

\$83 in 29 months won for reporters at Canadian UPI

Montreal, Que.—The Canadian Wire Service Guild has won an increase of \$83 over 29 months in the top minimum for reporters at Canadian United Press International.

The wage package is part of a settlement that also includes improved automation protection, a fifth week's vacation and a shorter work week in three bureaus.

Seattle pact yields \$54 pay raises

Seattle, Wash.—Key top minimums are increased \$54, to \$341.50, in a two-year settlement that gives parity to circulation district managers at the Seattle Times and Hearst's Post-Intelligencer.

The contracts, which provide for wage reopeners in their third year, also contain a dental-insurance plan for the first time.

General increases range from \$10.75 to \$27 in each of the first two years.

District managers will receive an additional \$5 on their way to parity with other key classifications, and classified telephone salespersons will get an additional \$25 over the increases provided at their salary levels. The extra \$16 they will receive in the first two years will raise their top minimums \$53.50, to \$241.25 at the Times, \$238.25 at the Post-Intelligencer.

Other new provisions include an escalator clause raising mileage payments a half cent for each five-cent increase in gasoline prices and raising fixed payments for car operation each March in accordance with increases in operating costs.

The \$54 top-minimum increase, to \$341.50, covers reporters and display and outside classified salesmen at both papers. Other top-minimum increases include:

Editors, up \$54, to \$350.50 at the Times, \$350.30 at the Post-Intelligencer; switchboard operators, up \$32, to \$194.75 at the Times, \$30, to \$188.52, at the Post-Intelligencer; key-punch operators, up \$33.75, to \$203.75; stenographers, up \$32, to \$194.25 at the Times, \$192.16 at the Post-Intelligencer, and copypersons,

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Minneapolis reporter top raised \$55 over 2 years

Minneapolis, Minn.—A two-year settlement raising reporter top minimums \$55, to \$362, was won by the Twin Cities Guild at the Minneapolis Star and Tribune hours after a strike deadline Aug. 24.

An all-night bargaining session produced agreement on a settlement raising pay in most categories 8.8 percent the first year and seven percent the second.

The top for district managers is also increased \$55, to \$317.

Increases higher than the norm will raise the top for clerks and receptionists \$33.50, to \$150, and that for stenographers \$26.25, to \$155.

The flat minimum for editors is increased \$60.50, to \$398.25, and that for copy aides (changed from office boys) \$16.75, to \$118.

Thirty dollars of the reporter top-minimum increase is retroactive to Aug. 1.

The company's payments for (Continued on Page 7)

1-hour strike wins first Montreal pact



Photo by Morris Edwards, Montreal Guild

Unwrapping a strike

Fred Dunham, a former Montreal Guild president, strips the mask off a sign to convert local head-

quarters into strike headquarters at the start of Montreal Star advertising employees' walkout.

Montreal, Que.—A one-hour strike Aug. 22 won the Guild an initial contract raising salaries of Montreal Star advertising employees an average of \$35 over 13 months.

It was the first strike in the Star's 106-year history. The resulting settlement produced a top minimum of \$269.50 for retail salespersons, matching that at the Toronto Star.

Guild picket lines went up at 6 a.m., with Guild employees in other departments giving full support to the strike. Little more than an hour later, management accepted the Guild's final pre-strike offer.

Two days before the strike, classified-advertising employees,

angry over the company's refusal to settle, had walked off the job for a study session aboard a chartered tour bus.

The new contract provides increases ranging from \$12.50 to \$76.50 for 85 covered employees and will cost the company \$156,000 a year.

The top minimum for retail salespersons is \$10.50 less than that for Star reporters, but the salespersons operate under a commission plan that nets them from \$20 to \$50 more a week. National-ad salespersons, who do not receive commissions, will receive a differential of \$20.

The top for classified sales is \$235, that for solicitors, \$164.50, that for ad takers \$156.50 and

that for clerks \$138.

The contract expires next March 15, together with that covering editorial, delivery and maintenance employees. The Guild was certified as bargaining representative for the advertising employees last May; it is currently seeking to represent circulation employees.

A week before the settlement, with the company and the Guild far apart on 12 issues, the membership voted 98 percent in favor of striking. The Star's 340 other Guild members pledged full support.

Three days later, work in the delivery department was delayed for a half hour when members

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Rayl, Randol join Guild IR staff to aid in new organizing drive

Hannah Jo Rayl, chairman of the Cleveland Guild's Canton Repository Unit during its 5½-month 1972-73 strike, and George C. Randol, chairman of the Sacramento Guild's new Fresno Bee Unit, have joined TNG's staff of international representatives.

Their appointments by TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., are the first under a special two-year organizing program approved by the Guild's 1974 Convention in July. The program, to be financed by two special assessments, calls for the equivalent of six new international representatives to take advantage of growing organizing opportunities.

Randol, who joined the staff Aug. 26, has already been assigned to aid a major drive to organize 206 employees in the advertising department of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune, where the Guild represents editorial, outside circulation and promotion employees.

International Representatives Edna Berger and Luis Montanez, Jr., have also been assigned to the campaign, and James L. Babin, commercial vice president of the Twin Cities Guild, has been named a temporary IR to

provide further assistance.

Rayl will be the second woman on TNG's field staff. Berger, the first, has been an IR since 1943.

Rayl, who is assistant city editor at the Repository, will join (Continued on Page 6)

Ed Allen dies; veteran IR, IEB member, was pioneer

East Weymouth, Mass.—J. Ed Allen, retired TNG international representative, twice an international vice president and one of the Guild's earliest pioneers, died at his home here Aug. 25. He was 68.

Allen succumbed to a massive brain hemorrhage. An earlier stroke, in April 1973, led to his retirement as an IR early this year.

TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., in a message to Guild

locals, said expressions of sympathy should take the form of contributions to TNG's Irving Leuchter Memorial Scholarship to the Trade Union Program at Harvard University, where Allen was one of the first Nieman journalism fellows 35 years ago.

Allen was warp and woof of the Guild in New England from TNG's inception 40 years ago. His 17 years as an IR climaxed a career of Guild activity that saw

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Guildmobile

Montreal Star ad employees walk off the job to board a Guild-chartered bus for a study session on the Star bargaining crisis two days before their strike for an initial contract.

Photo by Paul Tallefer, Montreal Guild



Star dimmed

Steve Hendler carries his picket-line message in French as the Montreal Star is struck. Translation: "The Star no longer shines."

Key minimums raised \$26 in 2-year York contract

York, Pa.—The top minimum for reporters, display-ad salespersons and photoengravers is increased \$26, to \$241.50, in a new two-year contract at the York Daily Record.

The new contract also requires notice to the Guild of plans to introduce automated processes and provides for Guild jurisdiction over the kinds of work normally performed by members of the unit in the event of changes caused by new equipment.

The automation clause also provides for retraining at the expense of the publisher for any employee whose job is eliminated.

The flat minimum for wire editor is increased \$28.50, to \$264, and that for district managers is raised \$14.50, to \$133.25. The top minimum for clerks is

One-hour strike brings initial Montreal pact

(Continued from Page 1) reported they could not get to the job on time because of a transit strike.

Then, on the 20th, more than 50 women in classified left work more than two hours before closing time—a peak period—to participate in the bus-ride study session.

The next evening, the membership directed the bargaining committee to trigger strike action if there was no settlement by 6 the following morning.

The committee met throughout the night with management. At 5:15, with the company insisting it had made its final offer, Local President Sterling Taylor and Vice President George Light submitted the Guild's counterproposal, \$6 more than the company's last offer.

Picket lines went up promptly at 6, with 150 strikers marching. Women from the editorial department turned out in large numbers. Five minutes after the strike

started, management called Guild negotiators back to the bargaining table, and an hour later it accepted their proposal.

"It was the most incredible show of strength by the membership and the most fantastic strategy I have ever seen," commented Robert Williams, chairman of the council of unions at the Star.

"I have been bargaining for more than 24 years, and I've learned more in the last four days here than I did all the rest of my life," said Star Vice President W. C. Budgeon ruefully.

