Peterson holds lead over Kadis, rest of Unity slate also is ahead

The TNG GUILD REPORTER

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

Vol. XLII, No. 17 | Washington, D.C. | September 26, 1975

Canada okays Wire Guild for 275 at CP

Montreal Que.—The Canadian Wire Service Guild (CWSG) has been certified as bargaining agent for about 275 editorial and business employes of Canadian Press (CP) and its Broadcast News (BN) service, the predominant news wire services in Canada.

The certification, handed down here Sept. 17 by the Canada Labour Relations Board, came nearly six months after the CWSG petitioned for recognition following an intensive organizing campaign at CP and BN bureaus coast-to-coast by a committee of nearly 70 persons.

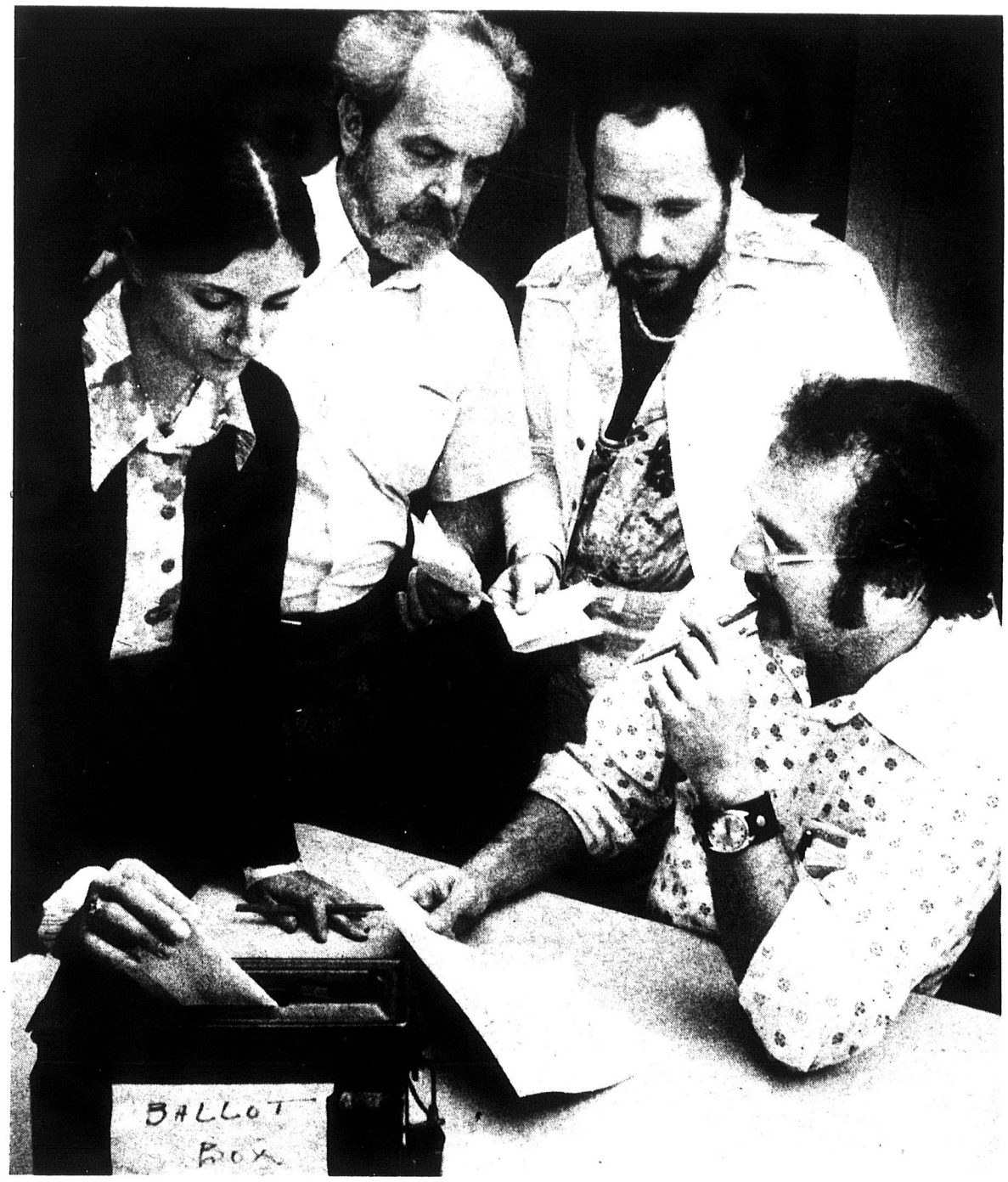
In certifying the Guild for the group the board rejected a company contention that employes of the print and broadcast services should be treated separately, holding that there is "common control and direction" of both groups.

For bargaining purposes, the board said, the CP and the BN are "a single employer and a single business."

A contention by the company shortly after the CWSG petitioned that the company already had a bargaining relationship with a Canadian Press Staff Council was withdrawn during four days of board hearings late in June.

The company also dropped pursuit of a charge that the Guild "intimidated or coerced" employes to sign membership applications after a board investigation failed to bear the charges out, a CWSG spokesperson said.

The CP unit—reporters, photographers, editors, clerical and business-office employes — just about doubles the number of persons represented by the CWSG. The local presently has contracts with the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. and UPI of Canada.



Twin Cities Guild Photo by Sully Doroshow

St. Paul members at the polls

Carolyn Salek, editorial department receptionist at the St. Paul Pioneer Press and Dispatch, casts her ballot in TNG international elections at polling station in the papers' photo department. John Connelly, picture editor and former Twin Cities Guild president, and Tim VanNess, editorial artist, wait their turn. Spence Hollstadt, Guild-unit chairperson and member of the Local Elections Committee, oversees their actions. The ballot box is an old World War II army ammunition box.

Jones winner, Toronto votes challenged

Unofficial returns from 50 Guild locals containing 87 percent of eligible voters Sept. 25 showed that the Unity-Committee slate of candidates for TNG International Chairperson and six at-large vice presidencies held commanding leads in TNG's elections.

Unofficial returns from 21 of 27 locals with members voting in the race for the Region 1 vice presidency showed Eugene B. Jones of Philadelphia with a commanding lead, 1,302 to 749, over incumbent Edward J. Schrode of Wilkes-Barre, who was seeking his fourth term from the U.S. Northeast.

Results in the Canada East vice presidential race, however, were uncertain pending resolution of a challenge to the votes cast in the Toronto local on grounds that they were improperly distributed and cast.

Counting the challenged Toronto ballots, Jim Robinson of that local led Sterling Taylor of Montreal by 653 to 366, with votes from the Canadian Wire Service Guild and the Northern Ontario Guild not reported.

Not counting the Toronto ballots, the positions were reversed, with Taylor in the lead by 207 to 143.

The tally for International Chairperson was:

Barney Peterson	**5,461**
Phillip M. Kadis	**3,655**

The tally for international vice president at large was:

Dorothy Sain	**6,623**
James A. McGill	**6,560**
Louis M. Calvert	**6,293**
David M. Mulcahy	**6,261**
Harry S. Culver	**6,109**
John J. Breed	**5,875**
Faye McCracken	**4,731**

The tallies include the challenged Toronto ballots. Their exclusion, however, would not alter the results since Toronto members gave a 365-to-217 plurality to Kadis, of Washington-Baltimore, in his challenge to Peterson, of San Francisco-Oakland. They also cast a strong majority for McCracken, of Memphis, as well, giving her 416 votes, more than 100 ahead of the highest vote getter from the Unity slate, Calvert, of San Jose, with 313.

Calvert, Culver of Wire Service, McGill of Gary, Breed of Boston and Sain of Cleveland were all running for re-election. It was the first race for the board for both McCracken and Mulcahy of New York.

The tabulations for at-large and Canada East vice presidents

(Continued on Page 2)

NLRB hears arguments over reporters' status

No matter how demanding their jobs, reporters and copy editors on U.S. daily newspapers are not "professionals" as defined in federal labor law, attorneys for TNG and the International Typographical Union asserted before the National Labor Relations Board Sept. 12.

They require no more specialized intellectual training today than 20 years ago the attorneys said in arguing against reclassification of the news workers as "professional employes" under the labor law's precise definition of the term.

"Whether the individual" editor or reporter "is professional or not," attorneys for the San Antonio Express and News and an Oklahoma City-based publishers' group maintained, however, "the nature of the work is" and so those who do it "should also be professionals."

The positions were put forth in oral arguments before the NLRB on an appeal by the San Antonio papers from an NLRB regional director's refusal to separate 86 reporters, writers and editors from 19 other editorial department employes in an ITU organizing effort.

The arguments were among the first heard by the NLRB as it reinstituted monthly sessions on cases "selected for their general importance and interest in the issues involved," a board spokesperson said.

(Continued on Page 6)

C.E. Crissey, GR ex-editor, dies at 80 in Falls Church

Falls Church, Va.—Charles E. Crissey, a member of the Guild's international staff for 18 years, editor of the Guild Reporter for the last 11½ of them, died Sept. 21 following an apparent heart seizure at his home here.

He would have celebrated his 81st birthday on Nov. 23.

His tenure as Guild Reporter editor was longer than any of his predecessors or successors to date.

When he retired, in mid-January, 1963, he was the first Guild staff member to do so under the pension plan negotiated by TNG and the Federation of Guild Representatives, the staff union.

(Continued on Page 2)

2nd unilateral ethics code ruled out

A National Labor Relations Board administrative law judge has held that the Pottstown Mercury cannot unilaterally impose rules to govern its Guild-covered news workers' ethics because they affect the employes' terms and conditions of employment.

