

THE GUILD REPORTER



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Long Island to Wilkes-Barre—with love

Clutching her new doll while reaching for holiday stocking is Hilary Williams, 2, during Christmas party put on for children of Wilkes-Barre newspaper union strikers by Long Island Pressmen's Union Local 406. A half-dozen members of the Newsday local travelled 140 miles to Wilkes-Barre Dec. 16 bringing the children's gifts plus a check for \$2,000 presented to the Wyoming Valley newspaper

unions at a party for adult strikers that night. In background above is George Tedeschi, Long Island Pressmen's president. Giving Hilary a hand is her mother, Irene. Hilary's father is Jack Williams of the Wilkes-Barre Guild, publisher of the strikers' interim daily, the Citizens' Voice. Santa is Bob Ladd, president of the Wilkes-Barre Typographical Union and Council of Newspaper Unions.

Funds concepts for merger ok'd; differences arise

Colorado Springs—TNG's and the ITU's special merger committees have agreed on detailed "concepts" for a per-capita payment system to finance a new, merged international union, but "major differences" have emerged over the officer and union structures for the new organization and procedures for governing it.

At the same time, three more joint meetings—one a month through March—have been set to try to resolve those differences and to work out other unresolved details of a full proposal for merger of TNG and the International Typographical Union.

That was the report to Guild locals by TNG's Special Merger Committee following its fifth joint meeting with the ITU's Merger Negotiating Committee here Dec. 4-8.

The committees' goal is to complete a full merger proposal for submission to each union's convention next summer. Approval also would be required in subsequent membership referenda by each union before a merger could be effectuated.

TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., said the financing agreements made the Dec. 4-8 meeting "a tremendously productive week." ITU President Joe Bingel also praised the progress that was made during the sessions.

The agreement on financial concepts deals only with financing a new union at the international level and does not go to financing local-union operations, the Guild committee emphasized. The international financing agreement is based on a formula proposed by the Guild committee during the committees' Nov. 1-3 meeting [Guild Reporter, Nov. 10].

The committees earlier agreed that a merged union would have a minimum dues rate for locals, as now required by TNG's Constitution, and the new international financing plan is structured to be accommodated within local minimum dues "without great variation from present . . . structures," the committee reported.

Describing the international financing agreement as "a melding of the present ITU percentage and TNG dollar per-capita methods," the committee said it includes the following "highlights:"

✓ Monthly per-capita payments to the general fund of one-half percent of the average weekly earnings of all members, to be calculated twice a year.

Based on present figures, that would be \$7.02 per member per month. The amount would increase as salary averages increase, as under TNG's present per-capita formula and the ITU's levies on individual earnings. (Present TNG per capita during a "reduced dues period" is \$6.64 per month.)

✓ A smaller general-fund per capita for low pay categories, as

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NLRB again asks truth in organizing

Washington—The National Labor Relations Board cares again whether managements and unions tell the truth during organizing campaigns.

In a 3-to-2 decision Dec. 11 the board returned to what had been its longstanding policy until 20 months previously: setting aside representation elections whenever there are "substantial and material misrepresentations" too close to an election to enable an effective reply.

In early April, 1977, the NLRB had decided that it would no longer examine the truth of campaign statements unless they involved "the board and its processes" or forged documents.

The 1977 decision was by a 3-to-2 vote, as well. The difference was the departure from the board of Peter D. Walther in the interim and his replacement by John C. Truesdale.

Truesdale joined NLRB Chairman John H. Fanning and member Howard Jenkins in ruling that it is necessary that organizing election campaigns "insure that the employees exercise their franchise in an atmosphere free from substantial and material misrepresentations."

NLRB members Betty Southard Murphy and John A. Penello, in the minority on the question absent Walther, said in separate dissents that they felt the ruling would delay and frustrate bargaining. Elections generally are rerun when the board sets them aside.

The ruling came on a complaint by General Knit of Cali-

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Senator will aim bill at media monopolies

Washington — Sen.-elect Larry Pressler (R-S.D.) announced Dec. 15 that he will introduce legislation to "break up newspaper chains and media monopolies."

Pressler made his announcement at a Federal Trade Commission symposium on media concentration at which press analyst Ben H. Bagdikian called for legislation that would require media giants to divest themselves of newspapers beyond a certain number or aggregate circulation.

"We need a Teddy Roosevelt era of trust-busting regarding chain newspapers and media conglomerates," Pressler declared.

The senator-elect, a consistent critic of news monopolies as a member of the House Small Business Committee in the last Congress, warned that "the independ-

ent editor and newsman are threatened with extinction."

He suggested placing a limit on cross-ownership of different media as well as on the number of newspapers a single company could own.

"The implications of concentration on the national level are staggering," he said. "First, if 20 or 30 people control all the evening national-news programs and newspaper chains, as well as supporting wire services, polling groups and related organizations, news can easily be shaded or controlled."

"Second, unfair competition is caused by temporarily lowering advertising rates to drive out competitors. Once a newspaper or media group has a monopoly, it can stamp out any competitor."

Support for media trust-busting came from several participants in the symposium, including the board chairman of one conglomerate with media holdings.

Charles T. Munger, whose

Blue Chip Stamps owns the Buffalo Evening News, said he believes a law limiting the number of newspapers a company can own would be constitutional and

(Continued on Page 4)

Marathon talks seek to save Star

Pressmen settle, but St. Louis dailies still down Page 4

Washington — Washington-Baltimore Guild leaders continued to bargain with the Washington Star into the night Dec. 19 in an effort to reach the best possible settlement in the face of Time Inc.'s ultimatum that it must have major contract concessions or it will close the paper Jan. 1.

It was the latest of a series of marathon sessions between the Guild and a team of Star repre-

sentatives since the ultimatum was first given to representatives of the 11 unions at the paper on Nov. 22.

Other teams of Star representatives have been meeting with leaders of other unions.

Management sought to eliminate any doubts about its sincerity Dec. 15 when James R. Shepley, president of Time Inc. and chairman of the Star, in a

15-minute meeting with leaders of the unions emphasized that the company wanted the concessions and five-year agreements or it "will have only one option—close down operations, put the real estate on the market and pay off the creditors."

Loss to Time Inc. would be "less than ten million dollars net after taxes— by no means . . . unacceptable," he said.

When Shepley finished his presentation, he left the meeting room before there was an opportunity

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Antitrust unit backs joint operation for Cincinnati . . . 3

Merger units agree on per capita concepts

(Continued from Page 1)

at present in both unions.

✓ A defense fund of 16 to 20 million dollars—about \$200 to \$250 per member—more than twice the size of the combined total of the two unions' present defense funds.

✓ "Full regular" monthly per capita amounting to one percent of weekly pay calculated on the mid-point of \$25 salary brackets would be triggered if the defense fund fell below 13.5 to 15 million dollars. An ITU proposal would add another one-half percent under emergency circumstances.