UPI picketing at Miami site found unfair

A National Labor Relations Board judge has held that the Wire Service Guild's picketing of a Miami Herald building housing United Press International offices during last spring's UPI strike constituted a secondary boycott.

Robert Cohn, the NLRB administrative-law judge, said the Guild should have accepted a Herald offer to picket in the corridor outside UPI's office rather than outside the building.

He recommended that the Guild be found guilty of an unfair labor practice despite the fact that picket signs said the action was directed only at UPI and that strikers told union members entering the building that there was no objection to their doing work for the Herald. The Guild is appealing the case to the full board.

The Guild argued that the corridor was not an adequate place to picket and that picketing there, in any case, would not keep repairmen from servicing teleprinters on another floor. Cohn held that the Guild should have asked for expansion of the corridor or for if it was deficient.

Chicago Today folds; Guild aids in job hunt

Chicago, Ill.—The Chicago Guild is operating a job-referral service for 300 non-Guild employees of Chicago Today who will be out of work when the paper folds Sept. 13.

Suspension of Today, the Chicago Tribune's afternoon newspaper, was announced Aug. 22. The Tribune, citing financial considerations, said it would go to all-day publication.

The Guild represents editorial employees of Field's Chicago Sun-Times and Daily News and not of the two Tribune Co. papers. But it went into action nevertheless to find jobs for displaced Today staffers, putting Hazel Hopkins, its new office manager, in charge of the operation.

In response to a request from the local, TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., sent a notice to all locals Aug. 28, asking them to send along any information on job openings.

Perlik made a similar appeal on behalf of 150 employees who are losing their jobs in a staff cutback at the St. Petersburg (Fla.) Times and Independent.

The Chicago Guild office said Today employed an editorial staff of 197, of whom 92 have been offered positions at the Tribune. In other departments, Today employed 250, of whom only 56 will be hired by the Tribune.

The editorial staff of Today has been represented by the Chicago Editorial Assn., chartered as a directly affiliated AFL union in 1939.

Today, successor to Chicago's American, began publication in 1969. But the switch to a new name and a four-column tabloid format—combined with an extensive promotion campaign—failed to rescue the old American from disaster. The paper had reportedly been a money-loser from the time the Tribune Co. bought it from the Hearst Corp. in 1956.

Stanton R. Cook, chairman of the Tribune Co., said Today's financial performance was "an important consideration" in the decision to close it. "Its revenues did not match its journalistic excellence," he said.

Marshall Field, publisher of the morning Sun-Times and the afternoon Daily News said he deplored the demise of Today despite "some sense of victory."

Field denied rumors that the News would follow Today into oblivion. The company's executive vice president, John G. Trezevant, said the News is not losing money.

"The incremental cost of producing the Chicago Daily News is less than its revenues, so in that sense it is a profitable operation," he said. "For the past year, revenues have been increasing at a faster rate than costs, so its profitability is increasing."

Today had been losing both advertising and circulation steadily. Its Saturday and Sunday editions were dropped at the start of 1973 in an effort to cut losses, but the step failed to stem the decline.

Reporter top raised \$17 in Chattanooga

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The reporter top minimum is increased \$17.24, to \$263.52, in a new 18-month contract with the Chattanooga Times.

The top minimum for librarian is raised \$11.47, to \$175.31; that for clerks and secretaries \$9.10, to \$139.11, and that for office boys, \$6.96, to \$106.32.

Safety rules bargained in Long Beach

Long Beach, Calif.—Provisions to assure the maintenance of safety and health standards, including those governing video display terminals, are included in a new settlement between the Los Angeles Guild and Ridder's Long Beach Independent and Press-Telegram.

The terms, among the first of their kind to be included in a Guild contract, require the publisher to conduct periodic inspections of and regular maintenance service for video display terminals and to report once a month to the Guild on the evaluation of radiation-monitoring buttons worn by employees who work with VDTs.

The company also is required to abide by all government regulations on plant safety.

The health and safety provisions are part of a one-year settlement that raises the reporter top minimum \$22.43, to \$271.19. The flat minimum for district managers is up \$20.39, to \$271.19.

The top for clerks is raised \$12.98, to \$172.55, that for telephone operators \$13.27, to \$176.46, that for janitors \$12.45, to \$165.47, and the flat minimum for drivers \$16.84, to \$223.96.

The contract provides for pay increases of 5.67 percent retroactive to last Nov. 23 and 2.33 percent effective Aug. 1.

TNG's Contracts Committee had previously refused permission to submit to ratification an initial settlement providing for a two-year contract with increases of 5.67 percent each year and a later company offer of a three-year contract with a 6.5-percent increase in the second year and a wage reopener in the third.

Key top increased \$53 at Metro-East Journal

East St. Louis, Ill.—The top minimum for reporters, advertising salespersons and circulation advisers is increased \$53.90, to \$320, in a new three-year contract at the Metro-East Journal.

The St. Louis Guild contract also provides a cost-of-living adjustment in the second and third years equivalent to increases over five percent in the Consumer Price Index.

The top minimum for building-service employees is raised \$26.25, to \$160, and that for clerical employees \$30.90, to \$193.

The contract's maternity-leave provision, for employees with at least one year of continuous service, has been made more flexible. Instead of a leave beginning 13 weeks before the anticipated date of birth and ending from 30 to 60 days after delivery, the contract provides for a leave starting at a time agreed to by the employee and the company and ending from 30 to 90 days after delivery.

NLRB issues complaint on Madison ethics code

The National Labor Relations Board has issued a complaint against Madison's Capital Times for refusing to negotiate with the Guild on an ethics code the company has established unilaterally.

And in a parallel case, the Philadelphia Guild filed unfair-labor-practice charges against the Pottstown Mercury Aug. 27 for posting a code of ethics and trying to enforce office rules without first bargaining on them.

At a three-day hearing on the Madison complaint late in August, Guild members argued that alterations in the terms of employment, not journalistic standards, were at issue in the imposition of a company ethics code.

The code provides for suspension of employees who violate it and dismissal for repeated violations.

"I resent your playing God and telling me what my ethics are and dropping them on my head—I'll accept your ethics if you'll give me input," columnist Fred Milverstedt told Publisher Miles

McMillin from the witness stand. "I have little objection to this code, but it should be negotiated," said reporter Ron McCrea. "If it can be written by management at any time, it can be rewritten by management at any time."

Reporter Ann C. Beckmann, who is active in the feminist movement and a member of the Madison Affirmative Action Commission, said that some social contact with news sources might become more difficult or impossible under the conflict-of-interest section of the code.

Capital Times management argued that the code is not a bargainable issue because it would not directly result in the loss of employment and because, according to Managing Editor Robert Meloon, bargaining would "either weaken the code or take a substantial economic package in exchange for it."

Norman E. Isaacs, associate dean of the Columbia University School of Journalism, testifying for the company, said the contents of a code of ethics should

not be bargained because some union members have "vested interests" in such favors as free tickets.

Joseph W. Shoquist, chairman of the Professional Standards Committee of the Associated Press Managing Editors Assn. and managing editor of the Milwaukee Journal, said the Journal's code of ethics and the quality of the paper are "directly related" because the code "is the mark of our independence from news sources."

Among others who testified for the company were Lawrence Wallace, labor-relations director for the Washington Post; Keith Fuller, vice president of the Associated Press, and Carol Sutton Whaley, managing editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal.

NLRB Administrative Law Judge Nancy Sherman asked company lawyer Earl Munson, Jr., to explain in a brief whether management feels the present integrity clause in the union contract is a mandatory item for negotiation and to explain the

difference between the clause and the proposed company ethics code.

The Guild filed an unfair-labor-practice charge against the company June 10 after management began a policy limiting the acceptance of free tickets and passes for sports department employees and then instituted "Rules and Guidelines for Professional Standards" for all employees without notifying the union.

The rules and guidelines include a ban on work for competing media and a requirement that company consent be obtained for broadcasting appearances in which the newspaper's name is used.

Local President Diane Woodstock said that while the Guild supports and defends ethical standards in journalism, it could not accept the broad invasion of its members' rights to free speech and association beyond the workplace that the company code sought to impose.

Both the Guild and management have indicated they would

appeal any unfavorable finding to the full NLRB, with recourse to the courts a possibility thereafter.