Samuel M. Singer's finding, on a refusal-to-bargain charge by the Philadelphia Guild, was released by the NLRB Sept. 26. The Oct. 10 GR will carry a full account. A like finding in January on a charge by the Madison Guild is before the full NLRB on appeal.

TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., hailed Singer's action as another vindication of TNG's "conviction that news workers themselves have a vital interest and stake in shaping the rules which affect their credibility, integrity and effectiveness."

CHARLES E. CRISSEY, CENTER, MAKING UP HIS FINAL GUILD REPORTER
Jan. 11, 1963, issue was his last before retirement

GR ex-editor Crissey dies at 80

(Continued from Page 1)

In a tribute to Crissey following his death, TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., said he was "one of the finest and truest gentlemen I have been associated with on the Guild's staff."

"He never employed a harsh or unkind word or action," said Perlik, who joined TNG's staff as international representative the year after Crissey became Guild Reporter editor. "He truly lived a motto he was fond of repeating: 'You attract more flies with honey than with vinegar'," Perlik said.

Crissey joined the Guild in 1942 when he helped found the Elizabeth, N.J.—now North Jersey—Guild. A member of the Elizabeth Daily Journal's editorial staff at the time, he was the local's first president, holding the office until joining TNG's staff as an international representative on Dec. 4, 1944.

While leading the local he also helped organize the editorial staff of the Plainfield, now Bridgewater, Courier-News and the Long Branch Daily Record into units of the Elizabeth Guild.

Crissey was a delegate to the Guild's 1943 and 1944 conventions, then attended the next 18 of the annual sessions as a Guild staff member.

Crissey's first years as an international representative were spent primarily in the Mid-Atlantic and New England areas. After assisting Guild members who struck the old Philadelphia Record in 1946, he was assigned to organizing work in Canada.

In Canada Crissey helped organize the Toronto and Ottawa locals and helped bargain the first Guild contract in Canada, at the Toronto Star in 1949. He also assisted employes of Canadian Press in their 1948-49 organization efforts.

Crissey also was a member of TNG's Contracts Committee while on the field staff.

The Guild Reporter, under Crissey's direction, received numerous journalistic awards. He also oversaw the paper's switch from letter-press to offset printing.

Active in the International Labor Press Assn. from its founding in 1955, Crissey served it in a number of capacities. He several times headed its convention committees on postal affairs and served on its convention arrangements committees. He helped judge its annual journalistic-achievement awards contests in 1971 and 1972.

A native of Fredonia, N.Y., and a humanics graduate of Springfield, Mass., College, Crissey had been on the editorial staff of the Elizabeth Daily Journal for more than 20 years when he went to work for the Guild. He covered virtually every reportorial beat at the paper and specialized in municipal affairs and politics.

Survivors include his wife, Frances, a Guild member while secretary to the Elizabeth Journal's publisher, and a sister, Lucy, of Denver.

Services were held Sept. 23, from a funeral chapel in neighboring Arlington, Va.

L.A. labor leader Arywitz dies at 61

Los Angeles, Calif.—Sigmund Arywitz, executive secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles County AFL-CIO since 1967 and a member of the Los Angeles Guild from 1938 through 1940, died here Sept. 9. He was 61.

Arywitz was a member of the Guild while working for the old California Jewish Voice and doing volunteer editing, writing and publicity work for the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union.

He earlier had worked as a sports reporter at the then unorganized Bufflalo (N.Y.) Evening News while going to college.

Arywitz, responsible for the county federation's deep commitment to the Hearld-Examiner strike-lockout that began in December, 1967, was California labor commissioner for eight years before winning the county federation's top executive position.

Sala, ex-president in Erie

Erie, Pa.—Peter D. Sala, president of the Erie Guild in 1957 and earlier the local's chief negotiator and shop steward, died at his home here Sept. 14 following a three-month illness. He was 47.

Sala had been staff editor of the Erie Morning News since July, 1974, when he rejoined the paper's staff after a 15-year absence that saw him work for the San Juan Star, the Hollywood, Fla., Sun-Tattler, the Buffalo Courier-Express and WICU-TV in Erie.

His first newspaper job had been with the old Erie Dispatch. He was part of the first staff of the Morning News when it was organized in 1957.

Survivors include his wife, Ann Downing Sala, a former Erie Times artist, two sons, a daughter, four sisters and two brothers.

Services were in Blessed Sacrament Catholic Church.

. . . Elections

(Continued from Page 1)

do not include 30 votes in one ballot box disallowed by the Ottawa Guild when it was discovered that two uncertified voters placed ballots in it.

Nor do they include 27 ballots cast in the Kenosha Guild since they were counted by the local a day in advance of the officially designated counting days.

The Wire Service Guild reported that 219 of the 363 of its members who voted by mail neglected to sign the exterior envelope, as required under International Election and Referendum Committee rules. The ballots were not counted.

The IERC will meet in Washington Oct. 8 to tally the votes officially, resolve the challenge to Toronto's votes and certify the election results.

The winners, together with TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer Robert M. Crocker and regional vice presidents elected without opposition at the convention—Warren E. Howard of Washington-Baltimore, Diane M. Woodstock of Madison, Hugh H. Harrison of Pacific Northwest, Betsy Wade of New York and Roger Stonebanks of Victoria—will take office Oct. 15.

Allbritton is seeking one year raise-freeze

Washington Star publisher Joe L. Allbritton has proposed a one-year freeze on wage increases to the 13 unions representing the paper's 1,800 organized employes.

He said he hopes to forestall lengthy negotiations that could retard efforts to revitalize the newspaper.

Allbritton said a return to the five-day week for the 550 members of the Washington-Baltimore Guild in the newspaper's editorial and business departments is part of that revitalization. They have been working four-day weeks for four days' pay the past 10 months.

In a Sept. 19 letter to union representatives, Allbritton said that advertising and circulation revenues are expected to increase slowly and that expenses must be reduced further if the paper, which has been losing one million dollars a month, is to get relief from further losses.

Allbritton said that salaries make up 50 percent of the Star's total expenses and asked the unions to extend wage rates in existing contracts until Sept. 30, 1976. He added that contracts expiring before then may be subject to negotiation on non-wage matters.

Twelve of the 13 unions' contracts with the Star expire before the end of the year; the Guild's on Dec. 7. The Typographical Union's runs until Sept. 30, 1979, however, and calls for $28-a-week raises Oct. 1.

A letter to Guild members from Phillip M. Kadis, Guild-unit chairperson, said the wage-increase moratorium would be studied carefully and discussed in meetings with management before a recommendation is made to the membership.

Allbritton also announced that Star employes may soon be able to buy stock in the paper. He said that under a stock plan, to be filed with the SEC within 60 days, each union would be asked to vote annually on members' participation and the percentage of their take-home pay to be contributed.

Allbritton said the purpose of the plan is to allow employes to acquire part ownership in the company "and to reduce the company's cash requirements."

Allbritton announced on Sept. 16 that owners of more than 99 percent of the outstanding stock in the Star's parent company had agreed to sell their shares to him for $1,600 per share, or more than 28.25 million dollars.

The transaction, which must be approved by the Federal Communications Commission, gives Allbritton ownership of the newspaper and its broadcast affiliates, WMAL-TV, AM and FM in Washington, WLVA-TV and AM in Lynchburg, Va., and WCIV-TV in Charleston, S.C.

In order to comply with FCC rules barring ownership of more than one communications medium in a single market, Allbritton has said he will dispose of one Lynchburg station and either the newspaper and two of the three Washington stations or all three D.C. broadcast outlets within two or three years.

ACLU, Milwaukee in dispute over press-ethics ordinance

Milwaukee, Wis.—Milwaukee city officials have disputed an American Civil Liberties Union contention that enactment of a proposed code of ethics covering journalists would infringe on freedom of the press.

A proposed ordinance, originally drafted to cover city officials, later was amended to include officials and editorial employees at the Milwaukee Journal, the Milwaukee Sentinel and the Journal's broadcast stations.

Under the proposed code government officials would be required to disclose financial information affecting the city and newspaper officials would be encouraged to divulge personal financial matters affecting the public.

The Milwaukee Chapter of ACLU said adoption of the code would infringe on press freedom and violate both the state and U.S. constitutions.

A provision calling for a federal district court judge to appoint a five-member board of ethics to conduct public hearings into alleged violations would infringe on the constitutional doctrine of separation of powers, the ACLU charged.

The five-member panel would issue opinions after hearings but would not be authorized to investigate or take other action.

"Inasmuch as the draft ordinance encourages citizen exercise of freedom of speech and wide open, robust public debate, I do not view it as any infringement whatsoever on any constitutional guarantees of freedom of the press," City Atty. James A. Brennan said.

Labor Dept. offers pension answer book

A 28-page booklet, aimed at answering workers' and employers' questions about the Employe Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, is available from the Labor Dept.'s Labor-Management Services Administration.

Post move against jobs fails

The National Labor Relations Board has denied a request by the Washington Post for review of an NLRB regional director's dismissal of its move to exclude 125 persons in 90 jobs from coverage under the Washington-Baltimore Guild's contract.

The full labor board said the Post's appeal raised "no substantial issues warranting review."

Regional Director William C. Humphrey ruled in June that it would be "disruptive of the bargaining relationship voluntarily entered into by the parties" to consider the Post's "unit clarification" petition "at this time," a point made by the Guild in seeking the petition's dismissal.

Humphrey also upheld the Guild's contention that the jobs were not new ones and had not been altered since the contract covering them was signed May 2, 1974.