✓ Maximum weekly strike/lockout benefits of \$150, the same as at present in the ITU but more than twice the current average Guild figure.

The committee gave the following examples of payments by locals for each member if the proposed "full regular" per capita system were in effect now.

✓ For a member earning between \$200 and \$225 a week—a total per capita of \$9.20 a month, with \$7.02 going to the general fund and the balance of \$2.18 going to the defense fund. (Under TNG's "full regular dues" now in effect, locals remit \$13.14 a month to TNG for a member in this bracket, with \$5.482 going to the General Fund and \$7.658 to the Defense Fund.)

✓ For a member earning \$375 to \$400 a week—a total per capita of \$16.78 per month, with \$7.02 to the general fund and \$9.76 to the defense fund. (Presently a monthly per capita of \$18.39 is being paid to TNG for a member in this bracket, with

TNG-ITU



Merger News

From TNG's Special Merger Committee

\$5.482 going to the General Fund and \$12.908 to the Defense Fund.)

The committees estimated that the proposed "full regular" per capita system would produce about \$600,000 a month, or seven million dollars a year, for the new union's defense fund.

"Full regular" per capita would be in effect, the Guild committee reported, until the defense fund contained its proposed 16-20 million dollar maximum and would be "retriggered" whenever the defense fund dropped below a "floor," proposed to be 13.5-15 million dollars.

The larger-than-present defense fund is needed both to increase benefits ("as far as TNG is concerned") and to maintain adequate resources in case of large or multiple strikes or lockouts, the committee reported.

At the proposed benefit level, it would require about a million dollars a week to finance benefits in a citywide work stoppage in New York, such as the one that ended in November, it said.

Strike/lockout benefits would be one-half of a member's pre-strike salary to a maximum benefit of \$150 a week, with a minimum of \$50 a week or prestrike salary, whichever was lower.

Benefits would be offset by new income, including unemployment compensation generated after a strike or lockout began, the

committee reported.

The international finance proposal was developed by the merger committees' joint subcommittee on finances, with the subcommittee on bargaining assisting in development of the recommendations on the defense fund and benefits.

The bargaining subcommittee reserved a final policy statement on various elements of providing services to locals for a future meeting.

The "major differences" on officers, union structures and governing procedures emerged in the joint subcommittees concentrating their attention on those areas as representatives of each union set forth their respective positions, the Guild committee reported.

The Guild is proposing a new union headed by a president, secretary-treasurer and, initially, seven full-time vice presidents and 28 nonsalaried councillors. All would form an international executive council (IEC), initially with 37 members.

Over a nine-year period the number of full-time vice presidents would be reduced to five and unsalaried councillors to 14, resulting in an IEC of 21 members.

The first president would come from TNG, the secretary-treasurer from the ITU and, initially, four vice presidents from the ITU and three from the Guild.

The initial 28 councillors would come equally from the Guild and the ITU and equally from regional and at-large constituencies.

Members of the IEC could be rank and file union members or paid employees of local unions. International staff would not be

eligible to hold office, however.

Officers would serve three-year terms. If either the presidency or the office of secretary-treasurer became vacant during the first three years, anyone eligible from either predecessor union could seek election to the position. If a vice presidency became vacant, candidates to succeed him or her would have to come from the same union as the person originally in the post, under the Guild proposal.

All members of both predecessor unions would be eligible to vote.

During the first nine years—three terms of office—there would be both a gradual reduction in the number of officers and councillors, from 37 to 21, and an elimination of predecessor union membership as a qualification for candidacy and election.

Nominations would be at conventions and elections, in the event of contests, would be by secret ballot throughout the entire membership.

Under the Guild's proposal, retired members would not vote.

The ITU is proposing a nine-member governing body made up of a general president, an executive vice president, a general secretary-treasurer, an executive secretary-treasurer and five full-time vice presidents.

Under the ITU's proposal, the first general president and general secretary-treasurer would be from its ranks, with the executive vice-president and executive secretary-treasurer from the Guild. Three vice presidents would be from the ITU and two from the Guild.

It also proposes three-year terms and would phase the new union's leadership into a seven-member executive council.

The ITU's proposal for election procedures parallels the Guild's, except that it would per-

mit voting by retirees, the Guild committee reported.

The Guild also is proposing a one-member, one-vote approach to convention voting that would give each local delegation on the convention floor the right to cast the number of votes that the delegation's local has members.

A single local would be limited to a maximum of 35 delegates, however.

The ITU is proposing a different delegate representation system, "but both sides agree that it should be possible with further discussion to reach agreement," the Guild committee reported.

The ITU proposes allowing proxy voting in cases where locals might decide to assign their votes to a delegate from another local who would attend the convention.

The ITU was not prepared to accept the one-member, one-convention-vote concept proposed by the Guild and Guild representatives said they could not accept proxy voting, the committee reported.

The ITU also proposed locating international headquarters in Colorado Springs with an Eastern office in Washington and a Canadian office in that nation. The Guild has not made a proposal on location of offices.

The Guild also proposed that minimum local defense funds be required; the ITU expressed reservations about such a requirement.

1st labor paper in '28

Washington — The first labor newspaper in the United States was the Mechanics' Free Press, published in Philadelphia in 1828, according to the U.S. Labor Dept.'s booklet, Labor Firsts in America.

ITU sets referendum date on half-percent for defense

Colorado Springs — The International Typographical Union's Executive Council has unanimously voted to put to referendum on Jan. 17 an assessment of one-half percent of earnings to rebuild the ITU Strike Fund.

If approved the assessment would begin in February.

The referendum question also would re-establish a mechanism for automatically instituting similar assessments whenever the

strike fund falls below three million dollars, with the levy coming off when the fund reaches five million dollars.

"Publisher provoked strikes and publisher shutdowns have resulted in the ITU Strike Fund going more than two million dollars into the red in the past few months," according to the ITU Review.

From January through October, the fund paid out about 7.6 million dollars in benefits while its income was less than 3.2 million dollars, more than wiping out the fund's balance of about 2.4 million dollars at the beginning of the period, the paper reported.

Law supersedes pact—arbiter

Toronto — A union is entitled to grieve the fairness of the discharge of probationary employees in Ontario even though the union's contract forbids challenging the firing of probationers, an arbiter has ruled in a Southern Ontario Guild action against the Toronto Star.

The right to bring the grievance is guaranteed under provincial law, the arbiter said.

Following the decision the Star revoked its discharges of four assistant circulation district representatives.

Each had been fired, according to Guild Administrative Officer John Bryant, after having minor accidents with company vans. It was company policy that probationers were automatically fired for any vehicular accident, Bryant said.

1-year pact ups CJOH to \$361

Ottawa — A one-year Ottawa Guild contract has raised the news top minimum by \$20.44, to \$361.14, at CJOH-TV.

Program organizers got a \$14.60 increase in their top, to \$257.87. Senior program organizers received a \$14.97 increase at the top, to \$264.47.

