4 yrs.                                             | Hilo: Hawaii Tribune-Herald 225.63—5 yrs.                            |
| Seattle Post-Intelligencer 287.50—5 yrs.                                        | Bridgeport: Connecticut Sunday 224.00—3 yrs.                         |
| Seattle Times 287.50—5 yrs.                                                     | Waterbury Republican & American (2) 223.00—4 yrs.                    |
| Chester: Delaware County Times 286.85—5 yrs.                                    | Sioux City Journal 222.75—4 yrs.                                     |
| Mt. Clemens Macomb Daily 286.00—5 yrs.                                          | Sudbury Star 220.00—4 yrs.                                           |
| Columbus Citizen-Journal 281.00—5 yrs.                                          | Utica Observer-Dispatch (2) 220.00—4 yrs.                            |
| Royal Oak Tribune 280.00—5 yrs.                                                 | Press (2) 218.10—5 yrs.                                              |
| Memphis Commercial Appeal & Press-Scimitar (2) 278.75—5 yrs.                    | Ottawa Citizen 217.75—4 yrs.                                         |
| Toronto Star 276.00—5 yrs.                                                      | York Dispatch 217.01—5 yrs.                                          |
| Long Beach Independent & Press-Telegram (2) 275.80—5 yrs.                       | San Antonio Light 215.00—5 yrs.                                      |
| Harrisburg Patriot & News (2) 274.00—4 yrs.                                     | Canton Repository 215.00—5 yrs.                                      |
| Waukegan News-Sun 273.25—5 yrs.                                                 | Terre Haute Tribune & Star (2) 215.00—5 yrs.                         |
| Victoria Colonist & Times (2) 272.95—5 yrs.                                     | Great Falls 212.00—5 yrs.                                            |
| Vancouver Star & Province (2) 272.40—5 yrs.                                     | Wayne Eagle 210.00—4 yrs.                                            |
| Toronto Globe & Mail 271.00—5 yrs.                                              | Bridgewater (for-merly Plainfield) 210.00—5 yrs.                     |
| Wilkes-Barre Times-Leader, News, Record & Elizabeth Daily Journal 270.75—4 yrs. | Huntington Park Signal 208.48—5 yrs.                                 |
| Kenosha News 269.50—4 yrs.                                                      | Lexington Herald & Leader (2) 205.00—4 yrs.                          |
| Eugene Register-Guard 268.75—5 1/2 yrs.                                         | Hazleton Standard 202.50—4 yrs.                                      |
| Pawtucket Times 268.75—4 yrs.                                                   | Coos Bay World 202.01—5 yrs.                                         |
| East St. Louis Metro-East Journal 266.30—5 yrs.                                 | Oshawa Times 200.22—4 1/2 yrs.                                       |
| Chattanooga Times 263.52—5 yrs.                                                 | Albany Knickerbocker News-Union Star & Times-Union (2) 199.50—4 yrs. |
| Lansing State Journal 263.00—5 yrs.                                             | Massillon Inde-pendent 199.00—5 yrs.                                 |
|                                                                                 | Lowell Sun 195.20—4 yrs.                                             |
|                                                                                 | Morgantown Herald-Post 183.81—4 yrs.                                 |
|                                                                                 | Monessen Valley Independent 175.00—5 yrs.                            |

## 5-week vacations doubled during the past 22 months

The number of Guild newspaper contracts providing five weeks' annual vacation nearly doubled—to just about one of every four in the past 22 months according to a new TNG study of vacation clauses.

In the same period the total number of Guild contracts providing five weeks' vacation—with magazines, wire and news services and other employers as well as newspapers—increased by a third, to just under one in every three.

Service time required for the five-week vacations is less than 25 years in just under half—32% of the sixty-five contracts providing them, with 14 of the contracts establishing eligibility after 20 years' service. Guild covered employees are provided five-week vacations after 25 years' service in 26 contracts. One contract provides five weeks after three years.

Seven other contracts provide more than five weeks' vacation, with one, at the Toronto Racing Form, calling for seven weeks

after 15 years' service. It also provides six weeks after eight years.