Printed in U.S.A. 2nd-class postage paid in Washington, D.C., and additional mailing offices. Issued semimonthly, except monthly in June, Dec., at 1125 15th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. 20005. $6 a year.

U.S. privacy bills menace press's access

By GIL BAILEY
Los Angeles Guild

Legislation that would sharply limit the press's access to criminal justice information—in the interest of protecting the citizens' right to privacy—may be passed by Congress this fall.

The legislation is now in the final drafting stage, with press groups attempting to have included amendments crucial to guaranteeing the public's right to information on how the criminal justice system is working, or not working, as the case may be.

The bills, co-authored by Sen. John Tunney and Rep. Don Edwards, both California Democrats, illustrate the conflict between the constitutionally guaranteed rights of a free press and a citizen's right to privacy.

The confrontation between the two rights is occurring at a time when the press's ability to obtain police information, including arrest reports, and to freely cover court trials is being increasingly restricted, primarily by the courts.

And, ironically, it comes during a period when many newspapers have de-emphasized coverage of police news and when many have adopted ground-rules to guard against many of the possible abuses of the past.

The Tunney-Edwards bills are titled the "Criminal Justice Information Control and Protection of Privacy Act of 1975," S2008 in the Senate and H.R. 8227 in the House.

The authors are the chairmen of the Senate and House Judiciary subcommittees on civil and constitutional rights. Both are generally considered friends of the press, and both are also strongly interested in civil liberties, setting up the present conflict.

Press groups, concerned by the proposed legislation, have generally praised the bills' intent while directly opposing some of their provisions.

Richard Schmidt, counsel for the American Society of Newspaper Editors, who is co-ordinating efforts to get the legislation modified, says that the bills as drafted would "make it as difficult as possible for a reporter to obtain any information concerning arrests and other criminal justice information."

Basically, the bills allow for the sealing or purging of criminal-justice records of "an individual who has been free from the jurisdiction or supervision of any criminal justice agency for a period of seven years . . ."

Gil Bailey covers the House and Senate Judiciary Committees for the Ridder portion of Knight-Ridder Newspapers' Washington bureau. He is a former president of the Los Angeles and San Jose Guild locals.

In addition they would make it a criminal offense, punishable by a $10,000 fine, to give such information as a "rap sheet" to any unauthorized person.

While the legislation exempts original arrest records or court records from the sealing and purging, it also allows tougher state or local regulations, which as passed by the legislatures of Hawaii and Oregon, would also seal the original reports.

Schmidt notes that the public has a definite interest in criminal incidents, arrests and court proceedings.

"If the 'third-rate burglary' at the Watergate had not been reported along with the arrest of the burglars, the present condition of this nation would be far different," he said.

The legislation also prohibits release of "criminal justice investigative information" and "criminal justice intelligence information."

The bills are similar to regulations already announced by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

Schmidt, who has met with Edwards and his subcommittee's chief counsel, Allan Parker, is pushing amendments to make it mandatory that arrest reports, police incident reports and original court records be public. Under the legislation as currently written those reports could be kept confidentital.

"If arrest reports can be hidden, then someone can be jailed without cause and kept there without anyone knowing it," he said.

Schmidt also noted that the public, too, has an interest in the operations of the criminal justice system.

"Justice is not a private matter just between the defendant, the police and the courts," he said. "It is a matter of public concern and the public must know whether or not the criminal justice system functions as it should."

The controversy arises at a time when, nearly unnoticed, a revolution has taken place in a number of papers' coverage of police cases and the courts, a sampling of newspapers and of police and court reporters shows.

More and more newspapers, the sampling indicates, are downplaying crime stories, often carrying only brief accounts of even murders. Those accounts are usually drawn directly from the police report, listing the name, age, and address of the murdered person and a brief account of the police report of the murder itself.

The old fashioned lead—"The scantily clad, beautiful blonde ran screaming into the night with her hulking assailant hot on her heels"—has for the most part departed from U.S. journalism. Equally, the care with which a defendant's rights are treated has also increased. Headlines like "Rat Pack Killer Gang Faces Justice" also are, for the most part, things of the dim past.

At the same time the amount and variety of police information available to the press has declined.

"It just isn't the same as in the old days," said Bill Romano, police reporter for the San Jose Mercury. "We don't get rap sheets and we just don't see many of the reports."

The old police dispatcher's log of incidents and regularly numbered reports have also disappeared. Consequently, there often is no way to check if all incidents and arrests have been made available to the press, Romano and other reporters in such areas as Boulder, Colo., and St. Paul, said.

Court reports, too, can be more difficult to obtain.

"If a case for some reason is considered controversial, the county clerk—the appointed civil servant in county-wide charge of criminal records—can at his discretion order a case file brought up to Los Angeles. Also at his discretion he could take such a file out of circulation, apparently indefinitely," pointed out Tom Willman, court reporter for the Long Beach Independent, Press-Telegram.

"One guy in the Long Beach clerk's office suggested that you couldn't see the Sirhan file right now without a lot of trouble. What cases are considered 'hot' seems to be pretty subjective," he added.

In addition judges throughout the nation have placed "gag orders" on attorneys and witnesses, have barred reporters from court rooms and have placed other restrictions on the reporting of the criminal justice system.

The administration of justice—particularly juvenile courts and the "plea bargaining" sessions—is more and more often taking place behind closed doors, with sometimes unfair results.

For example, while former Vice President Spiro T. Agnew was actively engaged in the plea bargaining, which kept him out of jail, he was also bitterly attacking the Justice Dept.

And under the Tunney-Edwards bill, seven years from now, Mr. Agnew's record would be sealed and he could run again for public office, claiming a clean record.

Oregon gets fill of 'privacy'

Salem, Ore.—Four days of a law closing arrest and court records to the press and the public was enough for Oregonians and Oregon.

The legislature voted to repeal the law—intended to protect the privacy of arrested persons—on Sept. 15, two days after it went into effect, and the governor made the repeal effective with his signature the next day.

Soon after the "gag" law went into effect on Saturday, Sept. 13 its impact was brought home dramatically by several instances of persons being almost swallowed up in state jails.

In Pendleton, a city of 14,000, for example, 175 persons were jammed into the city jail over the weekend. All but 14 could have made bail if officials, worried about provisions of the new law, had felt free to notify relatives and friends of their arrests for minor offenses, police said.

At Woodburn, a Russian immigrant family was unable to learn what had happened to one of its members, taken from their home by sheriff's officers, until a state employment officer two days later sought her as a "missing person." County officials previously had said they could not release information on the matter under the law.

Oregon Atty. Gen. Lee Johnson had advised officials that they could be liable for damages if they ignored the law and released arrest information.

Powder-puff barrier falls

George Golding, background, aviation writer for the San Mateo Times, and Dan Cook, assistant city editor on the paper, prepare to taxi out to compete in third annual small aircraft "Mini-Derby," sponsored by the Golden West Chapter of the Ninety-Nines, an affiliate of the International Women Pilots. Golding has repeatedly been rebuffed upon trying to enter the Ninety-Nines' annual Powder Puff Derby. This year the Northern California group invited the two San Francisco-Oakland Guild members to try their luck in the regional one-day event. They finished last.

Minnesota locals merge

Minneapolis, Minn.—Merger of the Lake Superior (Duluth) Guild into the Twin Cities Guild, authorized by TNG's International Executive Board in July, was completed Sept. 1.

And management of the Duluth Herald and News Tribune responded Sept. 22 by notifying the enlarged local that it has a "good faith doubt" that the local represents a majority of the papers' advertising, business, circulation, editorial, maintenance and promotion employees.

The move could result in a full-blown representation election before bargaining can get underway for renewal of the Guild's contract with the papers, which expires Dec. 31.

The Lake Superior Guild has had successive contracts with the papers, part of the Knight-Ridder chain, since 1938. The Twin Cities Guild has had contracts with the St. Paul Pioneer Press and Dispatch, flagships of the Ridder half of the chain, since the same year.

Membership of the merged local totals nearly 800, with nearly 100 in Duluth which is about 160 miles north-northeast of here.

Under terms of the merger, Jim Goldsworthy, president of the old Lake Superior local, becomes the Duluth Unit's representative on the enlarged local's executive committee pending an election by Duluth members.

WREG-TV vote may be on Oct. 10

Memphis, Tenn.—The National Labor Relations Board's regional directer here has set Oct. 10 for a vote on Guild representation among 42 news and studio production employes of television station WREG.

The vote, sought by the Memphis Guild, may be delayed, however, by an appeal to the full NLRB of the regional director's rejection of an attempt by the New York Times Co. to have all 41 other employes of its station included in the voting group.

The regional director added six persons to the group of employes for whom the Guild petitioned July 15.

Number One in Chicago

Jack Schnedler, chairperson of the Chicago Guild's Daily News Unit, receives a plaque in the shape of a large numeral "1" as winner of the local's 1975 service - to - the - Guild award (above). Presenting it during the local's Page One dinner is Chicago Guild President Karen Hasman.

One of the local's Stick-O'-Type awards for journalistic excellence went to Ellis Cose for his columns on "the black experience." Cose, dancing The Bump at right during the awards-dinner evening, is a member of the Sun-Times Guild Unit.

The Chicago Guild's 1975 awards for service to the community and service to journalism went to Leon Despres, who retired in April after 20 years on the Chicago city council where he fought for independent causes in the Daley-controlled body, and to Wayne Stayskal, Chicago Tribune political cartoonist.