The Philadelphia Guild acted in Pottstown after the Mercury ignored a demand that it bargain on the code, which was distributed to editorial employees in April.

The Pottstown code, like Madison's, bars gifts and free trips and stipulates that "secondary employment, political involvement, holding public office and service in community organizations should be avoided if it compromises the integrity of newspaper people and their employers."

It requires employees to adhere to the code "under penalty of discipline."

Earlier, another Ingersoll paper, the Delaware County Times in Chester, withdrew a set of unilateral work rules after the Philadelphia Local filed a similar unfair-practice charge. The Times agreed not to post them again without first bargaining with the Guild.

GR takes top labor-press award again

The Guild Reporter has once again won the first-place award for general excellence among international union papers of less than 100,000 circulation in the International Labor Press Assn.'s annual journalism contest.

The GR also received an award of merit for an original cartoon drawn by artist Dick Belland and an honorable mention for an editorial on Nixon Administration efforts to tap reporters' telephones, entitled "Anybody listening?"

It was the third consecutive year and the sixth in the last seven that the GR has received the top award for general excellence in its class.

Judges in this year's contest, for papers and magazines published in 1973, were Eugene A. Kelly, retired assistant editor of the AFL-CIO News; Sam Marshall, a member of the public-relations staff of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, and William J. Eaton of the Chicago Daily News. Eaton, who writes the GR's "Dateline: Washington" column, did not participate in the general-excellence judgment.

"The Guild Reporter is a provocative, well-written, edited and packaged publication," the judges said. "Thorough coverage of union news blends well with carefully selected and researched features on the publishing industry and the Guild's running fight to maintain the freedom of reporters and editors to find, report and comment on news."

Belland's cartoon, headed "Now how do we go about impeaching



Joining the lineup

The International Labor Press Assn.'s 1974 first-place award for general excellence among international-union newspapers joins plaques of earlier

years on walls of the Guild Reporter office. Doing the rededication are Editor James M. Cesnik, left, and Associate Editor David J. Eisen.

the press?," drew praise for its depiction of "the flustered Administration's vain attempts" to silence the press.

"The Guild Reporter, always in the thick of the crusade to protect the freedom of reporters, uses cartoons effectively to carry its message," the judges said.

Other labor newspapers with less than 100,000 circulation cited in the contest were the NABET News, which received an award of merit, and the Insurance Worker, which won an honorable mention.

Arbitrator backs Times on cost-of-living raise

New York City—Arbitrator Peter Seitz has determined that Guild members at the New York Times are entitled to a 4.4-percent cost-of-living increase instead of the 4.5-percent increase they had sought.

In his decision, Seitz said a cost of living raise that is keyed to the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index for May should relate to the 1967 base now in use by the BLS and not to the 1957-59 base written into the contract.

The decision is expected to affect disputes on raises at the Post and the Daily News, where publishers have adopted the Times' position that the 1967 base should be used.

Before the dispute went to arbitration, all three publishers began to pay cost-of-living increases retroactive to March 31 on the basis of the 4.4 figure. The contract clauses call for extra wage increases equivalent to any rise over six percent in the

CPI for New York in the year ending in May.

The Times has begun paying a key top of \$404.86, up \$17.06; the Post, \$379.80, up \$16, and the News, \$377.98, up \$13.27, with \$2.82 diverted to pensions.

The Times, meanwhile, raised its weekday newsstand price to 20 cents from 15 cents on Sept. 2, citing cost increases.

The price of the Sunday issue of the Times beyond a 50-mile area was also raised, from 90 cents to \$1.

Guild loses vote at Puerto Rico plant

Fajardo, P.R.—The Puerto Rico Guild lost a repeat representation election July 26 among employees at the jointly owned White Stag and White Deer garment plant here.

The vote, which reversed an election the Guild won in July 1973, was 85 for the Guild and 184 against. Five ballots were

challenged, but the challenges did not affect the outcome.

The National Labor Relations Board ordered the new election after ruling that the Guild's conduct during a week-long strike that preceded an agreement for the first election made the vote invalid. The Guild had won the election, 160 to 136.

THE SHORT OF IT

Landmark Communications Inc., publisher of the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot and Ledger-Star, has been named as one of two defendants in two lawsuits filed by a savings-and-loan receiver. The industrial-loan firm accused the communications company of playing a role in its collapse and is seeking 11 million dollars in actual damages and 20 million dollars in punitive damages. . . . The Department of Justice has announced that it has no intention of challenging, at least for the present, the acquisition of the Carpenteria (Calif.) Herald by the Santa Barbara News-Press. The proposal had been submitted to the department under its business-review regulations. . . . The Washington Post will acquire the Trenton Times Oct. 15 under the terms of a 16-million-dollar agreement. And discussions have been taking place on a possible merger between the Post and book publishers Simon & Schuster. . . . The Ingersoll chain has purchased the Connecticut Valley Times-Reporter, which publishes a daily and two weeklies in Vermont. Three other publications were included in the sale.

The New York City Commission on Human Rights has ordered the New York Times to cease publishing advertisements for employment in the Republic of South Africa because the jobs are not available on a nondiscriminatory basis. The order resulted from the filing of a complaint by three primarily black organizations; the Times is appealing to the State Supreme Court. . . . The Rochester (Minn.) Post-Bulletin has been found in violation of the city's antidiscrimination ordinance because it has followed a practice of identifying married women by their husband's given name. In ruling on a complaint brought by the local chapter of the National Organization for Women, the Rochester Human Rights Commission said that the newspaper is a public accommodation as defined in the city ordinance. . . . The Advancement Fund of Women in Communications and the Edward L. Bernays Foundation are sponsoring a contest for the "best plan to aid women in communications in achieving parity with men in opportunity for advancement, remuneration and other recognition for equal merit, from job entry to top position in policy-making and direction."

Bill Martin, a Guild member at the Oakland Tribune, has won the 1973 Thomas L. Stokes Award for a series of articles describing the environmental impact of land use by one community on other communities in Alameda and Oakland. . . . The director of the North Carolina State Bureau of Investigation has apologized to the Raleigh News and Observer after the newspaper discovered two agents posing as press photographers during a demonstration July 4. The demonstration took place during a march in Raleigh protesting capital punishment. . . . Another journalism review has folded. The Houston Journalism Review says it is ceasing publication because many of its organizers have moved to other cities, its support in the community has dwindled and it faced continuing money problems. . . . Four Holstein cows on a government livestock farm in Japan are consuming old newspapers at the rate of about four and a half pounds a day. The newspapers, mixed with molasses, provide about a sixth of their feed.

M. Michael Potoker, who served for 14 years as secretary-treasurer of the New York Guild, has been appointed to a nine-year term as a special narcotics-case judge in the New York State Court of Claims. Potoker had served as a Family Court judge since 1965 after being named a Criminal Court judge and resigning his Guild post in 1964. . . . Ronald Sarro, a former Guild unit chairman at the Washington Star-News, has been elected president of the Press Club of Washington, formerly the Women's National Press Club. Sarro is the first male president of the club, which admitted only women to membership until three years ago. . . . Guild member Bernie Boston, the Washington Star-News's chief photographer, has been elected president of the White House News Photographers Assn. . . . George Muldowney, a former president of the Wire Service Guild and a former TNG international vice president, has won a promotion to a management post in UPI Newspictures in New York City.

Karl Weber, former IR, dies at 69



KARL F. WEBER

Emmaus, Pa.—Karl F. Weber, 69, a former TNG international representative and first president of the Middle Atlantic District Council, died at his home here Aug. 6.

Weber was an IR from 1945 to 1947 after serving as chairman of the Lehigh Valley Guild's unit at the Allentown Call and Chronicle. While an IR he was executive secretary of the Middle Atlantic Council, then known as the Pennsylvania District Council.

Weber worked as a reporter and deskman for the Call and represented Lehigh Valley at several Guild conventions. He was active in the campaign of another Lehigh Valley Guild leader, Phil Storch, for Congress in 1947.

\$75 won at science magazine; hiring plan gained at Scholastic

New York City—Wage increases totaling 25 percent over three years and a wide range of fringe improvements, including a dental plan, have been won in a New York Guild contract at Scientific American magazine.