The amounts of the minima increases are all greater than anticipated when bargained to be six percent over 1977 rates. The six percent became more upon restoration of a two percent cut by the federal Anti-Inflation Board in the 1977 rates.

After the 1978 contract was agreed to, the AIB upheld a Guild appeal of the cut, restoring the two percent cut and increasing accordingly the basis for calculation of the six percent 1978 increases.

Members received separate checks for the two percent retroactive to early 1977 and for the 1978 increases retroactive to Jan. 1, 1978.



Dan Miller/Jack Miller Photography/New York Guild

Message to headquarters

New York Guild representatives join others from city's labor movement in rally at headquarters of J. P. Stevens Co. on 6th Avenue. Front, from left: Harry Avrutin, New York

Central Labor Council; Guild Executive Vice President Harry Fisdell; Guild Secretary-Treasurer Ray Mann; Guild office staffer Pat Dutkiewicz. Rally was held on Nov. 30.

Three are named Broun Award judges

Washington—Hale Champion, former California and Wisconsin newspaper reporter now U.S. undersecretary of Health, Education & Welfare; Patrick R. Oster, chief of the Chicago Sun-Times Washington bureau, and Sam Donaldson, ABC News White House correspondent, have been selected as judges for TNG's 1978 Broun Award contest.

Their selection was announced by the contest's 1978 chairperson, Chandler Forman, former TNG vice president and Chicago Guild president who retired from the Sun-Times in March after 37 years with the paper.

The Broun Award is presented annually for journalistic achievement "in the spirit of Heywood Broun," the Guild's founding president. It carries a citation and prize of \$1,000.

Employees in the Guild's jurisdiction on newspapers, news services, magazines and broadcasting stations in the United States, Canada and Puerto Rico are eligible to enter, whether or not they are Guild members or working under a Guild contract.

Deadline for receipt of entries at TNG headquarters is Jan. 15. Judges will meet Jan. 20 and the winner will be announced Jan. 22.

Champion, chairperson of the Guild unit at the San Francisco Chronicle in 1955 and a delegate

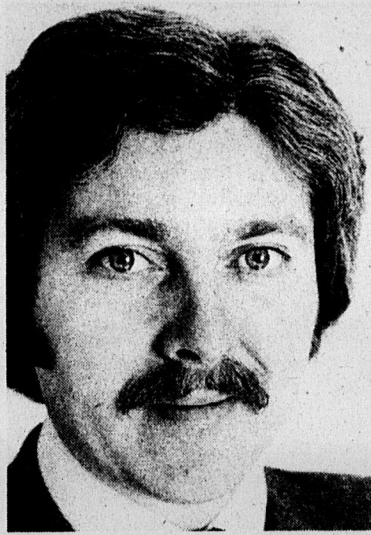


HALE CHAMPION

to that year's Guild convention, worked as a reporter in Madison (where he first joined the Guild), Milwaukee, Sacramento and San Francisco nearly a dozen years until the mid-50s. He was a Nieman Fellow at Harvard in 1956-57.

In 1958 he joined the administration of California Gov. Edmund G. Brown, serving as state finance director during the next eight years.

Subsequently he was director of Boston's redevelopment authority, vice president for finance, planning and operations at the University of Minnesota and financial

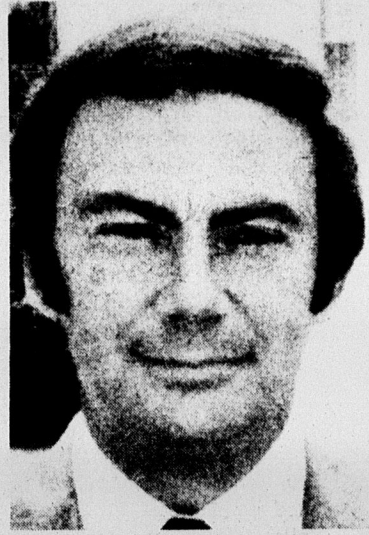


PATRICK R. OSTER

vice president at Harvard before joining the Carter Administration.

Oster, Sun-Times bureau chief here since February, three times won the American Bar Assn.'s Silver Gavel Award for legal reporting while covering the Supreme Court and Justice Dept.

An attorney, before coming to Washington he had covered Chicago's criminal justice system and the Illinois legislature for the Sun-Times and worked for the Chicago Better Government Assn., a watchdog group that works with area media to uncover governmental wrongdoing.



SAM DONALDSON

Donaldson, who joined ABC in 1967, covered both the House and Senate for the network before moving to White House coverage when Jimmy Carter became president. He had covered Carter's campaign since January, 1976.

Before joining the network, Donaldson had worked for KRLD-TV in Dallas from 1959 to 1961 and for WTOP-TV in Washington from 1961-1967. He spent three months covering the Vietnam War in 1971. In 1975 he was the correspondent and co-producer of an ABC special report on "Washington Regulators: How They Cost You Money."

1-day strike in Oshawa nets pacts

Oshawa, Ont.—A strike by the Guild unit at the Thomson chain's Times here ended just 15 hours after it began Dec. 7 when the 49 Guild members at the paper ratified an 18-month contract raising their minimums by nine percent over the next nine months and cutting their work week to 37½ hours, from 40.

Members of the Pressmen's Union at the paper, who along with Typographical Union members honored the Guild's picket lines, a few hours earlier also ratified a settlement providing the same nine percent increases, offered all three unions in joint bargaining after the strike began. The Typographical Union was continuing to bargain.

The nine percent increase takes the key news and outside advertising top minimums to \$317.06 a week next Sept. 3 in three increments totaling \$26.18—\$12 retroactive to Sept. 3, \$10 March 3 and \$4.18 next Sept. 3.

Circulation district managers' top minimum is raised the same amount in the same increments, to \$235.23 a week.

Guild members' 40-hour week is reduced to 38¾ a day after the new contract is signed and to 37½ hours on Feb. 1, 1980.

Oshawa Guild members form a unit of the Southern Ontario (Toronto) Guild.

The Pressmen's settlement raises day scale to \$333.06 next Sept. 3, up a total of \$26.68 in increments identical to those for the Guild's key top, plus 50 cents in the third. Pressmen and printers already were working 37½-hour weeks.

The newspaper unions received strong support from Auto Workers, Steelworkers and Public Employee locals in the area. Ted Murphy, president of an 18,000-member UAW local joined the unions at the bargaining table just before the strike and the local's secretary-treasurer joined Guild members on the picket line.

The paper made no attempt to publish.

Antitrust unit backs merger in Cincinnati

Washington—The U.S. Justice Dept.'s Antitrust Division says it now is convinced that E. W. Scripps' Cincinnati Post should be allowed to enter a joint publishing operation with Combined Communications' Enquirer.