Hill sets probe of story of plot to kill columnist

The Senate Intelligence Committee plans to investigate a published report that one of Nixon's senior White House officials ordered the assassination of columnist Jack Anderson 3½ years ago, committee chairman Frank Church said Sept. 23.

The alleged assassination plot was reported in the Sept. 21 Washington Post by Bob Woodward, who with Carl Bernstein uncovered the mid-1972 Watergate break-in.

According to Post accounts, the order to assassinate Anderson reportedly was given to Watergate conspirator E. Howard Hunt, Jr., about six or seven months prior to the Watergate burglary.

The article quoted reliable sources as saying Hunt, a one-time CIA employe, had planned to get an undetectable poison from a former CIA physician, but that after several days the assassination order was rescinded.

Anderson said the Post article was the first he had heard of a plot to assassinate him. After it appeared he said he talked with a "source who had been in the White House at the time" and was told that there had been "some conversation" about it but "it was pure gossip, pure talk."

Church, an Idaho Democrat, said the Senate committee already had been checking into surveillance the CIA placed on Anderson after his columns appeared based on "leaked" information that the Nixon administration considered especially sensitive. Church said committee investigators will ask government agencies to turn over whatever files they might have on Anderson.

Dispute erupts anew over WPIX's license

New York City—A six-year-old dispute over renewal of the broadcast license of the New York Daily New's television station, WPIX, has erupted anew following refusal of the Federal Communications Commission to approve a settlement by WPIX and Forum Communications, which has been seeking the license.

The proposed settlement would have provided for WPIX to pay Forum $310,885, the costs Forum said it incurred in processing its application, the creation of a $150,000 minority-training fund and the seating of a Forum stockholder on WPIX's board.

The FCC said the public interest benefits of the proposed settlement were not sufficiently clear.

Earlier an FCC administrative law judge had held that allegations of news distortion were insufficient to warrant refusal to renew the WPIX license and that the station had done a good job in determining and meeting community programming needs.

The FCC's Broadcast Bureau and Forum both have attacked that decision as erroneous and a distortion of the record.

Forum also now has indicated that it may seek to have the commission weigh the reopened renewal question against FCC rules against common-market, newspaper-television cross-ownership since WPIX TV and FM are both owned by the News.

The New York Guild represents WPIX news-department employes.

Padia leaves TNG staff

Seattle, Wash. — Anna M. Padia, a member of TNG's field staff under the Guild's special two-year organizing program since Sept. 23, 1974, will return to her classified telephone-sales job at the Post Intelligencer here in mid-October.

In a letter to TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., announcing her departure from the Guild staff effective Sept. 22, Padia, Pacific Northwest Guild secretary before taking the field-staff position, said she is returning to the local to gain further bargaining experience.

Among her assignments while on TNG's staff were organizing efforts at the Minneapoils Star and Tribune and the Van Nuys Valley News & Green Sheet and defense of bargaining rights at the Salem (Ore.) Capital Journal and Statesman.

Kadis, Evans square off on union shop

Akron, Ohio—Mandatory union membership for news workers—is it a threat to freedom of the press?

Yes, said M. Stanton Evans, conservative columnist and commentator, contending that it "introduces force and is contradictory to the ethics and common sense of a free press."

No, said Phillip M. Kadis, Washington Star Guild Unit chairperson, holding that the two subjects are connected only "to the extent that a Guild shop *enhances* the ability of newspaper employes to more fully exercise their First Amendment freedoms."

Evans and Kadis debated the question Sept. 16 before about 30 members of the Akron chapter of the Society of Professional Journalists (Sigma Delta Chi).

Evans, a former editor of the Indianapolis News, said that while he's never been a Guild member he is a member of the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists (AFTRA) "because I have to be to broadcast on network radio."

He and William F. Buckley, Jr., have been challenging—unsuccessfully to date—the constitutionality of what they call "compulsory" union membership for network news commentators.

Kadis, a candidate for TNG international chairperson, quoted late press critic A. J. Liebling's observation that "freedom of the press is guaranteed only to those who own one."

Those who own the press do control what goes into it, Kadis said, pointing out that they may or may not have high standards and may or may not be interested in freedom of expression. If an owner's business interests conflict, however, Kadis noted, "nothing prevents an owner from serving those interests as he sees fit."

Unionism "has done much to reinforce free speech and the press," Kadis said.

Contracts that provide "decent professional salaries" have reduced the likelihood that news workers will be "susceptible to material blandishments from those they cover," he said.

Negotiated job-security, byline and disclosure-protection clauses also allow a reporter more freedom than if he or she is forced to depend upon a publisher's whim, he said.

While a union shop contract provision may involve "a certain compulsion," Kadis said, it is one that Congress and the courts have held "not onerous" in view of the stability it brings to labor relations and the redress it brings to the inequity of free riders reaping the benefits of bargaining and representation without paying for them.

Not only must a union and its membership want a union shop, Kadis added, but the employer must agree to it before membership can become a condition for continued employment.

Evans also charged that unions interfere with press freedom when they shut down a network or newspaper with a strike.

Kadis pointed out that Guild strikes must be authorized by the affected membership before they can be called and that more than 95 percent of all Guild contracts are negotitated without a strike.

When Evans charged that newspaper and broadcast unions are "against young people getting jobs—even if they are willing to work in the city rooms for nothing," debate moderator Murvin Perry, Kent State University journalism-school director, interjected that the school will not allow its interns to work for nothing nor to replace regular, fulltime employes.

DAY BOOK

International Election and Referendum Committee, tabulation and certification of election results, Oct. 8, TNG headquarters, Washington.

Wire Service Guild Southern and Eastern Sectional Conferences, Oct. 4-5, Admiral Benbow Motel, Memphis, and Executive House Hotel, Washington.

Knight-Ridder Council, fall meeting, Oct. 25-26, St. Paul.

International Executive Board, fall meeting, Nov. 3-6, TNG headquarters, Washington.

Western District Council, fall meeting, Nov. 8-9, San Diego.

Midwest District Council, fall meeting, Nov. 8-9, Rockford.

Great Lakes District Council, fall meeting, Nov. 15-16, Indianapolis.

Southern District Council, fall meeting, Nov. 15-16, Regency Hyatt House Hotel, Memphis.

43rd Annual Convention, June 28-July 2, Shoreham Americana Hotel, Washington.

Reporter wins jobless pay in dirty copy case

Philadelphia, Pa.—A reporter, fired earlier this year by the Philadelphia Tribune for failing to produce "clean copy," is entitled to unemployment compensation benefits.

So said the Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Review Board in the case of Edward Stenson, a reporter with the black twice-a-week publication for three years before he was fired March 4.

The Tribune had contested Stenson's claim for unemployment compensation and appealed a referee's earlier jobless pay award to the $143-a-week reporter.

In affirming the referee's decision the board said that while Stenson's failure to turn out stories with no mistakes in spelling, grammar, etc., was "understandably irritating" to the employer, it had not been deliberate and was due to the pressures of his job."

LOCAL ELECTIONS

Saskatoon

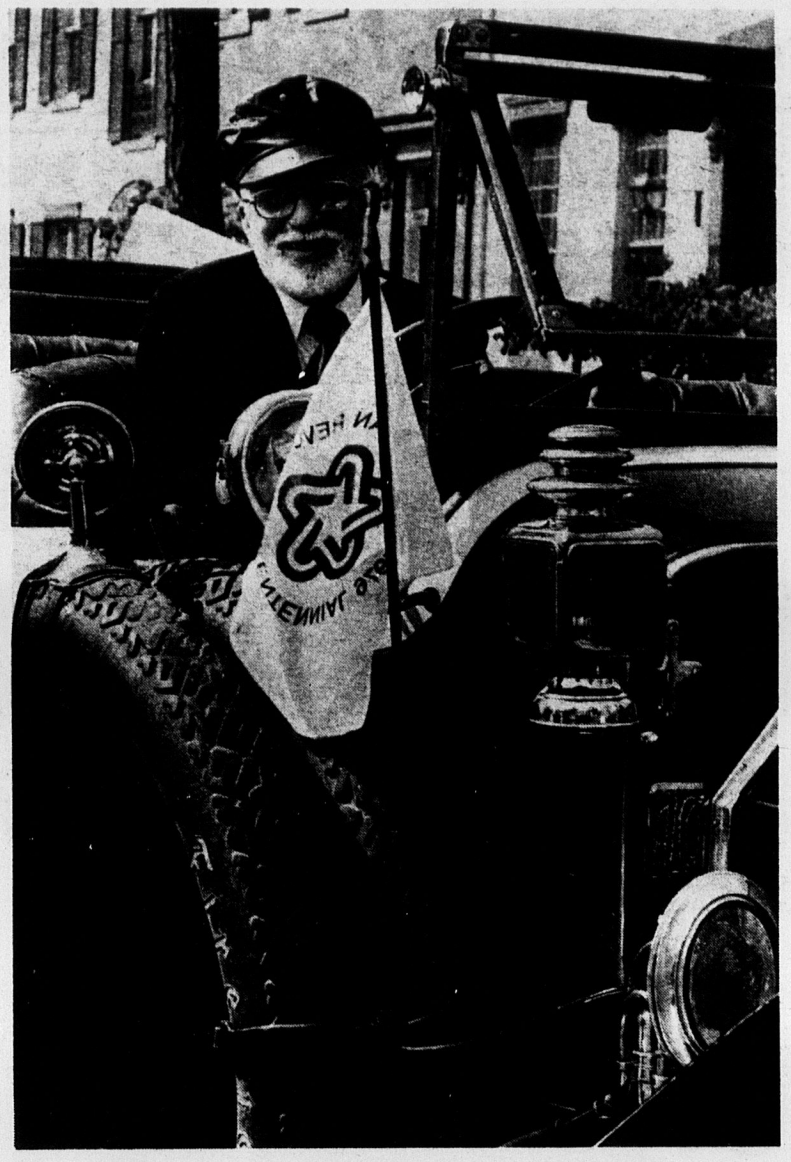
Interim officers: president, **Barry Wilson**; vice president, **Jim Duggbley**; secretary-treasurer, **Geoff White.**

Wire Service

President, **Michael J. Kaeser**; UPI vice president, **Ira Miller** (Miller, 198; B. J. Gilley, 96); AP vice president, **Adolphe Bernotas** (Bernotas, 291; William Bryant, 108); secretary-treasurer, **Ed Grosswiler.**

Bakersfield

Interim election: president, **Andy Millinich**; secretary, **Janet E. Newton.**



Racy Bicentennial Salute

Mike Lapine, a founder of the Cleveland Guild and TNG International Vice President for eight years between 1943 and 1953, sets the wheels in motion for a 1976 Around the World Auto Race in which 15 drivers of 1914 or earlier vintage cars will compete from Paris to New York, reversing the route of the great race of 1908. Lapine, owner of a Cleveland public relations firm, and two other race organizers brought three of the antique entries to Washington to kick off the event.