The pay increases—8.5 percent the first year, eight percent the second and 8.5 percent the third—will increase the top minimum for editors \$75, to \$395.50.

The dental plan will be established in the contract's third year, with premiums to be fully paid by the company. It is part of a health-insurance package that includes an increase from \$25,000 to \$40,000 in major-medical coverage.

Paid paternity leave of one day is granted for the first time, and maternity improvements include a supplementary childbirth benefit of up to \$200 if normal benefits are not sufficient and company payment of health- and life-insurance premiums during the first six months of maternity leave.

The Guild estimated that wage and fringe improvements will total 41 percent over the contract term.

Top minimums are increased \$57, to \$286.75, for computer programmers, \$48.75, to \$243.75, for secretaries, \$40, to \$199.25, for receptionists, and \$36.75, to \$184.80, for clerks.

The Guild won a union shop for new employees for the first time. All new hires must join the Guild within 90 days.

Other gains include a fifth week's vacation, after 15 years' service, and the addition of Martin Luther King's birthday as a 14th paid holiday.

Major pension improvements will take effect next year, including eligibility at age 25 after only a year's service. Benefits will be improved from .6 percent of average annual salary years of service to one percent.

Key top minimums increased \$72 in new pact at Detroit Free Press

Detroit, Mich.—A three-year settlement raising key top minimums \$72 has been won at the Detroit Free Press in joint bargaining with newspaper craft unions.

The wage package, averaging \$19 a year, will raise the top minimum for display salespersons to \$389.15, highest in any Guild contract outside New York and Washington. The top for reporters will go to \$384.15.

Before entering the newspaper industry Weber worked for the Carey Publishing Co., publisher of Harper's Bazaar and other magazines. After leaving the Call magazines.

After leaving the Call he was managing editor and advertising director of the weekly Kutztown Patriot for 15 years and editor of the Emmaus Free Press, another weekly, until his retirement last year. He was editor emeritus at the time of his death.

He was a former president of the Kutztown State College Board of Trustees, helped found the Civic Little Theater in Allentown and was a community-association president and Masonic lodge master.

New York City—Provisions calling for minority hiring and maternity leave have been added in a New York Guild contract with Scholastic Magazines.

They are part of a two-year agreement providing pay increases of eight percent the first year and 8.5 percent the second.

The new contract requires the company to actively recruit women and minority-group members for all positions covered by the contract.

The new paternity-leave clause grants three days with pay.

The wage settlement will produce a \$61.85 increase, to \$421.85 in the flat minimum for associate editorial director, a \$52.40 increase, to \$357.40, in the top for editors, and a \$32.64 increase, to \$357.40, in the top for artists.

Among other improvements are an increase in sabbatical leaves after 15 years' service from 12 weeks to 14 at half pay. Washington's Birthday will be added as a paid holiday, increasing the total to 13.

Sweeping health-insurance gains include full hospitalization coverage for 211 days instead of full coverage for 31 and half coverage for 180, an increase in the major-medical ceiling from \$25,000 to \$100,000, up to \$300 instead of \$50 for emergency treatment and unlimited hospital treatment for tuberculosis and mental or nervous disorders, formerly limited to 31 days.

The Guild won company-wide seniority in place of job or departmental seniority, and the union-security clause has been strengthened to eliminate all but one withdrawal period. There were formerly one a year.

The company is required to meet with the Guild every two weeks to establish job descriptions.

The settlement also includes a cost-of-living clause cutting in after any increase exceeding eight percent in the Consumer Price Index during the first year and after seven percent in the second.

The Guild also won an upgrading for classified-advertising salespersons, automation protection and an escalator clause covering increased car-use costs.

The economic terms follow those negotiated by a council of 10 unions in June. The Guild bargaining committee, which had participated in the joint negotiations, recommended rejection of the settlement at that time, and the unit voted strike authorization. But the other unions, including those representing printers, pressmen and drivers, accepted it.

The top for classified salespersons is increased \$71.94, to \$235.90, under the upgrading. Other top minimum increases include:

Stenographers, \$48, to \$229.87; key-punch operators, clerks and ad takers, \$48, to \$200.72; telephone operators, \$48, to \$211.96; editors, \$72, to \$402.66, and copy boys, \$36, to \$163.89.

The automation clause provides for notice to the Guild of new equipment and for retraining of affected employees. New language protects the Guild's jurisdiction

A survivors' benefit is added to the company's pension plan.

Houser quits Canada post for university



KATHIE HOUSER

Ottawa, Ont.—Kathie Houser, researcher-secretary in the Guild's Canadian national office since its establishment two years ago, has resigned to go back to school.

Houser was scheduled to leave Sept. 13 to start postgraduate journalism courses at Carleton University here.

Houser helped set up the Canadian office after its authorization by the Guild's 1972 Convention and handled numerous tasks, including preparation of the Canadian Region Newsletter and the drafting of model reporter-privilege legislation for introduction in Parliament.

Nixon's charges against the press put to final rest

By JAMES M. CESNIK

THE HOUSE JUDICIARY Committee's report on impeachment of Richard M. Nixon makes it clear that the former President has no one but himself—and certainly not the press—to blame for his abbreviated second term.

In fact it is the minority section of the 525-page report, accepted by the House Aug. 20, that most directly challenges those who seek to make the press a scapegoat. The minority section is signed by the 10 Republicans who voted against all three impeachment articles approved by the committee during its six days of televised meetings in late July.

The 10 put it this way:

"We know that it has been said, and perhaps some will continue to say, that Richard Nixon was 'hounded from office' by his political opponents and media critics.

"We feel constrained to point out, however, that it was Richard Nixon who impeded the FBI's investigation of the Watergate affair . . . it was Richard Nixon who created and preserved the evidence of that transgression and who . . . concealed its terrible import, even from his own counsel, until he could do so no longer.

"And it was a unanimous Supreme Court . . . which, in an opinion authored by the Chief Justice whom he appointed, ordered Richard Nixon to surrender that evidence to the special prosecutor, to further the ends of justice.

" . . . Day after day, month after month, he imprisoned the truth about his role in the Watergate cover-up so long and so tightly within the solitude of his Oval Office that it could not be unleashed without destroying his Presidency."

The committee majority's report makes it plain that rather than Nixon being abused and "hounded" by the press, it was the other way around: that Nixon consciously used the press to try to deceive the public about his and his aides' role in the Watergate cover-up and that he used, or tried to use, government agencies against persons he considered dangerous to his political future, including working newsmen.

THE ARTICLE OF IMPEACHMENT charging Nixon with obstruction of justice cites as one of the means used to do so "false or misleading public statements for the purpose of deceiving the people . . . into believing that a thorough and complete investigation had been conducted with respect to allegations of misconduct on the part of personnel of the executive branch . . . and personnel of the Committee for the Re-election of the President and there was no involvement of such personnel in such misconduct."

(The 10 Republicans who in July opposed all three impeachment articles joined the rest of the committee in the obstruction-of-justice charge when White House tape transcripts released Aug. 5 showed that Nixon had been involved in the Watergate cover-up from the beginning. They said they considered the charge "substantially confessed" by Nixon on Aug. 5 and one for which he "should have been impeached and removed from office.")

The committee majority cited 17 separate occasions between June 22, 1972, and Aug. 5, 1974, when Nixon publicly denied personal or staff responsibility for the Watergate burglary and its cover-up as well as for "other unlawful and covert activities committed in the President's interest and on his behalf."

Eight of the denials occurred at press conferences, the report said, starting with one five days after the Watergate break-in when he said that Ron Ziegler, his press secretary, had spoken "accurately" in stating that "the White House has no involvement whatever in this particular incident." The other press conferences cited were on Aug. 29, 1972, March 2 and 15, Aug. 22, Sept. 5 and Oct. 26, all in 1973, and on March 6, 1974.

Another denial occurred at an April 17, 1973, press briefing, and four during broadcast addresses to the nation—on April 30, May 22, and Aug. 15, all



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in 1973, and on April 29, 1974, the report states.