In a nearly simultaneous brief to a Justice Dept. administrative law judge Dec. 12, TNG and the International Typographical Union maintained that the Post failed in 33 days of public hearings to establish that it is in "probable danger of financial failure" and asserted that with proper management it should be able to keep publishing separately.

Even if it does meet the "probable danger" test, the unions argued, the condition is the result of "actions or inactions" by Post management "to be able to qualify" for the antitrust-law exemptions necessary for joint publication and available under the Newspaper Preservation Act.

Citing much of the same data as the unions, Antitrust Division attorneys said they could see "no measures that could have been taken that offer any reasonable prospect of improving the fortunes of the Post" and that "Scripps has made reasonable efforts" to operate it at a profit.

Donald R. Moore, the law judge, is expected to recommend to Atty. Gen. Griffin Bell sometime in January whether he should permit the Post to turn all its operations except its news and editorial departments over to the Enquirer. More than 500 Post employees would lose their jobs, about half covered by a Cincinnati Guild contract.

Under the Newspaper Preservation Act, the attorney general must approve all new joint publishing operations. The statute exempts them from federal prohibitions against profit pooling, market splitting and price fixing.

In a brief and "findings and conclusions" covering 75 pages, the Antitrust Division said that

it now feels that "the record supports the conclusion" that without joining operations with the Enquirer the Post probably would fail financially, whether viewed "standing alone" or as part of the Scripps chain.

Last January the division said that the Post's owner had to then failed to establish that the paper was in financial jeopardy. Scripps had applied for Justice Department clearance for the joint operation a little more than three months before. With seven other papers in joint operations, Scripps began considering one in Cincinnati in 1970 and began negotiations with the Enquirer in 1974.

While sometimes mildly critical of some business decisions by Post and Scripps management since the late '60s, the Antitrust Division said it felt that it was "extremely unlikely" that the Post could be operated by someone else as a separate business "more efficiently than Scripps" has been operating it.

"There is a fundamental and controlling distinction between stifling sales offers, as the Post has done, and failing to actively seek buyers," the unions' said.

Pointing to Scripps' data showing losses of \$10,675,000 by the Post from 1972 through 1977, the Antitrust Division listed overcharges totaling \$1,680,000 to the Post during the same years by other Scripps operations, such as UPI and a national ad sales agency. None was enough to make any year profitable, it noted.

None of the participants in the hearings was able to "establish conclusively" what the tax savings were to Scripps from the Post's losses, the division said. And while tax savings from depreciating Post equipment appear to have ranged from \$413,000 to \$495,000 during the period, most of the equipment now is "nearly fully depreciated," it added.

The Antitrust Division said it felt that Scripps had shown that

it had taken "reasonable steps" to improve the Post's financial performance and that there were "good reasons" for not trying others.

"Most significant" was Scripps' decision not to move into Sunday publication, the division said.

It pointed to Scripps' ownership of a majority of stock in the Enquirer from 1956 to 1971 as having "deterred" it from starting a Sunday Post. A proposal from Post executives in October, 1975, for moving the Saturday paper to Sunday at a projected \$590,470 in revenues over expenses, was rejected by Scripps, as was a proposal seven months later from a marketing research firm to study it.

"Scripps reasonably concluded" that moving into the Sunday field would be too risky and expensive, the division concluded, while noting that "one might prefer that Scripps' top management had given more careful thought to the subject," however.

The division also said it feels that the \$338,706.36 the Post lost in five months in trying to operate a Sunday "shopper" was a bone fide effort to generate more income for the Post—"the kind of project that daily newspapers normally undertake in attempting to increase revenues."

Pointing to Scripps' failure to raise Post circulation rates when the Enquirer raised them in the fall of 1977, the Antitrust Division said that "whatever doubts might persist as to the impact" the application for a joint operation might have had on Scripps' "decision making process," it could not from the record say the decision was "unreasonable."

If the Post's rates had been raised when the Enquirer's were and there were a ten percent loss in street sales and four percent drop in home delivery, the paper would have increased its circulation revenues by \$571,000 annually, according to the Antitrust Division, or by about \$400,000,

according to the ITU/TNG brief.

The Antitrust Division said it found it "reasonable" for the Post not to have raised its rates, however, because of the possibility of a resulting circulation decline and its effects on ad revenues.

The two unions' brief, however, pointed out that other price increases that were accompanied by promotion drives "resulted in no loss of circulation."

The Antitrust Division also noted that in the fall of 1977 the Post did not replace its promotion director while cutting the Post's requested promotion budget by at least \$100,000.

Between 1976 and 1978, the unions pointed out, the promotion budget was cut by \$162,000.

Both the unions and the Antitrust Division noted that the Post's losses were reduced considerably following agreement by the unions in March, 1976, to moratoriums on wage increases.

It was up to the unions to propose new cost savings measures before the Post signed its joint operating agreement with the Enquirer in Sept., 1977, the Antitrust Division said.

The unions were and are ready to bargain on proposals from the Post, the unions' brief pointed out, but there has been none.

None of Scripps' actions since it decided to seek a joint operation in Cincinnati has been motivated by "sound business judgment," the unions said, but by the company's "affirmative desire" that the Post qualify as a failing newspaper or by its "indifference to the fact that the decisions would inevitably" cause it to become a failing newspaper, "knowing that in such an event it could seek refuge" in a joint operation.

The proposed joint operation "will effectuate the policy and purpose of the Newspaper Preservation Act so long as it will preserve an independent editorial voice," the Antitrust Division said.

Boycott J.P. STEVENS PRODUCTS

TNG's International Executive Board and the international labor movement are calling on all consumers to stop buying J. P. Stevens Company products.

In addition to Stevens' own name, you'll find them hiding under these brand names, among others:



SHEETS & PILLOWCASES

Beauti-Blend
Beauticale
Fine Arts
Peanuts (comic-strip figures)
Tastemaker
Utica
Utica & Mohawk
Designer labels:
Yves St. Laurent
Angelo Donghia

CARPETS

Contender
Gullstan
Merryweather
Tastemaker

HOSIERY

Finesse
Hip-Lets
Spirit

TABLE LINEN

Simtex

BLANKETS

Forstmann
Utica

TOWELS

Fine Arts
Utica
Tastemaker

Pressmen settle, but St. Louis still down

St. Louis—While the number of unions to have reached settlements with the St. Louis Post-Dispatch or Globe-Democrat, or both, had grown to four by Dec. 20, both papers remained closed in the face of strikes by two other unions and the open contracts of four more.

The Post-Dispatch said it would not try to publish until all were settled.

The papers were closed Nov. 20 when the Post-Dispatch was struck by the Pressmen. The Globe-Democrat is printed by the Post-Dispatch.

The Pressmen was one of the unions to have settled by Dec. 20. Its sister union, the Paper Handlers, was one of the two still striking, its members walking out Dec. 13, the day the Pressmen reached tentative agreement.

The Teamsters, who represent the Post-Dispatch's 33 loading dock employees, was the other union striking the paper. The dock workers struck Nov. 27.