Two contracts provide two months after 10 years' service and at five-year intervals thereafter.

Four-week vacations are provided in all but four of the 211 Guild contracts in effect on July 1 and three week vacations in all but one.

All but two newspaper contracts provide four-week vacations and only one of all Guild contracts fails to provide at least three weeks. That one provides two weeks after a year's service and four weeks after five.

Seventy percent—145—of contracts providing four weeks' vacation require 10 years' or less service for eligibility, with 35 of the 145 contracts providing it after five years' service and 50 after 10 years with the employer.

Ninety-four percent of the contracts provide three-week vacations after five years' or less service, with 31 contracts providing three weeks after one year, 28 after two, 51 after three and

53 after five.

Seven contracts provide vacation bonuses with their four-week vacations; five of them are contracts with newspapers: the Chicago Sun-Times & Daily News, the Akron Beacon-Journal, the Cleveland Plain Dealer and Press.

An eighth contract, covering publications workers with the United Auto Workers, provides a \$75-a-week vacation bonus along with three weeks' vacation after a year's service.

### Productivity, real pay rise in 2nd quarter

The U.S. Labor Department has reported that both worker productivity and the value of workers' paychecks after adjustment for inflation rose slightly in the second quarter of 1974.

The increases—at a 0.8 percent annual rate in productivity and a 1.2 percent annual rate in "real" compensation for workers—were registered, however, in comparison with first quarter figures that were notoriously bad.

## TNG begins COPE collection drive

TNG has launched its drive to collect funds for the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education through a letter to all U.S. locals.

The letter calls attention to the St. Louis Convention's recommendation that U.S. locals and district councils make every effort to fulfill and surpass the Guild's 1974 COPE quota of \$6,500. A COPE pamphlet outlining fund raising programs and receipt books for members' voluntary contributions were included in the mailing.

The drive is intended to support the convention's call for a united effort by labor to increase the number of U.S. senators and representatives who "share our goals and who will act to fulfill them" in this Congressional election year.

"Funds collected and forwarded to us will go to the national COPE office where they will be used only in national-office activities," TNG Director of Research and Information Jim Ciesnik said in the letter. "They will not be used in efforts aimed at state legislative, gubernatorial, county or city campaigns."

Ciesnik noted that the convention's Political Action Report explains the three areas of COPE activity—registration, education and direct campaign contributions—to which contributions can be directed. He said that TNG would see that the contributions go to the COPE fund or funds locals specify.

### Benefits allowed for maternity

Detroit, Mich. — Michigan women forced to take maternity leave under unilateral employer policies or contract provisions are entitled to state unemployment benefits a U.S. District Court judge has ruled in a suit brought by the United Auto Workers.

The order also states that women denied unemployment compensation due to pregnancy-connected absences from work since April 5, 1972, may collect retroactively if the absences were involuntary.