The other denials the committee listed as occurring in a March 12, 1973, statement on executive privilege; at a May 9, 1973, Republican fund-raising dinner; in a July 23, 1973, public letter to Sen. Sam Ervin, chairman of the Senate's special Watergate committee, and during a question-and-answer session before the National Assn. of Broadcasters' convention in Houston last March 19.

NIXON'S "COURSE OF CONDUCT" after the Watergate break-in, the majority said, "required perjury, destruction of evidence, obstruction of justice, all crimes." "But, most important, it required deliberate, contrived and continuing deception of the American people," the report said.

Newsmen also are prominent in the substantiation offered for the impeachment article charging Nixon with abusing the powers of the executive branch to violate citizens' constitutional rights.

The committee charges, for example, that in 1970 H. R. Haldeman, then White House chief of staff, acting under Nixon's authority directed Clark Mollenhoff, then special counsel to Nixon, to get Internal Revenue Service reports of an investigation of Alabama Gov. George Wallace and his brother Gerald. Because a defeat in the 1970 Alabama gubernatorial election could have lessened Wallace's potential as a 1972 Presidential candidate, the report says, material from the IRS report was leaked to columnist Jack Anderson and published nationally several weeks before the Alabama primary.

The report also says that "confidential IRS material" was also obtained on "a journalist investigating the affairs of a campaign fund-raiser" but does not identify him.

The Washington Star-News reported in July that the White House had obtained confidential income-tax information about James R. Polk the day before his story on Herbert W. Kalmbach's role in raising secret Nixon campaign funds ran in the paper on Feb. 2, 1972. Kalmbach was Nixon's attorney.

The report also notes that "at Haldeman's request, and under [John] Dean's direction, attempts were made to have tax audits conducted on various other persons."

Dean, former Presidential counsel, told the Senate

Watergate committee that Newsday reporter Robert W. Greene's taxes were audited after a series of articles in 1971 detailed Nixon's financial dealings with Charles (Bebe) Rebozo.

Newsday said the tax returns of its editor, David Lavenanth, also had been audited. Columnists Carl Rowan, Tom Braden, Mary McGrory and Rowland Evans, Jr., reported that theirs were, too.

Pointing to a host of taps of home and office phones, including those of newsmen, beginning early in 1969, the report says that the evidence before it showed that "some of the taps were not legal, that they did not concern national security, but that they were installed for political purposes, in the President's interest and on his behalf."

Noting that many of the taps were aimed at stopping news leaks, the report points out that Nixon "privately admitted that the taps were very unproductive and were useless in determining the source of leaks."

A FOOTNOTE to the majority report states that in 1969 and 1970 Nixon personally received 34 wiretap reports. Henry Kissinger, 37, and John Ehrlichman, Presidential adviser, 37. From May 14, 1970, to Feb. 11, 1971, the footnote says, the reports were sent only to Haldeman, at Nixon's direction. He received a total of 52. Those involving newsmen are not broken out of the totals.

Noting that Nixon created a White House Special Investigations (plumbers) unit following publication in June 1971 of the Pentagon Papers, the report disputes Nixon's claim that the papers' publication was a threat to national security, stating rather that he viewed the event "primarily as a political opportunity" to win votes by showing that Democrats were responsible for U.S. involvement in Vietnam and that he sought to keep the issue before the public as long as possible in order to do so.

A memorandum from the special Watergate prosecutor's office to Ford, listing 11 areas outside of Watergate for which Nixon was under investigation for possible criminal violations before being pardoned, was released by the White House Sept. 11. Included were misuse of IRS information, transfer of FBI records on wiretaps to the White House and the circumstances of a challenge to renewal of licenses for two Washington Post-owned TV stations in Florida.

At least one former member of Nixon's White House staff agrees with the Judiciary Committee minority's refutation of the charge that the press "hounded" Nixon from office.

In an interview reported in the New York Times, Herbert G. Klein, former director of communications, said it is incorrect to say that either Nixon or former President Johnson were forced out by the press.

"The press did not create the mistakes of Vietnam or the massive tragedy of Watergate," Klein said, adding, however, that "White House mishandling of the press contributed to the huge headlines in print and on the air."

Conservative columnist James J. Kilpatrick used even fewer words to respond to a heckler who charged that the press "got" Nixon when Kilpatrick spoke to the National Legislative Conference. "Nonsense," he said.

Perlik salutes terHorst

Jerald F. terHorst's resignation as President Ford's press secretary in protest over the pardon for former President Nixon drew a salute from TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr.

"We didn't hesitate to take a slug at you when you were president of the Gridiron Club," Perlik said in a wire to terHorst, "and now we don't hesitate to tip our hat."

TerHorst headed the Gridiron Club during the peak of the controversy over its exclusion of women.

Powell stay frees press from curb on reporting rape trial

New Orleans, La.—U.S. Supreme Court Justice Lewis Powell's stay of a New Orleans criminal judge's order has permitted press coverage of a rape-murder trial that has figured in a significant test of the rights of news media under the First Amendment.

The question of Schulingkamp's "guidelines" reached Powell after the New Orleans Times-Picayune and States Item appealed a 4-to-3 ruling by the Louisiana Supreme Court upholding the judge's order. The attorney for the two New Orleans papers asked the justice to stay Schulingkamp's ruling pending

an appeal challenging its constitutionality.

"The record before me indicates a substantial possibility that the state court's order is inconsistent with this court's decisions governing prior restraint of the news media and that continuance of the order pending consideration of (an appeal) would inflict irreparable harm," Powell wrote.

Schulingkamp's June "guidelines," issued in response to a

request of defense counsel that expressed concern about the

rights of the accused, prevented reporting of open court testimony in pretrial proceedings.

The guidelines also prohibited publication of interviews with witnesses, the criminal records or confessions of the defendants unless they are part of the court record, testimony stricken by the court unless the court labeled it as such, editorial comment before or during the trial, or leaks sug-

gesting the guilt or innocence of defendants.

The New Orleans papers pressed for relief from the "guidelines" by maintaining that Judge Schulingkamp's suppressive order violated the First Amendment.

After Powell granted a stay of the order, the newspapers printed stories based on the pretrial proceedings and then covered the trial as usual, without any further challenge.



GEORGE C. RANDOL



HANNAH JO RAYL

Rayl, Randol become IRs for new drive

(Continued from Page 1)
the staff Sept. 23. A newspaper-woman since 1955, she has held every position in the Canton Unit except treasurer and is serving her fourth year on the Cleveland executive board.

Rayl received the local's Guild Service Award in 1973. She has been a delegate to two Guild conventions and also represented her local at TNG's 1971 Women's Rights Conference.

Randol is telegraph editor of McClatchy's Fresno Bee, where he was instrumental in organizing the Guild's new unit early this

year. Before coming to the Bee he spent 10 years at the San Francisco Chronicle, where he became Guild unit chairman, a member of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild's representative assembly and the unit grievance committee and a convention delegate.

More recently, he assisted in the Guild's successful organizing drive at the Detroit News.

Early in the 1960s Randol interrupted his newspaper career to work for five years as a lay theologian for the Catholic Church.

Joseph Shepard dies at 72; early Indianapolis leader

Indianapolis, Ind.—Joseph K. Shepard, a founder and five-term president of the Indianapolis Guild, died Aug. 5 on his 72nd birthday.

Shepard, a newspaper reporter for nearly five decades, headed the Indianapolis Local from 1935 to 1940 and later served as unit chairman at the Indianapolis Star. He was also president of the Marion County Industrial Union Council.

Shepard was the Star's labor editor in the 1940s and had a weekly radio show. He won numerous awards as a special writer for the Star's magazine section.

Shepard covered virtually every beat on the newspaper during a career that began in 1927 and was a copy reader at the time of his death. He worked briefly for the Gary Post-Tribune and for two papers in the Champaign-

Urbana area of Illinois before joining the Star. He attended the University of Illinois, where he was a close friend of Red Grange, the football star.

C. F. Swegan, 65; Ex-Toledo officer

Toledo, Ohio—Chester F. Swegan, a former vice president of the Toledo Guild, died in Toledo Hospital July 13 on his 65th birthday.