The separate delivery firm that contracts to haul both papers from the Post-Dispatch's plant was struck Dec. 12 by the drivers that haul the Post-Dispatch. They, as well as those that haul the Globe-Democrat, are members of the same Teamsters local that represents the dock workers.

The drivers struck the same day the St. Louis Guild's 700 Post-Dispatch members and 300 Globe-Democrat members voted to ratify new contracts with the papers and to return to work.

The members of both Guild units were sent away by management when they tried to do so the next day, the managements saying there was "no work to be done at this time," and would not be until the Post-Dispatch had contracts with all the unions.

"We want to publish our newspaper as soon as possible with all unions working, and as soon

as we can negotiate agreements with them all, that's what we'll do," said Nicholas G. Penniman, Post-Dispatch assistant general manager.

Members of the Typographical Union, who had voted to ratify a new contract Dec. 10, also were turned away when they tried to report for work the same day as the Guild members.

Mailables had the same experience when they sought to return after ratifying Dec. 17.

The Pressmen's membership as of Dec. 20 had yet to meet to ratify since that union's tentative settlement was reached.

Both the Post-Dispatch and the Globe-Democrat filed objections when members of the Guild, Typographical and Mailables unions filed for unemployment compensation. There normally is a two week waiting period before compensation payments begin.

Scales, minimums and over-minimum salaries will be raised six percent in each of three years in the Guild's, printers' and mailables' settlements. Parity with the Post-Dispatch also will be reached for most minimums in the Guild's Globe-Democrat contract. There are quarterly cost-of-living increase provisions.

Four other unions, with a total of about 10 members, also have open contracts. They are the Machinists, Electrical Workers, Oilers and Operating Engineers.

Meanwhile, one of three interim papers started during the strike ceased publication. The News was published four times a week by a local printing company.

Of the remaining two, the St. Louis Times is put out three times a week by the publisher of the St. Louis Journalism Review.

The third, the Daily Press, was reported to have laid off all its reporters and to be using only wire service copy. It is published by Stern Publications of Detroit.



Rick Giese, Phoenix Guild

PHOENIX GUILD MEMBERS SIGN UP FOR STRIKE PREPARATION COMMITTEES

From left: Sue Carey, Ann Inskeep, Bruce Tomaso, Dan McGowan, Jack West

Phoenix members authorize strike

Phoenix—The membership of the fledgling Phoenix Guild, seeking an initial contract from Pulliam's Arizona Republic and Phoenix Gazette, has unanimously voted its bargaining committee authority to call a strike against the papers.

At the same time it directed the local to begin preparations for a strike in the event an equitable contract cannot be negotiated without one.

Members at the Dec. 10 meeting immediately began signing up for various strike-preparation committees.

The Guild has been seeking agreement on a first contract at

the papers since their editorial-department employees voted for Guild representation last Feb. 3.

The local's Republic and Gazette membership voted the strike authorizations after hearing their bargainers outline both Guild proposals and management demands for a first contract.

Management in October offered a one-year contract with a \$305-a-week top minimum for key editorial employees, effective upon signing. It also demanded a clause giving it the right to discharge without recourse for "unsatisfactory performance" and a series of management rights provisions.

Some progress on some second-

ary contract issues was made at a bargaining session after the strike authorization vote, Guild leaders reported.

On Dec. 18, the local appealed to the National Labor Relations Board's general counsel from a refusal by the NLRB's regional director to issue a complaint on unfair labor practices charges by the Guild against the papers.

The Guild is charging the company with illegally imposing a freeze on wage increases, contrary to its longstanding policy of regular reviews and increases, and of stalling on providing payroll information necessary for intelligent bargaining.

New senator to introduce bill to bust media trusts

(Continued from Page 1)

declared that he would "vote for it."

"We have an interest in diversity in this country," Munger said, warning that "we are nearing the limit" with the present size of the biggest chains.

Prof. Joseph F. Brodley of the Indiana University Law School said a limitation on chains and media conglomerates was one of several feasible alternatives to meet the problem of "irreversible changes" now occurring in the industry.

Rep. Morris K. Udall (D-Ariz.), while refraining from a call for outright trust-busting legislation, warned that the nation is faced with "the emergence of media giants with such a potential for economic abuse and without redeeming social benefit that the time has come to say: 'Enough! There has to be a limit to this gigantism.'"

Bagdikian said that properly drawn divestiture legislation would not contravene the First Amendment.

"If a chain should own more than the maximum number of newspapers or circulation permitted, under divestiture it would be forced to sell off enough of its properties to reach the legal maximum," he said.

"But the First Amendment says these corporations, like everyone else, can print what they

want where they want without government interference. And divestiture need not prevent that.

"If a chain has as its heart's desire to print a paper in a market, it would always be free to do what the Founding Fathers had in mind—it could start a new paper in that market. If it had to divest an existing paper, it could start a new one in the same place.

"Instead of chains and conglomerates making the marketplace more monopolistic, they could use their considerable profits and access to financing to start new papers. They would then be in the business of creating enterprises instead of merely collecting them."

As "immediate steps" to dilute the power of media giants, Bagdikian advocated the election of editors by news staffs to "provide some protection from corporate interference with the news," the appointment of public members to the directing boards of chains and conglomerates and the participation of nonvoting representatives of news staffs in board meetings.

Bagdikian said independent newspapers are disappearing at a torrential rate. In the past 16 years, he said, chain control has grown from 27 percent of all U.S. newspapers to 61 percent.

"The impact of trading newspaper corporate stock on the stock market," he said, "has

meant that news companies must constantly expand in size and rate of profits in order to maintain their position on stock exchanges.

"This has meant the end of a company reaching a steady state of profits in real dollars and the new ethic of squeezing the maximum from every newspaper unit in the corporation in order to buy ever more properties, not always in the news business, and to declare ever-growing dividends."

Bagdikian said a recent study by a University of California student demonstrated that "in every category of serious news" independently owned newspapers had more than chain papers.

"There were more stories and longer stories," he said, "and there were more of the most expensive kind of news, staff-written stories as opposed to syndicated news, of particular importance because it implies much more diligent coverage of local news."

Deputy Solicitor General Stephen Barnett said such practices as combined advertising rates and exclusive syndicate agreements foster local newspaper monopolies whose "stifling effect . . . is not well-appreciated in Washington."

Barnett, who emphasized that he was speaking as an individual and that his Justice Dept. responsibilities have no relation to newspapers, said the government's

intervention in the media marketplace tends to favor rather than restrain monopoly. He cited a Small Business Administration regulation that forbids loans to newspapers, broadcast companies and other media.

Udall announced that he will reintroduce a bill to encourage the maintenance of independent newspapers by permitting the establishment of trust funds to pay estate taxes and thus reduce the pressure for their sale to chains. It will have 70 cosponsors in the House, 10 in the Senate.