Madison may abandon press cards, like Guild

Madison, Wis.—The Madison Police Dept. may stop issuing press cards and officially recognize instead newspapers' and broadcast stations' own credentials.

Police Chief David Couper said the issuance of press cards is time consuming and the policy might be discontinued to conserve departmental resources. He has asked the Madison Guild for a letter explaining its position on his proposal.

Guild members at the Capital Times have been using press passes issued by the newspaper for 4½ years, ever since voting to destroy their police press cards as a form of licensing.

An end to police-issued cards would "make clear the distinction between the press and the police—that the police have no licensing power or requirement over the press, Capital Times executive editor Elliott Maraniss wrote Couper.

The definition of those eligible to issue their own press credentials should be broad enough to include student and alternative media which publish regularly, as well as established commercial newspapers and broadcast outlets, he added.

State laws conference rejects privilege model

Quebec City, Que.—A qualified model reporter privilege bill has failed to win approval of the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws, which had been considering the measure for four years.

The model bill would have recognized reporters' rights to shield confidential sources and information during accusative or investigative proceedings. It would have permitted compulsion of disclosure in trials, however.

If the model had been accepted by the conference every state would have been asked to enact it.

Opposition to the model came mainly from Albert E. Jenner, author of federal rules for the U.S. Judicial Conference, and U.S. District Judge Charles W. Joiner of Detroit.

Jenner and Joiner argued that privilege matters should be decided by the courts case-by-case.

Proponents of the measure maintained that various courts, including the U.S. Supreme Court, have indicated that states need to enact legislation to protect reporters.

Proponents also said a uniform law is needed in all 50 states because reporters who need the privilege most are those with national beats and little time to acquaint themselves with peculiarities of local law.

Still others called for an absolute privilege bill.

THE FIGHT FOR CONTROL

A case study: struggle inside the Lisbon press

By HENRY GINIGER

Lisbon, Portugal—What is supposed to be Portugal's leading and most prestigious newspaper had to be defended against an angry mob Thursday night [Sept. 4]. The venerable Diario de Noticias, now in its 111th year of publication, pulled down its iron shutters and called on troops and armored cars to protect it from several thousand citizens who shouted things like "Noticias belongs to the people, not to Moscow" and "No to the lackeys of Cunhal," Cunhal being Alvaro Cunhal, Secretary General of the Communist party.

It is worth examining in detail how the newspaper got into this situation since it reflects and in some ways clarifies the history of a revolution that started off in sweetness and light, but 16 months later, has become a confused and bitter struggle for power.

Diario de Noticias achieved its position of prominence, and the largest circulation of any daily, under the old rightist regime.

When the revolution came on April 25, 1974, the newspaper's management was chucked out amidst general joy that government censorship had been abolished and freedom of the press recovered after a half a century.

But as in other spheres of public activity, there developed in Diario de Noticias in the ensuing months a struggle for predominance by revolutionary groups and conceptions.

A nucleus of journalists obedient to the Communist party, and characteristically well organized, began to exercise a kind of censorship that was not as blatant as the government censorship but in many ways was just as effective.

Groups rivaling the Communists found they were having trouble getting their statements and meetings reported.

Henry Giniger is chief of the New York Times's Madrid bureau. He also reports on Portugal.

News that might adversely affect the Communists or present the Eastern bloc in a bad light was being kept out of print.

The Socialists, Popular Democrats and other non-Communist groups began to complain loudly that the Communist protestations of support for a pluralist democracy were not backed up by their actions, not only in the newspaper but in public administration and in the trade unions.

Those who had been worried about the Communist infiltrations suddenly began to fear that the party was actually seeking instruments, like Diario de Noticias, by which it could eventually assume power openly.

The nationalization of the banks just after March 11 also meant the nationalization of most of the country's newspapers, including Diario de Noticias, because over the years the banks had gradually acquired ownership of the press.

A strong pro-Communist management was imposed by the Ministry of information and a Communist-dominated Workers Commission was created inside the newspaper.

Luis de Barros, who served for a time as Deputy Minister of Information, was named publisher and Josè Saramago, who is believed to be a party member, became assistant publisher.

Similar Communist control at the newspaper Seculo gave the party dominance over the morning field in Lisbon.

About 30 journalists, slightly more than half of the editorial staff, watched the Communist minority call the tune in news policy. Seven persons were fired outright. The Communists moved into the top editing positions, particularly in areas dealing with political news. Non-Communists were often relegated to sports, foreign news and culture.

Diario de Noticias read the same as before the revolution, except that the cast of characters was different and the ideology had changed about 180 degrees. There was the same unquestioning and uncritical conformity, now hewn to a revolutionary line according to which "progressive" forces were leading the people to Socialism.

A majority of the people had voted heavily in favor of the Socialists and Popular Democrats in elections in April. But for Premier Goncalves and his followers the elections only illustrated that the country was not politically enlightened and needed the guidance of a minority vanguard. Diario de Noticias was to be part of the vanguard; those who disagreed were called counterrevolutionaries.

The issue came to a head Aug. 14 when the 30 dissidents on the staff issued a statement expressing "public disagreement with the orientation of [the] newspaper."

The issue came to a head Aug. 14 when the 30 dissidents on the staff issued a statement expressing "public disagreement with the orientation of [the] newspaper."

The signers attacked the paper's "obvious sectarianism" and deplored the discredit into which the paper had fallen.

An infuriated management struck back the next day with a "Notice to Readers" in which it warned of "counterrevolutionary maneuvers" by a small group of "provocateurs infiltrated into the company."

Readers were not informed, however, what the provocateurs had said.

Retribution came swiftly. Four days after the document was issued, the management called all the personnel together, thus neutralizing what was, in effect, a majority of the editorial staff.

Ad takers and typographers sat in judgment of the dissident journalists and there was enough of a pro-Communist majority to suspend them for publishing a document that has "no other purpose than to create divisions, confusion and anarchy at the time when the country is trying to fight against fascist, Nazi and social-democratic reaction."

Th excuse for calling in the full staff to decide the editorial fight was that this conformed to democratic principles.

The suspensions were turned into outright discharges for 24 of the 30; the six others made amends to the workers. The paper went on its familiar way.

The day after the army met and overwhelmingly rejected the appointment of General Goncalves as Chief of Staff of the armed forces, its headline was "Vasco Goncalves Criticized the Position of Some of the Officers Present." A reader would have to look diligently for the news, buried in the story that followed, that a majority was against the outgoing premier.

Because of this majority the country is now experiencing a strong anti-Communist backlash. The demonstration Thursday night and the removal Friday of General Goncalves are results of that majority's loud and sometimes violent protests.

© The New York Times Co., 1975.

NLRB hears arguments over status of reporters

(Continued from Page 1)

At the center of the controversy is one provision of the federal labor act which prohibits "professional employes" from being included in a bargaining unit with nonprofessionals unless a majority of the professionals vote in favor of inclusion.

Both ITU attorney Ronald Rosenberg and TNG counsel David Barr told the NLRB that if it were to accept the publishers' arguments, the decision would create a serious potential for disruption of existing collective bargaining relationships throughout the industry.

"We could have ridiculous situations of a handful of Walter Lippmans constituting an appropriate bargaining unit," Barr said.

"They would have no strength whatsoever. They would never get a contract."

Both Barr and Rosenberg pointed out repeatedly during lengthy questioning by members of the board that the law makes "a clear distinction" between a general academic education and the kind of degree or advanced study which qualifies one for "professional employe" status.

"Newspaper reporting is the highest calling and the people in it are extremely skilled and intelligent," Barr told the board, urging its members, however, to remember that "they are not professional employes within the narrow meaning" of the labor statute.

Both Frank S. Manitzas, Express and News attorney, and Mary T. Matthies, representing Southern Production Program, Inc., a publishers organization, said that the law directs the board to look at the character of the work performed to determine whether a person is a professional employe.

After Manitzas told the board that the Express and News did not mean to include photographers among those for whom professional-employe status was claimed, both company attorneys urged that all the two papers' reporters, copy editors, writers, columnists and cartoonists be declared professionals.

Matthies, however, said that in other cases the board might have to "determine on a case by case basis" if a "given reporter on a given paper is or is not engaged in professional work."