## How your COPE voluntary dollars are used



Your COPE Dollars... The Best Investment You Can Make

## Give \$2 to COPE

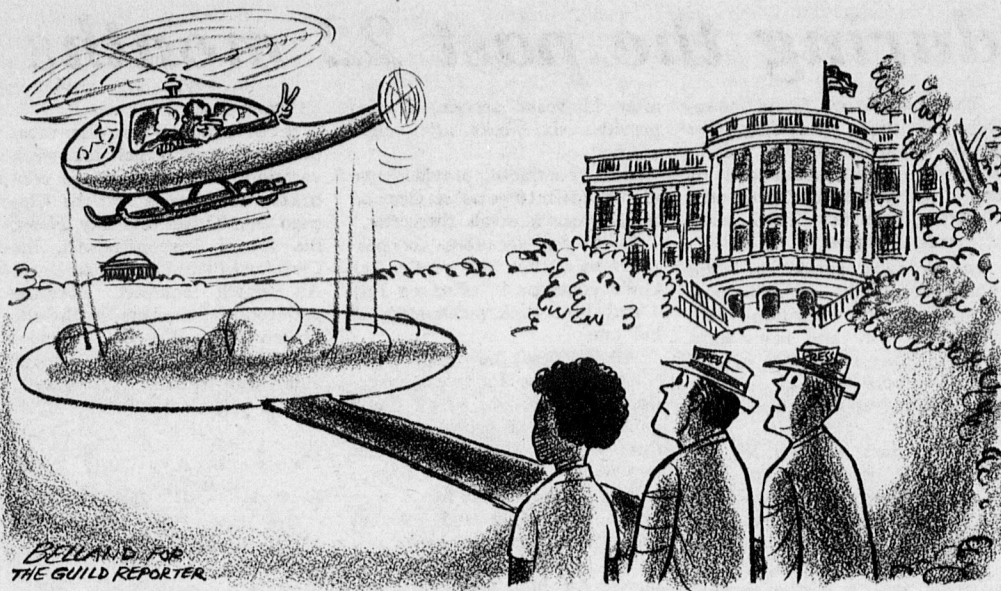
AFL-CIO COMMITTEE ON POLITICAL EDUCATION  
GEORGE MEANY, Chairman LANE KIRKLAND, Sec'y-Treas.  
815 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006

COPE Publication No. 241C

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'Well, now he won't have us to kick around anymore.'



DATELINE: WASHINGTON

## Criminal trial of Nixon could resolve lingering doubts

By WILLIAM J. EATON, Chicago Guild



This nation has some unfinished business with Richard M. Nixon and it should be handled promptly and dispassionately. It is understandable that President Ford would prefer to leave his predecessor in peace, clearly believing that his humiliating resignation was punishment enough for any man. But it is neither vindictive nor partisan to insist that the full Watergate record be aired for all Americans and future generations to inspect.

Nixon, deceptive to the last hours of his pitiful presidency, said he had too little time to seek his vindication because he lost political support. In short, his final message to the American people was a lie: Congressional cowardice had robbed him of a chance to prove his innocence.

This is ridiculous, as all the members of the House Judiciary Committee can attest. The facts were that the truth had caught up with Richard Nixon and was about to force his departure from office under the Constitutional process of impeachment. He quit before they could fire him, but just barely.

The Judiciary Committee's report and its acceptance by the House of Representatives will go part way toward correcting the record for those within the reach of reason.

But Nixon's departure from office now opens the way for the traditional and time-tested way of establishing guilt or innocence: a criminal trial.

Surely, if a federal grand jury found evidence to name Nixon as an unindicted co-conspirator in the Watergate cover-up, the additional evidence disclosed early this month would be sufficient for an indictment for obstruction of justice.

Special Prosecutor Leon Jaworski has argued before the Supreme Court that only Nixon's high office stopped an indictment of him last March when his leading advisers were accused of the Watergate cover-up. What grounds can there now be for failing to bring the charges?

An argument has been made that any prosecution of Nixon would prolong the Watergate nightmare and amount to pointless political revenge on a man already disgraced. Amnesty is justified in terms of national reconciliation.

Yet Nixon's view is that he was punished unaccountably for some mistakes in judgment that should have been excused or condoned. Even Ford talked about the great "sacrifice" that Nixon was making. Die-hard Nixonites

are blaming the media, organized labor, super-liberals or anyone else but their fallen idol.

A Nixon trial could resolve any lingering doubts. Before the loyalists can mutter about Washington bias in a trial jury, let me suggest that the trial be conducted in San Clemente, Calif., or Key Biscayne, Fla., as the former president wishes. Nixon is entitled to the presumption of innocence, but the evidence to me appears so strong that not even his best friends could vote for acquittal.

Under oath, but subject to cross-examination, Nixon could tell his story, to the jury and to the world. He would be protected by the rules of evidence and the many shields for an accused that he once scorned as the work of a soft-headed Warren Court.

Failure to prosecute, on the other hand, would confer an unwarranted immunity on the man elected to faithfully execute the laws. Almost unthinkable.

If Nixon were convicted, there would be many arguments in mitigation that would be appropriate at the time of sentencing. A prison term does not seem appropriate for our only living ex-President and perhaps a verdict of guilt would be sufficient to settle once and for all the case of United States vs. Nixon.