Udall suggested other possible monopoly remedies, including "a hard look" at tax-free stock transfers used to finance acquisitions by chains and examination of the investment tax credit for investors entering the newspaper industry as a means of stimulating competition."

The FTC held the two-day symposium to gather information on the impact of concentration on the performance and independence of the media.

FTC Chairman Michael Pertschuk, in an opening address, said that "we must examine whether the right of free speech can be dissociated from the economic structure of the media which gives access to that speech."

"Speech is an illusory right without a voice box," he declared.

Pertschuk, in an apparent allu-

sion to the American Newspaper Publishers Assn.'s refusal to participate in the symposium, observed that "if there is an American institution more chronically ill-tempered at any form of external scrutiny than the media, we have not encountered it."

ANPA Executive Vice President Jerry W. Friedheim, in announcing the ANPA's boycott, termed the symposium "ill-timed and ill-structured" and said any FTC move to influence newspaper competition would be "a serious and likely unconstitutional usurpation of power."

Although the ANPA stayed away, associations representing broadcasters and book publishers participated in the panel sessions. So did a number of newspaper-industry representatives, including Munger, R. George Kuser, Jr., former president of the Inland Daily Press Assn., and John Seigenthaler, publisher of the Nashville Tennessean.

And Lee Loevinger, a former head of the Justice Department's Antitrust Division, appeared as a panelist in the symposium's concluding session to denounce the entire inquiry as an unwarranted intrusion on newspapers and broadcasting.

"To speak of media concentration in the United States is like speaking of a free press in Russia," he declared. "We have diversity coming out of our ears."

Cash infusion sustains Press Connection

Madison, Wis. — Emergency transfusions of cash from the Madison community and appeals for more by area and state governmental and union leaders have given the Press Connection a reprieve from being forced to close—at least for a while.

The paper was launched as an interim publication by members of five unions shortly after they struck the jointly published Capital Times and Wisconsin State Journal Oct. 1, 1977. On July 10 it ceased to be a strike paper and became a worker-managed co-operative with the intention of being a permanent publication.

[See: Inside the Press Connection. Guild Reporter, Sept. 22.]

After 42 weeks of continuous publication, the paper was forced to consider folding in early December when loans of \$100,000 from local banks failed to materialize.

Deathbed appeals to the Madison community, however, generated sufficient immediate support to enable the paper to stay on the streets.

"We bled all over our front page and the people of Madison responded," said Press Connection editor Ron McCrea.

More than 500 citizens dug themselves out of a sudden snow and ice storm on Dec. 3 to attend a rally for the paper. Among the 500-plus: the city's mayor and a large number of political and labor leaders.

In addition to braving the snowstorm, the supporters missed a critical Green Bay Packer football game—no small sacrifice anywhere in the state.

The first week of appeals raised over \$40,000 in contributions and hundreds of new subscriptions. Union locals, neighborhood associations, church groups and political organizations are mounting a city-wide drive to sell subscriptions and shares in the co-operative.

Staff members at the paper worked without paychecks during the first two weeks of the crisis and many have accepted severe pay cuts for the month of December.

By early January, the co-operative will decide if it is able to resume normal operations and pay or if staff cuts will be necessary.



Brent Nicastro, Press Connection

500-PLUS PRESS CONNECTION BACKERS FILL HOTEL BALLROOM ON A 'PACKER SUNDAY' DURING ICE STORM
Dec. 3 rally participants set plans to get co-operatively owned paper through financial emergency

The Press Connection has been losing \$50,000 per month since it began paying salaries upon becoming a co-op. Its large staff (75) is as yet unjustified by its circulation (at 11,600 in mid-December after a steady but slow growth through the fall) or its ad lineage (about 4,000 inches of display per month).

Lack of venture capital has restricted the services of the paper (its only wire is Reuters, and the only metro quality section has been local news coverage), which in turn has kept circulation limited largely to the labor-oriented, progressive portion of the population.

A capitalization fund, with a goal of \$250,000, has been established to finance expansion of the paper. A UPI wire and high-speed photocomposition equipment are high priority items, scheduled to be introduced in January if the funds can be raised.

Both the Democratic acting governor and the Republican governor-elect are among 300 prominent-citizen co-signers of a "call to action" on the paper's behalf.

"In a time of apathy and reaction, the Press Connection stands as an example of idealism

and progressive reporting. [It] has assumed a unique, vital position in Madison journalism that neither [struck] paper could fill in its absence. . . . It has earned the right to live," the call declares, in part.

But the paper still faces an uphill battle. The struck papers have a combined circulation of over 100,000.

Hearings on NLRB complaints against the Capital Times and State Journal are scheduled for January.

The NLRB's charges contain at least one precedent-setting determination: that the struck newspapers and their joint production agency firm are each liable for the unfair labor practices of the one or more of the others—that all three are one employer for labor-relations purposes.

The Madison Guild is engaged in a sympathy strike and its members will be eligible for immediate reinstatement and back pay if the NLRB's single-employer determination is upheld.

In the meantime, the Press Connection is selling shares in the co-operative at \$100 each.

Share information can be had from the Press Connection, P.O. Box 2099, Madison 53701.

Sunday Independent members' hearts big

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Small unit, big hearts.

That's the story at the Wilkes-Barre Sunday Independent, where 45 members of four unions are backing brother and sisters striking the Wilkes-Barre Times-Leader, Evening News, Record since Oct. 6.

On the first ten Fridays of the strike, the 45 Independent employees—members of the Guild, Typographical, Pressmen's and Stereotypers' Unions—contributed a total of \$2,425 to the strike fund.

That's a weekly average of \$242.50—about \$5.50 per member.

The Wilkes-Barre Guild, meanwhile, reported contributions totaling \$6,196 to the strike through Dec. 18 from other Guild members and locals, including the following:

Albany	\$ 75
Boston	300
Brockton	206
Buffalo	200
Central California	75

Chicago	50
Cincinnati	25
Cleveland	200
Denver	75
Detroit	100
Erie	50
Harrisburg	350
Hawaii	100
Hazleton	100
Kingston	50
Los Angeles	25
Manchester	200
New England District Council	500
Ottawa	50
Pacific Northwest	125
Pawtucket	25
Peoria	25
Philadelphia	600
Pittsburgh	50
Portland	250
Providence	150
Rochester	50
Rockford	50
Salem	65
San Diego	50
San Francisco-Oakland	150
San Jose	100
Scranton	700
Terre Haute	25
Toledo	100
Twin Cities	50
Victoria	75
Washington-Baltimore	75
York	100

In addition, unorganized employees at the Capital Cities chain's Kansas City Star and Times have contributed \$250 to union members striking the chain's paper here.

This arbitration is a family affair

Ottawa—The Ottawa Guild is going to arbitration to attempt to restore a \$4.48-a-week pay-cut imposed on one of its members in the Ottawa Citizen's business office.