Manitzas, while maintaining that college degrees are not necessary prerequisites for employes to be classified as professional under the act, said that most of the Express and News employes at issue had degrees and that more either had degrees or had attended college and had prior experience.

"Diversification of course work coupled with a curriculum of journalism skills comprises the type of specialized education called for" by the labor law, he said.

Barr pointed to a series of three published studies of the education levels of reporters.

They showed, he said, "a consistent line from 1954 to 1973 of only 58 percent of journalists being college graduates."

He also pointed to a study by Temple University professor Edward Trayes in December 1969 of the minimum educational requirements set by U.S. newspapers for hiring reporters, photographers and desk workers.

Among its findings: more than half were willing to consider non-college graduates for beginning reporter jobs; more than a third would hire copy editors with high school diplomas or less.

Newspaper employes do not require a prolonged course of specialized intellectual instruction as required by the labor act, Rosenberg said, noting that the NLRB recognized this when it held earlier that reporters perform work "which requires only a general education."

Thus, Rosenberg and Barr said, responding to board members' questions, not even such respected journalists as Lippmann, Joseph Alsop, Herblock, Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward qualify as "professional employes" under the labor law's specific requirements.

The hearings were covered by an even dozen reporters, the largest press contingent since the NLRB heard oral arguments in March 1960 on unfair labor practices charges by the United Auto Workers against the Kohler Co.

$5,000
BONUS NUMBER TODAY!
Bloody trail leads to man's body
See story Column 4
San Antonio News
Monday, September 22, 1975
Red Streak Final
15¢
Paul Thompson
'High Wings' gate rules
'Marshal ruled with love, hate'
Gulf storm
Opinion in Castroville

4 more raise 'professionalism'

Three U.S. publishers with editorial department employes involved in Guild organizing proceedings have said they will seek to have some or all who gather, write or edit news or opinion classified as "professional employes" if the National Labor Relations Board reverses its 25-year position on the question.

And a fourth publisher, the Philadelphia Bulletin, has claimed, in NLRB hearings on a bid for Guild representation for its 275 editorial employes, that 23 columnists and special writers are "professionals" under labor law.

If any of them are successful, editorial employes classified as professionals would have to be treated separately from other employes involved unless, in an NLRB election prior to and separate from a representation election, they vote to be included with the others in a single bargaining unit.

In Wilmington, where the Philadelphia Guild petitioned for bargaining rights for 120-plus editorial employes of the News-Journal in April, the publisher has asked the NLRB regional director to stay its election order until the full labor board reaches its decision in the San Antonio Express and News case.

The News-Journal, represented by the same law firm as the Bulletin, also asked the regional director to reopen the record after the full board rules on the question, "if appropriate."

The News-Journal said that though it considers reporters, writers, copy editors, photographers, columnists and editors to be professionals, it did not raise the question in hearings that ended in mid-July because of the board's longstanding position on the question.

In Steubenville, Ohio, where the Guild petitioned in July for more than 100 advertising, business, circulation, editorial and other employes of the Thomson chain's Herald-Star, the publisher has made a similar request of the NLRB regional director.

And in Bridgewater, N.J., management of the Gannett chain's Courier-News told the North Jersey Guild during a Sept. 18 hearing before a regional NLRB officer that it too will seek to have some employes in its editorial department declared professionals under the labor act.

The hearing was called after the Guild local petitioned for an NLRB election to demonstrate its majority membership status in its editorial-only unit at the Courier-News. Management had refused to continue bargaining for renewal of the local's contract for the group, which expired six years ago, without such a demonstration. After denial of an effort by the local to delay consideration of the "professional" question until the full labor board rules, the petition was withdrawn "without prejudice."

Moves to split 20 fail in No. Jersey

Elizabeth, N.J.—The National Labor Relations Board for the second time in little more than a month has dismissed a petition seeking to sever 20 mailers and drivers from the North Jersey Guild's Elizabeth Daily Journal Unit.

In both cases NLRB Regional Director Arthur Eisenberg ruled that a separate bargaining group for the two classifications would be "inappropriate."

Law's definition of "professional"

Section 2(12) of the National Labor Relations Act contains the definition of "professional employe" that the National Labor Relations Board must apply in determining employes' bargaining-unit status. All four criteria must be met.

Section 2(12) reads, in full:

"The term 'professional employe' means—

"(a) any employe engaged in work

"(i) predominately intellectual and varied in character as opposed to routine mental, manual, mechanical or physical work;

"(ii) involving the consistent exercise of discretion and judgment in its performance;

"(iii) of such character that the output produced or the result accomplished cannot be standardized in relation to a given period of time;

"(iv) requiring knowledge of an advanced type in a field of science or learning customarily acquired by a prolonged course of specialized intellectual instruction and study in an institution of higher learning or a hospital, as distinguished from a general academic education or from an apprenticeship or from training in the performance of routine mental, manual or physical processes; or

"(b) any employe, who (i) has completed the courses of specialized intellectual instruction and study described in clause (iv) of paragraph (a), and (ii) is performing related work under the supervision of a professional person to qualify himself to become a professional employe as defined in paragraph (a)."

Amicus was seeking 'proper case'

Southern Production Program, Inc. (SPPI), has been looking for some time for a "proper case" in which to seek to persuade the National Labor Relations Board to reclassify newspaper reporters, copy editors and others as "professional employes" under federal labor law.

Mary T. Matthies, member of a Tulsa, Okla., law firm who supported the San Antonio Express and News for SPPI before the NLRB Sept. 12, told the board that though she "is a reasonably recent lawyer . . . I think they have been thinking about presenting the argument, looking for the proper case to do it with."

Later, responding to reporters' questions, Matthies said that SPPI, located in Oklahoma City, is an organization of publishers concerned with "labor and technological issues."

She said that E. K. Gaylord, late publisher of the Oklahoma City Oklahoman and Times, played a "very large role" in establishment of the organization in the 1950s.

SPPI has a division, called the Newspaper Production and Research Center, devoted entirely to training newspaper management and others from nonproduction departments in the operation of production machinery so that newspapers will be prepared to maintain publication during strikes, Matthies said.

The center's aim is to "acquaint newspaper management people with newspaper printing techniques so they can make more intelligent decisions and so they can operate their plants during an emergency," according to the Amarillo, Tex., publisher who heads its trustees, Editor & Publisher reported in its June 10 issue.

Some 1,200 have participated in the center's resident training programs since it was founded in 1967, and attendance is growing, E & P reported.

The center is housed in a 10,000-square-foot facility and is being enlarged by nearly half.

Its students can learn to run offset web presses—one is capable of turning out a 48-page regular-size or 96-page tabloid paper—typesetting machines of several kinds, stereotyping and photo engraving equipment as well as basic newspaper electronics and markup for computer-driven photo-composition machines.

Most of the center's equipment, E & P reported, has been donated by SPPI members or by manufacturers. E & P called the center "one of the most up-to-date and best-equipped newspaper printing plants in the Southwest."

SPPI has 200 affiliate newspapers and 300 affiliate members, it reported.

SPPI membership was limited to publishers in Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana and Oklahoma when it was incorporated in 1951. It acquired its present name and opened its membership to all publishers in the United States in 1954.

Robert H. Spahn, a director and production manager of Oklahoma Publishing Co., is in his 15th year as SPPI president. His tenure as production manager of the Oklahoman and Times dates from the period when the printing trades unions lost their bargaining rights at the papers.

Trustees of the training center, according to the E & P, include James L. Knight of the Knight-Ridder chain.

Unity in their veins

Leaders of Providence Journal and Bulletin unions display certificate of recognition of the five unions having one of Rhode Island's "most successful blood banks." Seated: Paul Pilkington, chairman of the International Printing and Graphic Communications Union's pressmen's local, left, and Leon J. Dykas, Providence Guild president. Standing: Charles Fitzgerald of the Community Associated Blood Banks of Rhode Island and Al Alexeio, Typographical Union president.

BANKING ON IT

Providence unionists blood brothers

Providence, R.I.—Members of the Providence Guild and four other unions at the Providence Journal and Bulletin are—literally—blood brothers and sisters.

And the Community Associated Blood Banks of Rhode Island have officially recognized it by giving the local unions an award for having "one of the most successful blood banks in the state."

Some 600 members, including retirees, are participating in the program, begun in March, 1974. By the end of this June members had donated more than 235 pints of blood at area hospitals and some 75 pints had been dispersed to 15 members or members of their families.

With blood costing about $40 a pint, Guild Secretary Frank Prosnitz, who heads the blood-program committee, estimates the program has saved some members as much as $600.

Under the program, affiliated with the Community Associated Blood Banks of Rhode Island, all union members and retirees and their families are covered for all their blood needs throughout the United States.

Members physically able are required to donate a pint about every year and a half. Those physically unable are also covered, Prosnitz said.

Members of the blood-program committee besides Prosnitz are: Mike Carey, Guild treasurer; Bob Lavallee, Typographical Union secretary; Jack SanSouci of the local Stereotypers; Paul Pilkington, local Pressmen chairman, and George Cabral of the Graphic Arts Union local.

U.S. labor standards outlined in booklet

A new 16-page booklet summarizing the Fair Labor Standards Act and its 1975 amendments has been issued by the U.S. Labor Department. It explains the new wage and hour coverage, outlines who is eligible and describes the various exemptions.

Copies of the booklet, "Handy Reference Guide to the Fair Labor Standards Act," may be obtained from the Office of Information, Employment Standards Administration, Room C4331, Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20210.