## Prospects for privilege law darken

Chances for enactment of any U.S. legislation to affirm news persons' right to protect their sources and information from disclosure are generally rated dim to nonexistent during the remainder of 1974.

Even though consideration of impeachment is no longer occupying the House and its Judiciary Committee, House members still have campaigns for November's election before them.

A bill to recognize an absolute news-persons' privilege in situations short of actual trials has been before the House Judiciary Committee with a favorable recommendation from a subcommittee headed by Rep. Robert Kas-  
tenmeier of Wisconsin since be-

fore the committee began its impeachment deliberations.

A Senate version of a privilege bill still has not emerged from its Constitutional Rights Subcommittee, headed by Sen. Sam Ervin who is not seeking re-election this fall. A majority of the subcommittee's members have not been able to unite behind any of the several proposals before it, ranging from absolute and unambiguous to hopelessly qualified and complicated measures.

Meanwhile, at least one member of the Senate, Jacob K. Javits of New York, has suggested that if news people are to have a testimonial privilege recognized they ought to be subject to some kind of "peer review" to pass

upon their professional qualifications.

Speaking to the New York State Broadcasters Assn.'s annual executive conference in mid-July, Javits said that if news people want the sort of privilege recognized for doctors and lawyers "then the reporter must, like a lawyer or doctor, be a qualified professional and be subject to some professional discipline himself. . . . Effective peer review by the industry will go a long way to protect against both irresponsibility and opportunism," he said.

While Javits was not clear on the self-discipline structure he wants, he suggested it might be approached through "The Newspaper Guild and other sources."

## Editorial

### A test of Ford's openness

Upon assuming the Presidency, Gerald Ford pledged himself to openness and candor in government. Congressional consideration of the Moorhead-Kennedy bill to strengthen the 1966 Freedom of Information Act, still in conference between the Senate and the House, gives the President an early opportunity to define his terms more specifically.

There were immediate suggestions by the Justice Department, which has its own objections to the bill, that Ford might veto the measure as written, and the conferees agreed to delay final action to give the President a chance to express his views.

The Moorhead-Kennedy bill is designed to enlarge the access of the press and public to government information and records by, among other things, shortening the deadline for agencies to respond to requests, giving the courts power to review security classifications and placing more of a burden on officials who seek to withhold information.

Declaring that many of the guarantees of the 1966 Act long since have been rendered all but inoperative by the "creative deviousness of bureaucrats who consider the government's business theirs rather than the public's," TNG's International Executive Board endorsed the Moorhead-Kennedy amendments in the face of Justice Department opposition last spring.

Now Ford has informed the conference committee that he may veto the measure unless several changes are made, including some in sections already approved by the conferees. His objections echo those of the Justice Department.

Ford objects to federal judges determining whether secret documents have been properly classified. And he doesn't like setting penalties for bureaucrats who wrongfully withhold information from the public. And more.

There may be some room for compromise with the President's positions—though not much.

But, as the Washington Post said editorially, it would be more in tune with the President's appeals for openness and candor for him to recognize that the Moorhead-Kennedy amendments are not only generally sound but necessary to reduce public mistrust of government.

### In retrospect . . .

Last November, in calling for the initiation of impeachment proceedings against President Nixon, TNG's International Executive Board said:

"The President leaves us no alternative. The documented record of what John Mitchell himself called the 'White House Horrors' and of related disclosures of improper, unconstitutional and illegal conduct involving both the President and his closest associates—and the President's continued failure to explain these actions to the satisfaction of the American public—compel us to join the AFL-CIO and other organizations, publishers and members of Congress in now calling for the immediate initiation of impeachment proceedings.

"We recognize that our action today may be seized upon by President Nixon's apologists, and perhaps by the President himself, as supporting the accusations of biased and distorted reporting he has chosen as his last line of defense against a frank and open accounting of his actions. But we have obligations to our country as well as our craft, and, in any event, we are confident the public will not be deceived."

In retrospect, that seems fair enough.

## The Guild Reporter

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