Patricia Newbigging's pay was cut when she was demoted from clerk-cashier to clerk in violation of the Guild contract's no-pay-cut clause, said Katie FitzRandolph, local president.

Newbigging's father, William, is the Citizen's publisher.

"I guess this proves that neither the company nor the union discriminates on the basis of family ties," said FitzRandolph.

Kennedy pledges new push on code reform

Washington—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, principal Senate architect of the controversial Criminal Code Reform Bill, told a civil-liberties conference Dec. 7 that the bill will be back with changes in the next Congress.

The bill, which was heavily criticized by TNG, "civil-liberties organizations and others because of provisions seen damaging to labor, the press and civil liberties, passed the Senate early this year but died in the House.

Kennedy, lashing out angrily in defense of the bill, said critics had been guilty of "serious distortion and misrepresentation."

He vowed a continued fight for its passage but conceded that "we need change and we need alteration . . . I'm committed to that."

The senator spoke at a panel discussion during the William O. Douglas Inquiry into the State of Individual Freedom, sponsored by the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions in tribute to the retired Supreme Court justice.

Kennedy found critics plenti-

ful on the panel. One of them, Harvard law professor Vern Countryman, called the bill a discredit to Kennedy's career. He said it "consistently disregards civil rights," unnecessarily expands the reach of federal criminal authority and contains statutes that are over-broad.

Another Douglas panel found newpersons and lawyers divided on the tack to be followed in the wake of recent court decisions unfavorable to the press.

Fred Graham, Supreme Court correspondent for CBS News, urged the media to strike back at the judiciary if it continues to tread on press freedoms.

Declaring that it has become "a macho situation where judges seem determined to show they are the bosses," he suggested close scrutiny of the media views of future Supreme Court nominees and a questioning of federal judges' lifetime tenure.

But New York Times columnist Anthony Lewis said it would be a mistake for the press to "work itself into a state of war

with judges." And ABC News Vice President Sander Vanocur said the jailing of reporters is inevitable if they do their jobs right.

Former U.S. Solicitor General Robert Bork warned that a law protecting the right of reporters to protect their sources would lead to licensing newpersons in order to determine who should enjoy the privilege. But Times attorney Floyd Abrams said while the problem was difficult, it could be solved without such a step.

L. A. Scot Powe of the Texas University Law School said the

press has nothing in particular to complain about.

"They're being treated like everyone else, and that is intolerable," he said. "We are all being treated abominably by the Supreme Court these days."

A highlight of the two-day conference was a testimonial dinner attended by more than 800, including figures prominent in government, the courts, the media and labor. Among those on the dinner committee were TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., and Research and Information Director David J. Eisen.

Index hikes Eugene tops by \$33, to \$401

Eugene, Ore.—The top minimum for reporters, photographers and artists under the Eugene Guild's contract with the Register-Guard went to \$401 Nov. 1 when a \$33 increase based on consumer price increases took effect at the start of the three-year contract's final year.

The top minimum for circulation district supervisors went up

by \$36.75, to \$384.25 and that for outside advertising salespersons increased by \$35.75, to \$372.

The contract calls for increases in the second and third year reflecting the increase in the Consumer Price Index for October of each year over the previous one, plus 2 percent, and an additional \$5 increase for district supervisors and advertising salespersons. If

the cost-of-living plus 2 percent exceeds 9 percent, as it did in this instance, the excess is deferred until the following May. Minimums will be boosted another 1.2 percent in May.

Top minimum increases so far in the contract's three-year term, range from \$42 for the lowest classification, to \$110 for circulation district supervisors.

NLRB reinstates rule banning organizing lies

(Continued from Page 1)

fornia against the Steelworkers that the union shortly before a majority of the firm's employees voted for it had distributed a leaflet misrepresenting the company's profitability. The NLRB ordered its regional office to look into the merits of the company's complaint.

The ruling returns the NLRB to the standard it established on organizing campaigns in a 1962 case known as Hollywood Ceramics. That standard specifies that "an election be set aside only where there has been misrepresentation or other similar trickery which involves a substantial departure from the truth at a time which prevents the other party from making an effective reply" and the "misrepresentation, deliberate or not, may reasonably be expected to have a significant impact on the election."

In returning to that standard, the NLRB majority said it felt the board's 1977 action (in a case labelled Shopping Kart) was "inconsistent with our responsibility to insure fair elections."

Despite "the ultimate sophistication of a particular electorate," the majority said, "there are certain circumstances where a particular misrepresentation or misrepresentations may materially affect an election."

"In such circumstances, that election should be set aside in order to maintain the integrity of board elections and thereby protect employee free choice," it said.

The Hollywood Ceramics rule served as a significant deterrent to pre-election conduct that tended to interfere with a free election and provided a means of redress from prejudicial campaigning, the majority said.

"It is our goal," they continued, "to apply that standard equally to both sides, while still allowing the parties the opportunity to campaign vigorously for their particular positions."

Penello, in his dissent, said he feels the renewed rule will provide employers an incentive to "litigate rather than negotiate," citing statistics showing that the entire objection process under Hollywood Ceramics—from election to circuit court opinion—took almost two years.

He said he felt that the 41 percent decline in misrepresentation cases brought to the board during the year following its Shopping Kart decision was a "stunning tribute to the effectiveness of that decision."

Murphy, in her dissent, said the board majority had "restored a proven delaying tactic to the arsenal of those who would forestall the certification of election results."

While the NLRB has a responsibility to ensure fair elections, she said, the result of the ruling will be "abrogation" of its "more fundamental duty—speedy elections."

The majority pointed out that in the last year before the Shopping Kart decision only 307 out of 13,184 representation cases brought to the board involved misrepresentation charges. And in the year after the 1977 decision, 180 misrepresentation cases were brought, despite the Shopping Kart rule.

Marathon bargaining seeks to save Star

(Continued from Page 1)

for any questions. He also declined to talk to reporters afterward. The Star carried the full text of his remarks to the unions.

When the Guild returned to the bargaining table later the same day, its administrative officer, Dorothy A. Struzinski, proposed that Time agree to the Star's employees having first option to purchase the paper and keep it going if new contracts are not reached by Dec. 31.

The action would go a long way towards showing Time Inc.'s "good faith," added Ray Dick, local representative.

Two days previously the Guild had charged before the National Labor Relations Board that the Star was not bargaining in good faith.

The charge came after a Star representative announced that morning that the company could not accept an agreement on editorial exclusions reached in a four-hour subcommittee session the night before, the local reported in a bulletin to its Star Unit.

The Star demanded that local-edition editors be excluded after



James A. McGill, Gary Guild

Rayl on rights

TNG Human Rights Co-ordinator Hannah Jo Rayl discusses fair-employment practices bargaining and enforcement, emphasizing locals' and members' legal rights, during seminar at Midwest District Council's fall meeting, held

in Kenosha, Wis., Nov. 18-19. Council's small-locals' caucus recommended that TNG study the feasibility of assigning a staff person to assist the Collective Bargaining Dept. advise small locals on serving their members.

previously stating it did not want to exclude them, the local reported.