Administrator Wanted

The Wire Service Guild is seeking applicants for the position of administrator of the local, which is the only nationwide Guild local in the United States. Applicants should have a knowledge of wire service operations and union-management relations, and have negotiating, contract-enforcement and administrative experience. The administrator will work out of WSG's New York headquarters office. Salary is negotiable. Those interested should apply in writing to:

Executive Committee
Wire Service Guild
133 West 44th Street
New York, N.Y. 10036

Guild gains 7 in CBC buy

Windsor, Ont.—The Canadian Broadcasting Corp. has a new television station here, the station's seven news room employes have a new, for them, Guild contract and the Canadian Wire Service Guild has seven new members.

It all came about when CBC bought CKLW-TV here, providing the news room employes the benefits and obligations of the CWSG's existing contract with CBC.

Top minimum for most reporters under the contract is $314.56 a week.

Fogel leaving Detroit post

Detroit, Mich.—Helen Fogel, executive secretary of the Detroit Guild the past three years, has resigned the position effective the end of this month to return to the editorial staff of the Free Press.

She told the local's executive board she is doing so because of "compelling personal reasons."

During Fogel's tenure as executive secretary the Detroit News editorial department was organized and initial contracts bargained at the News, the Wayne Eagle and the Macomb Daily in Mount Clemens. Maintenance department employes also were added to the Mount Clemens Unit.

Before taking leave from the Free Press for the Guild position she had won numerous awards for news writing excellence, served as Free Press Guild Unit chairperson, on the local executive board and played a key role in unit efforts for minority hiring.

Henry Teutsch, the local's assistant executive secretary, will fill the vacated post until a successor is named.

IUE Settlement nets $18.37 at top

Members of the Washington-Baltimore Guild working in the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers publicity department receive weekly increases of $14.70 to $18.37 under a new one-year contract.

The agreement provides a top weekly minimum of $326.06 and a starting minimum of $260.85. The raises are retroactive to January 1, 1975.

The settlement also adds Martin Luther King Jr.'s birthday as a holiday.

The new pact was ratified by unit members and signed by the local before it was cleared by TNG's Contracts Committee, as required by TNG's Constitution.

Top minimums up $16 at L.A. weekly

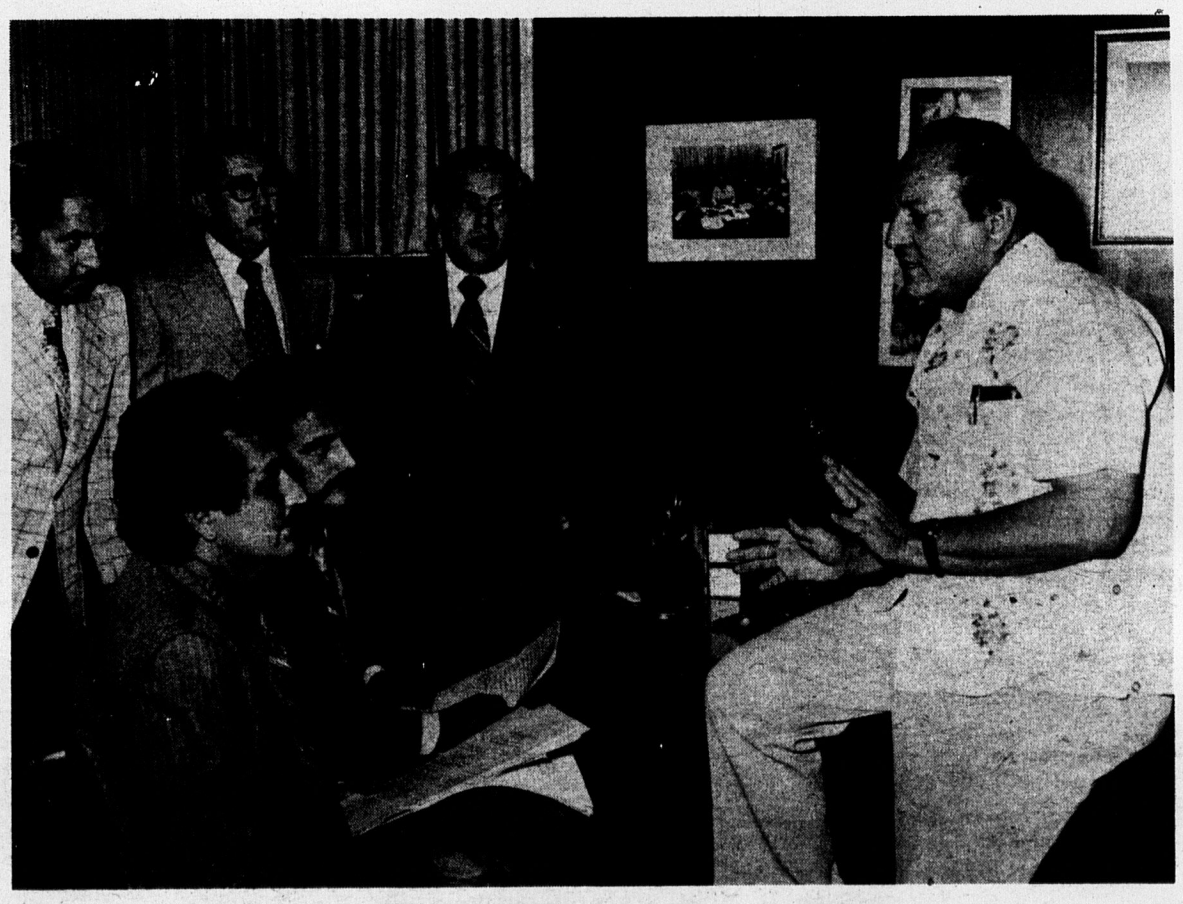
Garden Grove, Calif.—The top minimums for reporters and photographers are raised $16.32 in a new one-year contract between the Los Angeles Guild and the West Orange Publishing Corporation, publisher of the weekly Orange County News.

Top minimum for district managers goes up $14.28, to $215; that for telephone operators and clerks goes up $10.16, to $152.90 and that for copy boy/girl is increased $8.31, to $125.05.

234 N.Y. Times jobs outlined in 88 pages

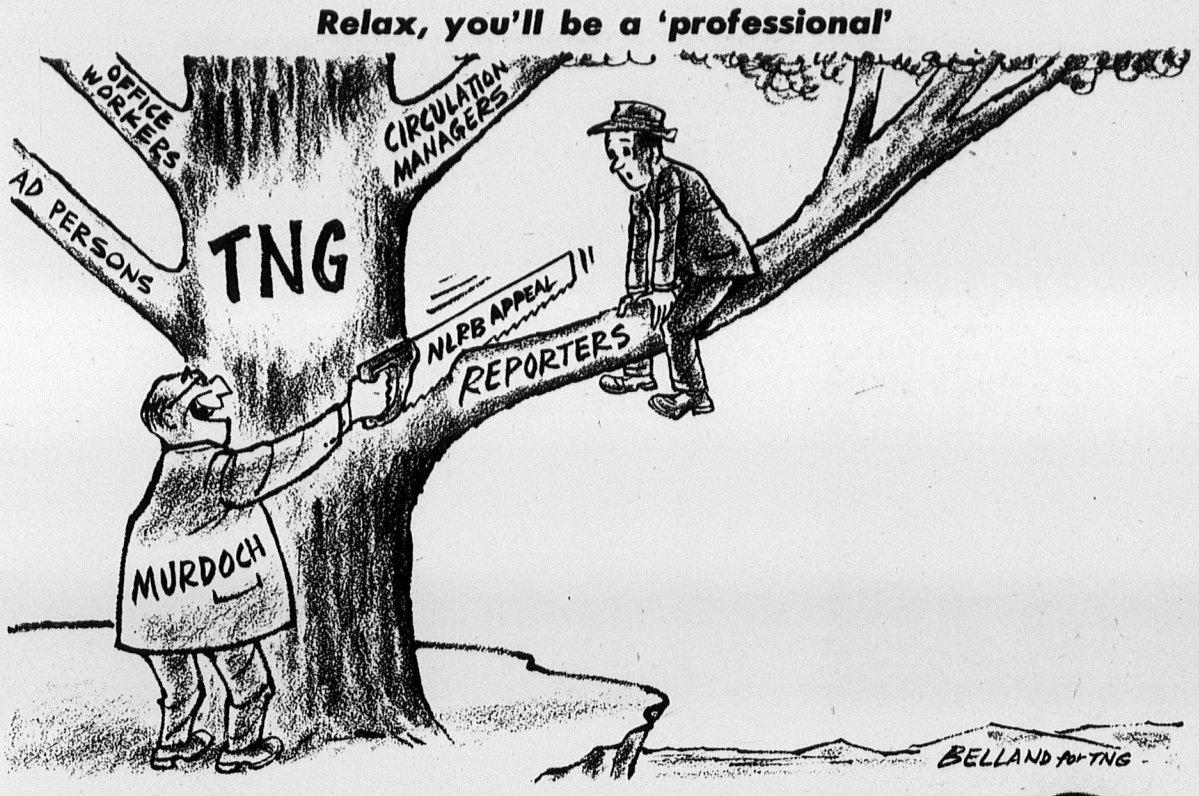
TNG has sent all Guild locals a set of the job descriptions bargained by the New York Guild with the New York Times.

The document contains descriptions of the 234 jobs in the nine departments covered by the Guild's Times contract. It is 88 single-spaced, typed pages long.