Swegan, a reporter for the Toledo Blade since 1956, had served on the Guild executive board and was active in its 1966-67 strike against the Blade and Times.

Swegan worked on a number of Ohio newspapers, including the Cleveland Plain Dealer, the old Youngstown Telegram and the Lima News, in a 47-year career in which he also served as a foreign correspondent for the old City News Syndicate. He covered the Spanish Civil War.

Swegan had not been feeling well in the days before his death and remarked to fellow workers that he planned to write his own obituary. But he died before he got around to it.

Wilkes-Barre paper ends Sunday issue

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—The Wilkes-Barre Times-Leader, News, Record has suspended its two-year-old Sunday edition but has assured the Guild no employees will lose their jobs.

The company blamed the suspension on rising costs. Its 20,000 Sunday circulation was little more than a quarter of its daily circulation and lagged behind the rival Sunday Independent's.

U.S. newsprint companies raise prices \$20 as pledges run out

New York City—With their commitment to hold prices at \$200 a ton at an end, U.S. newsprint-makers raised prices about \$20 a ton on Aug. 2.

The increases coincided with expiration of the Cost of Living Council's request to hold prices steady until Aug. 1. About 33 paper companies had signed commitments agreeing to hold prices of paper and paper products below specified levels.

In July, most Canadian newsprint-makers raised prices to \$220 a ton for 32-pound newsprint. Canadian producers supply about 70 percent of the newsprint used in the U.S.

At the same time, more newsprint manufacturers reported more profits increases. Abitibi Paper Co. Ltd., for one, reported its profits for the first half of 1974 more than doubled to \$23,840,000 over the same period of 1973. And Southland Paper Mills Inc. reported its first six-month profits climbed to \$7,400,000 from \$6,700,000 a year earlier.

Meanwhile, with the American Newspaper Publishers Assn. reporting U.S. newsprint consumption down 5.3 percent during 1974's first six months, a leading newspaper stock analyst said he detects the beginnings of a move by publishers to raise rates more and more often as one means of cutting newsprint consumption without reducing profitability.

Lee E. Dirks of Delafield Childs Inc. said in a recent newsletter to newspaper investors that "the obvious way to dampen newsprint consumption without hurting profitability is to raise advertising and circulation rates, thereby depressing lineage and circulation" but not cutting revenues.

"Some papers have already raised ad rates twice this year, a practice almost unheard of before, and some publishers say they expect to do so in each of the next several years," Dirks wrote.

Newsprint-makers say the recent price boosts in \$15 and \$20 leaps have been necessary to keep up with rising costs. Among the cost factors they cite are these:

- From \$6 to \$9 more per ton of paper is being spent in fuel costs at the mill.
- The cost of cutting wood for a ton of newsprint and transporting it to the mill has gone up \$7 to \$10.
- Mill wages plus fringe benefits have risen about 20 percent since 1973.
- Railroad freight costs in 1974 have gone up 10 percent.
- Chemicals used in paper-making have risen sharply in price.

Under the pressure of increasing costs at mills, newsprint supply patterns are changing. Although 32-pound newsprint has been the established basis weight for pricing, most newsprint makers have switched to 30-pound newsprint.

The lighter weight provides greater savings in energy, fiber and chemicals. In addition, it gives a greater per-ton yield to the user.

The industry remains uncertain about where and when newsprint prices, which have soared from \$175 a ton since mid-1973, will stabilize.

"Until demand drops off, prices won't," said one newsprint maker.

NLRB holds Guild still has toe in Hearst door

It's been almost seven years since the Los Angeles Guild has had a contract at Hearst's struck Los Angeles Herald-Examiner, but as far as the National Labor Relations Board is concerned, it's still the bargaining representative.

The NLRB, for the second time during the strike, has dismissed a Teamsters petition to represent 43 circulation drivers for whom the Guild is still certified.

Noting that negotiations still continue sporadically at the struck paper, NLRB Regional Director Wilford W. Johansen said it would be inappropriate to sever the drivers from the Guild's unit.

The Herald-Examiner joined the Guild in opposing the Teamsters petition.

The Teamsters, who filed a similar petition in 1972, are appealing the decision.

In Canton, Ohio, meanwhile, the Teamsters broadened their raid on the Cleveland Guild's unit at Thomson's Repository to include eight district managers and six advertising-dispatch employees. They had previously petitioned to sever 24 drivers, mechanics and janitors from the unit.

The petition was expanded at an NLRB hearing Aug. 28. In addition to the 14 additional Guild-covered employees, the Teamsters added two circulation supervisors, 21 independent contractors and five distribution agents to the bargaining unit they are seeking to represent.

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The Guild opposed the petition at the hearing, which is scheduled to continue Sept. 27.

Printers withdraw petition for classified in Madison

Madison, Wis.—The Typographical Union has abandoned an attempt to organize classified-advertising employees of Madison Newspapers.

The printers withdrew a representation petition Aug. 20 after the Madison Guild intervened. The Guild represents editorial employees of the Capital Times, part of Madison Newspapers' joint operations.

The Printing and Graphic Communications Union sought to organize the department only a year ago but failed to receive any votes in the resulting election. The Guild received four, but 10 employees voted for no union.

AFTRA drops petition raiding UPI Guild unit

New York City—The American Federation of Television and Radio Artists has withdrawn a petition to split off 24 Audio employees from the Wire Service Guild's unit at United Press International.

AFTRA took the action after an AFL-CIO Executive Council subcommittee rejected its appeal of an AFL-CIO umpire's finding that the raid constituted a violation of the federation's constitution.

Ed Allen dies, veteran IR, IEB member

(Continued from Page 1)
him twice elected to the International Executive Board.

He was the Boston Guild's first secretary and later its president and administrative secretary. He was the first president of the New England District Council. He was the first TNG vice president from New England.

Allen was, in a sense, a Guild leader before his time. As night city editor of the Worcester Telegram, he joined the Boston News Writers Union, a directly chartered AFL affiliate, and became its secretary-treasurer several years before the Guild was founded in 1933. In that capacity he was elected vice president of the Boston Central Labor Union.

Allen, in taping his recollections of the Guild's early days for TNG's archives at Wayne State University, expressed the belief he was the last surviving member of federally chartered newswriters' locals in Boston, Wilkes-Barre, Lynn, Watbury and Scranton.

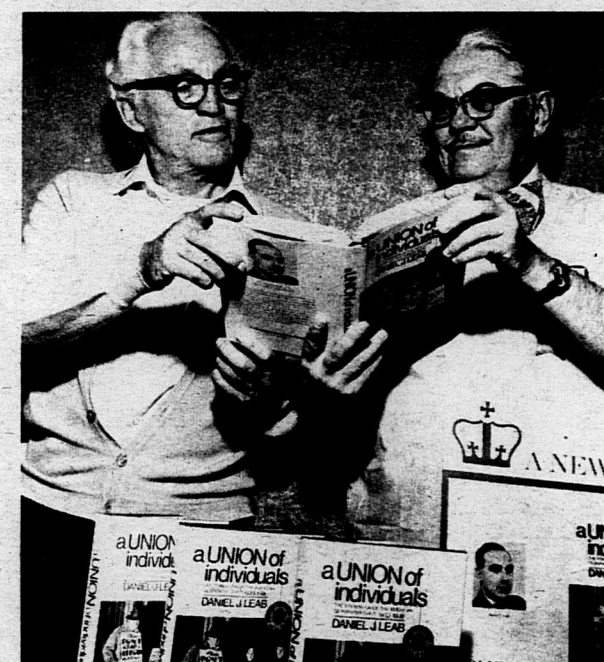
When Heywood Brown, TNG's founder and first president, came to Boston, Allen was among 17 card-holders in the union who turned out to hear him. The result was the formation of the Boston Guild a while later, with Allen a charter member.

He was a delegate to the Guild's first convention in 1934 and was elected a regional vice president. In 1936 he helped lead the fight for affiliation with the AFL-CIO. And the next year he represented the Guild at an International Federation of Journalists meeting in Paris.

In 1939-40, while a reporter for the Boston Herald, he was named a Nieman Fellow. Daily, on his way to Harvard, he would stop by for a turn on the picket line during a four-month strike at the Lynn Item.