Puerto Rico unit at the legislature

Leaders of the Puerto Rico Guild's unit of ad salespersons at ITT Western Hemisphere Directories meet with the Hon. Severo Colberg, right, vice president of Puerto Rico's House of Representatives, to discuss their request for a legislative investigation of what they allege have been improper accounting practices by the company, which produces the island's telephone books. Leaders of the unit, organized last December, charge that the firm has been evading taxes to the Puerto Rican government by deducting fees to nonexistent technical advisors. ITT-Guild Unit members, standing, are: Carlos Carballo, Jr., secretary of finances; Oscar Grau Esteban, treasurer; Efren Alfaro, vice president; seated, Pedro Batista, Jr., general delegate, and Jose E. Feliciano, unit chairperson.



DATELINE: WASHINGTON

20 years after the merger, a most effective force

By WILLIAM J. EATON, *Chicago Guild*

THE AFL-CIO IS celebrating 20 years of togetherness at its San Francisco convention Oct. 2-Oct. 7 and all persons of good will should give three cheers and hope for its long life.

Whatever its faults, the labor federation is beyond doubt the most effective force for progressive federal legislation that has ever been seen on Capitol Hill.

AFL-CIO lobbyists, relatively few in number but strong in influence, have fought the good fight for minimum wage, civil rights, oil price control and tax reform.

Often it is organized labor's clout that spells the difference on major issues.

Backing up this effort, of course, is the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education (COPE) and its increasing activity on behalf of Senate and House candidates with union endorsements.

Forget about COPE's mixed track record on Presidential elections, although it almost put Hubert H. Humphrey into the White House in 1968 and almost saved the nation from Richard Nixon.

AFL-CIO experts from COPE, allied with state and local union leaders, are becoming a major force in Congressional contests across the nation.

●

THE ELECTION of Sen. John A. Durkin in New Hampshire, for example, was made possible by an all-out COPE drive, first in 1974 and then again this year in the re-run. When there are more voters in a single-race special election than in a general election, that is a tribute to political organization and, in this case, COPE.

Not only do Democrats such as Durkin benefit from AFL-CIO support but such progressive Republicans as Jacob K. Javits of New York, Richard Schweiker of Pennsylvania and Charles Mathias of Maryland also enjoyed COPE backing in 1974.

Finally, the federation and its amazing president, George Meany, have compelled President Ford to do more than he might otherwise to cushion the impact of high unemployment and stimulate the lagging economy.

Meany's 81 years have not affected his judgment about people or events.

It was Meany at the White House economic summit a year ago who warned that a bad recession and heavy joblessness was ahead, that Ford was fighting the wrong fight against inflation.

Only a few of the most respected economists came anywhere close to this accurate forecast.

As Harvard's Otto Eckstein put it: "Meany was right and we were wrong. He said it was going to be awful and it was."

●

UNAWED BY the Presidential aura after 35 years in Washington, Meany also was the first to label Ford as a front man for corporate thinking, a President with the discredited trickle-down economic philosophy of the 1920s.

Meanys' distrust of detente has seemed extreme in the past, but does anyone doubt that the United States was getting the worst of the latest grain deal before Meany intervened?

And was it not a tribute to the AFL-CIO that it sponsored an appearance by Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, a courageous world figure, when President Ford was afraid to shake the author's hand because the Kremlin might not like it?

Twenty years ago, when the AFL and CIO merged, the skeptics were many. The late John L. Lewis called the federation "a rope of sand." The combined organization has not led to a labor union Nirvana or solved all the problems facing working people.

But it has survived, and thrived, and union members are all better off because of that.

Canada's price elevator

The Canadian government, beginning with August, converted its Consumer Price Index from a 1961 to a 1971 base. The conversion does not affect "historical percentage rates of change," the Statistics Canada bureau said, but does result, "due to rounding," in "slight variations" of up to 0.1 percent between percentage changes calculated on the 1971-based index and those calculated on the old index. The following table, utilizing the new, 1971-based index, shows the steep ascent of the Canadian CPI over a 32-month period following a 1.4-point rise in the index, to 141.2, in August. The first column shows the index with a 1971 base. The second shows the percentage increase over the same month of the preceding year, and the third the increase over December, 1972. Rounding of percentages under the new base-year resulted in the reduction, by 0.1 percent, of the second column's figures for September, November, April and June. At the same time the third column's figures for January, March and July as well as the second column's figure for December were increased by 0.1 percent.

		Percentage over	
	Index*	Same month prior year	December 1972†
August, 1974	127.1	10.8	18.3
September	127.9	10.8	19.1
October	129.1	11.6	20.2
November	130.5	11.9	21.5
December	131.8	12.5	22.7
January, 1975	132.4	12.1	23.3
February	133.4	11.8	24.2
March	134.1	11.3	24.9
April	134.8	11.0	25.5
May	135.9	10.1	26.5
June	137.9	10.3	28.4
July	139.8	11.0	30.2
August	141.2	11.1	31.5

* 1971 = 100 † Index = 107.4

Editorial

A disarming proposition

Many questions that on the surface are simple, sincere and noble are none of those. And many of them that seem to provide their own answers through their asking, do not.

One such has been put to the National Labor Relations Board by K. Rupert Murdoch, owner of the London Sun and News of the World, a vast publishing combine in Australia, the National Star in New York City and the San Antonio Express and News.

He, in effect, is asking why reporters, columnists and editors who work for him should not be considered and treated as "professionals," at least those in San Antonio.

On its surface a simple, sincere question containing a certain attraction toward an affirmative answer.

In reality it is pure sophistry and loaded with mischief. For the law the NLRB is charged with administering contains a very precise definition of a "professional employe." It bears little resemblance to the ill-defined popular application of the term.

The full text of that definition is reproduced on page 6 of this issue of the Guild Reporter. No Guild member should not take the time to study it, keeping in mind that each and all of its criteria must be met.

Who among us would seriously challenge TNG counsel David Barr, who told the NLRB that while newspaper reporting and editing is a high calling and the people engaged in it are highly skilled and intelligent, they are not "professional employes" within the precise definition of the labor statute.

As related in a story headed "4 more raise professionalism," also on page 6, two publishers have already latched on to Murdoch's coattails and are using the issue to delay representation proceedings. Two others, where the pre-election record has been closed to new issues, have told the board they would like to grab hold.

If the board were to accept the arguments of Murdoch and his "friend in court," Southern Production Program, Inc., there could be more mischief and disruption in store each time a Guild contract came up for renegotiation and the publisher moved for an election to determine if the "professionals" wanted to stay in the same bargaining unit as the "nonprofessionals." Meanwhile bargaining would have to wait.

The only thing that has given newspeople any measure of economic and job security in the United States, Canada and Puerto Rico has been the Guild and its contracts. And a fair part of the strength editorial "professionals" got through the Guild is drawn from being linked to the nonprofessionals in common bargaining units.

If the "ridiculous situations of a handful of Walter Lippmans constituting an appropriate bargaining unit," mentioned by Barr before the NLRB, were to come about they would indeed be powerless. And the bargaining unit of "nonprofessionals" would be weakened as well.

But maybe that's why the whole question has been raised. Certainly in that context is it easier for those familiar with the history of some in the past and present hierarchy of Southern Production Program, Inc., to understand that organization's interest in "professionals." Scabs are the "professionals" they're most familiar with.

The Guild Reporter

JAMES M. CESNIK
Editor

Published by The Newspaper Guild (AFL-CIO, CLC) twice monthly (generally second and fourth Fridays, occasionally two other Fridays after published, advance notice), except monthly in June and December (second Fridays only).

Guild Reporter deadlines at 1125 15th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005: News, Monday before publication; features and letters, Friday before publication. Letters limited to 200 words by TNG convention action.

Vol. XLII, No. 17 September 26, 1975

The Newspaper Guild
1125 Fifteenth St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005
Area Code 202—296-2990

INTERNATIONAL CHAIRPERSON: BARNEY PETERSON
PRESIDENT: CHARLES A. PERLIK, JR.
SECRETARY-TREASURER: ROBERT M. CROCKER

REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENTS: Region 1—Edward J. Schrode, 3 Brown St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 18702; Region 2—Warren E. Howard, 503 2nd St. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002; Region 3—Edward Gilbreth, 300 N. State St., Chicago, Ill. 60611; Region 4—Hugh H. Harrison, 1201 E. Lynn St., Seattle, Wash. 98102; Region 5—Philip J. Brennan, 1381 E. 15th St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11230; Canadian Region: East—Vacant; West—Roger L. Stonebanks, 2360 Bowker Ave., Victoria, B.C.

AT-LARGE VICE PRESIDENTS: John J. Breed, 1754 Commercial St., East Weymouth, Mass. 02189; Louis M. Calvert, 2709 Sutro Dr., San Jose, Calif. 95124; Harry S. Culver, 4625 N.W. 32nd St., Oklahoma City, Okla. 73122; James A. McGill, R.R. 7, Box 134, Valparaiso, Ind. 46383; Harry E. Ryan, 330 First Ave., Apt. MD, New York, N.Y. 10009; Dorothy M. Sain, 24801 Lakeshore, 703B, Cleveland, Ohio 44123.

DIRECTOR OF FIELD OPERATIONS: J. William Blatz.
DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATIONS: Ellis T. Baker.
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, CONTRACTS COMMITTEE: Richard J. Ramsey.
CANADIAN DIRECTOR: William H. McLeman.
DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH AND INFORMATION: David J. Eisen.
HUMAN RIGHTS CO-ORDINATOR: Hannah Jo Rayl.
INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES: Edna Berger, William M. Brown, Charles Dale, Leo J. Ducharme, Harry L. McCormick, Luis Montanez, Jr., Dick Pattison, George C. Randol.