It was a typical action for Allen, who seemed to turn up, with both energy and money, whenever there was a Guild crisis.

Repeatedly a delegate to Guild conventions, he was chairman of the 1941 Constitution Committee that reported out the controversial change to a direct referendum election of Guild officers. In the first such election that year, he was returned to the International Executive Board as an at-large vice president on a slate that re-



Revisiting the past

International Representative J. Ed Allen, right, with Barney Peterson, now TNG International chairperson, in a nostalgic moment at TNG's 1970 Convention. They had their first chance there to delve into Daniel J. Leab's book on the Guild's founding, "A Union of Individuals." Allen was a leader of the Boston News Writers Union, which affiliated with the Guild soon after its formation; Peterson was one of the founders of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild.

placed the Guild's old left-wing leadership.

But the war intervened, and by 1943, when his term on the board expired, Allen was in the Army. He became a lieutenant colonel, in charge of the New York and San Francisco offices of the War Department's Public Relations Bureau. He set up the Army's first labor-press service.

After the war, a job as news editor and chief of the United Nations' bureau of the old International News Service became the springboard for his joining the U.N. as chairman of its Film Board and its Advisory Committee on Public Information.

Later he became chairman of the International Labor Organization's Division of Public Information, first in Montreal and then in Geneva. But in 1956, after resigning the ILO post, he returned to the Guild as an inter-

national representative. He negotiated scores of contracts, and his finger appeared to be in the dike everywhere.

He headed a pilot organizing project in New England from 1968 to 1970. Until only a short time before his retirement, he could boast a unique record: never losing a National Labor Relations Board election in an organizing drive he had initiated.

The bilingualism he had acquired with the U.N. and the ILO stood the Guild in good stead. His knowledge of French resulted in frequent assignments to bargaining and organizing across the border in Canada.

At Guild gatherings, Allen was an endless source of tales, about the Guild's early days, the industry, his experiences overseas. Recurrent were accounts of his calls to "the Cardinal" — the late Richard Cardinal Cushing of

Boston, whom he knew personally—for discreet intervention in a bargaining crisis.

The social concern that led Allen into the struggle for economic justice for newspaper workers precipitated him into other battles. He was a member of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Civil Liberties Union in earlier years; in more recent ones, he participated in peace marches and civil-rights actions.

But his first concern was always the Guild. On his retirement, the Federation of Guild Representatives, of which he was a former president, voted a \$500 donation to any cause he might select. Allen, without hesitation, chose the Guild—"the cause to which I owe so much happiness"—and asked that it be divided among Guild strikers in five cities.

His newspaper career, before he became a Guild "pro," was wide-ranging. He was managing editor of the Richmond Hill Record and Long Island News in New York in the 1920s, and, as the small papers' proofreader, he held a card in New York City's "Big Six" Typographical local.

He was, at various times, a correspondent for the Baltimore Sun, a Sunday writer for the Providence Journal, a copy editor as well as reporter for the Boston Herald.

To most Guild convention delegates, Allen's wife, Barbara Schofield, was a familiar figure over the years. But few who saw her with him then knew that she, too, had once been a delegate; in 1935, while she was a reporter for the Herald and the Traveler, her name appeared along with his as a Boston Guild representative.

When Allen announced his retirement at the 1973 Convention, delegates' tributes brought four rounds of standing applause. A convention resolution saluted "his liberalism, which he practices with a vengeance." A Federation of Guild Representatives statement described him as "The Old Original" and "The Newspaper Guild's own personal memory bank."

Allen knew he had been near death from his first stroke, and another came earlier this year. His reaction was typical; he willed his body to the Harvard Medical School.

Seniority is established as the governing factor in any economic reduction. Employees must be notified of any adverse information placed in their personnel files and have the right to put their replies into the file.

\$25 million buying 37% of D.C. Star-News

A millionaire Texas banker is buying a major interest in the Washington Star-News.

Joe L. Allbritton of Houston has agreed to pay 25 million dollars to members of the three families that have operated the paper since its founding for a 37-per-

cent interest in the parent company, which also operates three television stations, two radio stations and a syndicate.

Six weeks after the stock agreement was announced, the Star-News ended a long-standing dispute with the printers' union

by reaching tentative agreement on a six-year contract that gives the company a free hand to introduce automated equipment in exchange for lifetime jobs and other benefits for 380 printers.

Allbritton's purchase of a controlling interest in the firm is still subject to approval by the firm's stockholders and the Federal Communications Commission. Stockholder approval, to have taken place Sept. 10, was postponed to Sept. 24 after Allbritton questioned effects of the printers' agreement.

According to an announcement in the Star-News, Allbritton will become chairman of the board and chief executive officer.

Since its founding in 1852, the Evening Star has been largely owned and operated by members of the Noyes, Kauffman and Adams families, who still are counted among its executives.

In addition to fresh blood in management, Allbritton is expected to bring fresh money to the firm's coffers.

The Star-News, created in 1972 when the Evening Star bought out the Daily News, has enjoyed a leap in circulation to 100,000, but an increase in advertising revenue has failed to develop.

The Star-News's daily circulation runs at 420,000 against 535,000 for the morning Washington Post, while the Sunday paper sells about 345,000 copies to the Post's 700,000.

The Star-News's tentative settlement with the printers includes several features, such as productivity leaves and retirement bonuses, introduced in the 11-year contract between the New York printers and the New York Times and Daily News.

A Washington Post proposal similar but not identical to the Star-News terms will be submitted to the chapel membership Sept. 22, the same day Star-News printers will vote. The Post offer will be presented without a recommendation from the negotiating committee.

Seattle pact yields \$54 pay raises

(Continued from Page 1)

increased \$26.25, to \$158.

The companies will pay half the \$11.78 cost of the dental plan, which starts in March 1976. If costs increase, they will pay half the additional amount.

In addition, they will pick up the share of hospitalization-insurance costs now paid by employees with dependents, taking 25 percent of their share in October, another 25 percent next March and the remainder in March 1976.

The settlement also provides pension improvements, increasing the percentage on which benefits are calculated from 1.25 percent to 1.35 percent of the employee's average salary over the final five years times years of service up to 30 at the Times and from 1.1 to 1.2 percent at the Post-Intelligencer. The Post-Intelligencer will take over employee contributions in March 1976.

State antidiscrimination-law language is incorporated in both contracts, and the companies are committed to continue active recruitment and promotion of women and minority-group members. The Post-Intelligencer was the target of an Equal Employment Opportunity Commission suit in 1973.

Copywriters will receive the right to train as reporters for six months, with the option of resigning with severance pay if they do not qualify.

In addition to unpaid maternity leave, employees will receive sick pay during disability due to childbirth. And employees, regardless of length of service, are given the right to unpaid leave for job-related fellowship or study grants.

New automation language bars dismissals resulting from new processes, with retraining provided at company expense. Ninety days' notice of automation, already provided at the Post-Intelligencer, is extended to the Times.

Seniority is established as the governing factor in any economic reduction. Employees must be notified of any adverse information placed in their personnel files and have the right to put their replies into the file.

... Minneapolis

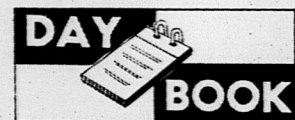
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health insurance are increased \$6.30, to \$51.30, for employees with dependents and \$3, to \$20.55, for single employees. Mileage payments are increased two cents, to 15 for the first 100 miles a week and 12 cents for all miles thereafter.

Pay inflationary?

President Ford's top economic adviser came down on the side of the nation's workers in a discussion of responsibility for high prices at a meeting between Ford and union leaders Aug. 11.

Displaying a chart showing the inflation rate outstripping wage costs by a wide margin, Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors, said: "I find it hard to believe that anyone seeing that could believe that wages are responsible for inflation."



Southern District Council, TNG Regional Institute on Human Rights and Bargaining, Oct. 13, 24, Chattanooga, Tenn. — Leaders, Midwest District Council, TNG Regional Institute on Human Rights and Bargaining, Oct. 26, 27, Minneapolis. International Executive Board, full meeting, Nov. 11-14, Quality Inn, Montreal. Western District Council, full meeting, Nov. 16, 17, Hawaiian Regent Hotel, Honolulu. TNG Wage Conference, Dec. 7, 8, Executive House, Washington. 42nd Annual TNG Convention, July 7-11, 1975, Denver Hilton Hotel, Denver.

Canada's price elevator

The following table shows the steep ascent of the Canadian Consumer Price Index over a 19-month period following a 1.3-point rise, to 168, in July. 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	Same month prior year	December 1972
July 1973	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
June	166.7	10.3	16.3
July	168.0	11.3	17.2

'The honeymoon is over'



Editorial

Wherefore candor?

One of President Ford's first moves—the appointment of Gerald F. terHorst as his new press secretary—was universally hailed as boding well for fulfillment of his pledge of an open and candid administration.

TerHorst, a lifelong news worker, was the first person to move into the job directly from the ranks in a good long time. TerHorst, too, said this would be an administration of straight shooters.

Then it was Sept. 9 and terHorst was back at the Detroit News's Washington bureau. He'd quit his new job the day before, an hour before Ford announced his pardon of Richard Nixon for anything he might ever be charged with doing, let alone convicted of, during his tenure as President.

TerHorst not only hadn't been told it was in the works until 24 hours before, he had been given the runaround by some of Ford's close advisers when he checked out a newsman's report about a pending pardon. He was told there was nothing to it.

That wasn't the first time he'd been left with egg on his face in his effort to run a "completely open" White House press operation, Marjorie Hunter reported in the New York Times.

A week before, terHorst had been asked about rumors that Gen. Alexander M. Haig, Jr., would be leaving as White House staff chief. "Not in the foreseeable future," terHorst said. A day later, it was disclosed that Haig was in line to be supreme commander of NATO and U.S. forces in Europe.

Then terHorst told reporters that a White House meeting attended by George Bush and other top GOP leaders was a routine political gathering. Again, a day later, it was announced that Bush was on his way to China as U.S. envoy.

More than a month is probably too long for any honeymoon.

A bit of the Guild passes

More than a little of the Guild's history lived with Ed Allen, and, inevitably, a bit of it died with him.

The roll call of those who were on hand in the Guild's infancy is short these days, and few of those who are left were as close to the Guild in its maturity as Ed was. Fewer still were able to tell the stories of those early years as engagingly as he.

Ed was closely associated with most of the landmark events of those years—the early struggle for recognition from hostile publishers, the Guild's affiliation with the AFL, the key decision to elect officers by referendum instead of convention action. Among his recollections was that of Heywood Broun, the Guild's founder and first president, handing him the gavel to fill in during Broun's absence from the chair at early conventions.

But Ed lived in the present, not the past. He turned up at virtually every Guild picket line in New England, and wherever there was a Guild strike of any duration there was sure to be a contribution postmarked from East Weymouth, Mass.

With Ed, the Guild was not a case of love at first sight. When the Guild was formed, he and other leaders of the Boston news-writers' union that predated it hesitated for a time at affiliation because they weren't sure the Guild really meant to be a union. But once he was convinced, he gave it a lifetime of devotion.

He summed it up near the end when, upon being given the choice of a cause to which to send \$500 voted by the Guild's staff on his impending retirement, he chose the Guild—"the cause to which I owe so much happiness." He divided it among strikers in five cities.

Thousands of Guild members who never knew Ed Allen owe a little bit of their happiness to the devotion with which he pursued that cause.

DATELINE: WASHINGTON

Nixon's first-minute pardon ends new domestic tranquility

By WILLIAM J. EATON, Chicago Guild



WITH A SINGLE STROKE of his pen, President Ford has shattered the domestic detente that was such a welcome by-product of his first 30 days in office.

The unthinkable pardon-in-advance for Richard M. Nixon was conceived in secrecy 48 hours after Ford told the nation it was unwise and untimely for him to interfere with the criminal prosecution of his predecessor. He was right the first time.

On an issue with vast implications for the fair administration of justice, Ford consulted mainly with his former law partner from Grand Rapids and a young Washington attorney who acted as the clandestine go-between.

Is this the "openness" and "candor" that Ford promised to bring to the Oval Office after the absence of these qualities contributed so much to Nixon's disgrace?

The Sunday timing of the announcement, together with the smug piety of White House advisers, smacked of the same public-relations techniques that Ronald L. Ziegler tried to substitute for truth.

It was no surprise that J. F. terHorst, the first real professional to head the White House press office in more than a decade, quit in protest at a decision that he said he could not defend. Even

more troubling, however, were the reports that some of Ford's top staff men lied to terHorst about the pending pardon in a repetition of the deceitful pattern established in the Nixon era.

TerHorst's departure was a magnificent display of integrity in a city where resignations on principle are as rare as whooping cranes.

FORD'S DECISION was a bone-head play. Instead of quieting the clamor over Nixon, it has fanned the passions that were cooled by his departure last month.

Instead of viewing it as an act of mercy, many Americans leaped to the conclusion that it was Ford's payoff to Nixon in a cynical political deal.

Instead of resolving the issue of Nixon's involvement in Watergate and the abuses of power associated with his administration, Ford's pardon produced only another weasel-worded statement from San Clemente that concedes nothing.

Pardon for what? Ford's absolution of Nixon stretches from Jan. 20, 1969, to Aug. 9, 1974, for all the federal crimes that Nixon committed or may have committed during his entire Presidency. This has got to be the most colossal whitewash in the

history of the world.

On top of all this, Ford grandly declared that the White House tapes and documents belonged to Nixon, not the American taxpayers who shelled out the money for that sickening system of Presidential eavesdropping.

This means a few more million dollars for Nixon in the form of memoirs spiced with tapes that make him look good. The other tapes eventually get destroyed under this Ford-Nixon pact, depriving historians of a proper record of 20th Century evil.

And to cap it all, Nixon gets the tapes shifted to a California depository, with another government-provided office and archivists to aid him.

Americans must protest. Congress can deprive Nixon of his pension and other retirement benefits unless and until he produces the tapes and documents demanded by the House Judiciary Committee. Once provided, they should be published to make Nixon's conduct plain to all.

Ford must be made aware that, as he once told the Senate, the nation will not stand for his treatment of Nixon as a saintly elder statesman.

Otherwise, the cliché of August will be warped into a new sick joke: The system works — for Nixon.

St. Louis readers get an advocate

St. Louis, Mo.—The St. Louis Post-Dispatch has named a former Guild member to act as the paper's "readers' advocate."

William E. Bransted, a member of the St. Louis Guild from 1947 to 1972 and a 27-year Post-Dispatch employee, began his duties in a second floor office on July 22. The Post-Dispatch newsroom, from which he is separated to emphasize the independence of his position, is located on the building's fifth floor.

According to the Post-Dispatch, the readers' advocate will work much in the manner of a political ombudsman, dealing with all criticism and suggestions that are sent to the paper except comments relating to the editorial page.

He will report to readers in

general in an occasional column and will be available for a limited number of speaking engagements.

Three weeks after he took over the post, Bransted said he had received a "tremendously interesting range" of calls from readers.

"I've had some interesting jobs, but none to prepare me for this," he said.

Bransted has worked for the paper as a copy reader, picture

editor, editor of the Sunday Pictures magazine and as a news editor.

His designation as readers' advocate has created the problem, he said, of conditioning himself to think of newsroom people as "they" instead of "we." But he said he has encountered "no resistance whatsoever" so far to complaints, questions and suggestions he has passed on to his former colleagues.

Top N.J. judge hits warning to Dolan

Union, N.J.—Chief Justice Richard J. Hughes of the New Jersey Supreme Court has told the North Jersey Guild that a Superior Court judge's threat of a contempt citation against Elizabeth Journal reporter James Dolan was "inappropriate."

Hughes invited the Guild and other news-industry organizations to form a committee to work with the courts on issues of possible conflict.

The Guild executive board had protested a warning issued to Dolan, a local vice president, by Judge Arthur J. Blake in June. The judge was angered when Dolan wrote him a letter protesting his closing of a court hearing.

Hughes, a former New Jersey governor, replied to the protest by telephone to Local President George Dawson.

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