When Willmott (Bin) Lewis, Jr., a Star bargaining consultant, was asked about the "contradiction," he responded that the editors were "a problem within our own management circles We had a misunderstanding," the local reported, adding:

"Later Lewis explained, 'We have a group of individuals from Time who are not familiar with how these things go'."

The paper, purchased for 28 million dollars nine months ago, will have losses of about ten million dollars for 1978, "higher in 1979," Shepley said. If agreements are reached before the end of the year, Time Inc. has approved investing 60 million dollars in the paper's "survival" over the next five years.

While Time knew when it bought the Star that it would "never be as profitable as other investment opportunities," it felt that in terms of journalism it would be "exciting," Shepley said, calling the prospect of keeping a second newspaper operating in the Nation's Capital "a challenge to make the juices flow."

In an apparent reference to a joint request by the unions a week before for an extension of the deadline, Shepley pointed to the competitive advantage gained by the Washington Post with advertisers every time the Star's problem are "carried into the public domain—and hence the pages of the Post."

"Protracted negotiations would produce exactly what we seek to

avoid—the end of the Star," he said.

Shepley called the Post "a formidable competitor" holding 80 percent of the newspaper ad revenue in the market.

"Their half-price circulation offer, daily free if you buy Sunday, might be deemed predatory pricing if some ordinary company did it," he charged.

Disclaiming any desire to "emasculate the unions," Shepley said that "union survival is at stake only if the Washington Post should become a monopoly."

Among the concessions the Star is seeking from the Guild are freezes in minimums, elimi-

nation of general increases for many, weakened outside activities protection for editorial employees, new contract exclusions and revised jurisdiction language.

The Washington Post quoted printers' union leaders saying that the Star wants to pare composing room jobs to 25 from a present 175, with an initial cut of 80 by June.

TNG International Representative Charles Dale was assigned to Washington Dec. 19. The International Typographical Union also assigned a representative to assist its printer and mailer locals and First Vice President Robert S. McMicher also came to Washington to offer assistance.

Key tops in Yakima will hit \$326 April 1 in 2-year pact

Yakima, Wash.—Top minimum for district managers, outside ad salespersons and reporters is increased \$18.50, to \$326.50 a week, next April 1 under a two-year Yakima Guild contract with the Harte-Hanks chain's Herald-Republic.

A \$20 raise in the minimum was effective last April 1 under the same pact, making the full increase over the term \$38.50 a week.

The settlement also added an eighth holiday, a personal one, and a provision that the paper pay the basic fee for one telephone plus all job-connected long distance charges for employees who have to work at home. The company also will pay full-time

employees \$15 a month and part-timers \$10 a month for using home office space.

Other increases under the settlement include:

✓ **Computer operators and payroll clerks**—Top up a total of \$29, to \$244 a week, \$14 of the total coming April 1, 1979.

✓ **Classified sales clerks**—Top up a total of \$20, to \$173.50 a week, with half coming April 1.

✓ **"Newsperson"**—Top up a total of \$41, to \$347 a week.

✓ **Assistant news editor**—Flat minimum up, \$25.50, to \$354.

✓ **Custodial**—Top up \$25, to \$210.50 a week.

South Africa releases Thlooe

Johannesburg—Joe Thlooe, former president of the banned Union of Black Journalists, has been released after more than 550 days in detention.

He was detained under the Terrorism Act but never charged, according to the Journalist, publication of the Southern African Society of Journalists.

Thlooe was a feature writer for the World—which also has been banned.

The U.S. price elevator

The table below records the ascent of the Urban Wage-Earners' Consumer Price Index in the United States over a 24-month period following a 1.6-point rise in the index in October to 200.7, up 16.2 points from October, 1977. The first column lists the index for each of the last 12 months, the second the percentage increase over the same month of the preceding year and the third the percentage increase over October, 1976. Figures for 1978 are from the revised Urban Wage-Earners' and Clerical Workers' index.

	Index*	Percentage over	
		Same month prior year	October 1976†
November, 1977	185.4	6.7	7.0
December	186.1	6.8	7.4
January, 1978	187.1	6.7	8.0
February	188.4	6.4	8.7
March	189.7	6.5	9.5
April	191.4	6.6	10.4
May	193.3	7.0	11.5
June	195.3	7.4	12.7
July	196.7	7.7	13.5
August	197.7	7.9	14.1
September	199.1	8.2	14.9
October	200.7	8.8	15.8

*1967 = 100

†Index = 173.3

Post faces contempt finding over order on arbitrations

Washington—A federal judge has ordered the Washington Post to show why it should not be held in contempt of court for allegedly not obeying his order of November, 1977, to arbitrate grievances brought by the Washington-Baltimore Guild.

The Dec. 7 order by U.S. District Court Judge John H. Pratt was in response to a complaint by the Guild that the paper has

refused to arbitrate most of the grievances that the Guild has brought beyond four directly involved in Pratt's 1977 order.

Pratt in 1977 held that the terms of the Guild's expired contract at the Post—including its arbitration provision—remain in effect under the pact's provision that they "govern during the continuance of negotiations."

Briefs are due in February.

Chicago's 1938 Hearst strikers mark 40 years

By PAT STRANDT
Chicago Guild

CHICAGO — The longest white-collar strike up to that time, and one of the longest ever, was commemorated here Dec. 2, 40-years minus three days after the fledgling Chicago Guild (CIO) walked out on Hearst's Herald & Examiner and Evening American.

In their first reunion, some 45 strikers and their friends and families, as well as families of some strikers now dead, gathered at the Midland Hotel for dinner and reminiscences that lasted until midnight—as long as they had the room.

Joining them were younger people—strikers from Madison who have been publishing the Madison Press Connection, and present-day officers and representatives of the Chicago Guild and TNG.

TNG Local 71, Chicago, was represented by its president, Beverly Bennett, and administrative officer, Gerry Minkennen. Both expected marathon negotiations with the Chicago Sun-Times could turn into a strike momentarily. Bennett's face streamed with tears during part of the evening. (A tentative settlement was reached the next day.)

How do you celebrate a 40-year-old strike, one that went on for 17 months, and which, though technically won, found nearly everyone fired shortly after it ended.

Readers may get a chance to take part vicariously. Catalyst Films of Madison filmed and taped the event as part of a documentary they are making on newspaper strikes, perhaps for PBS.

Catalyst's material includes three reels taken by the strikers themselves and used cross-country to raise funds to help keep strikers' families going. The Guild's strike benefits in the early '40s were \$7 a week. Other unions contributed some \$500,000 during the 17-months.

"I looked up the records," George Vukelich of the Madison Guild told the gathering, "and in the third day of the strike we sent you a contribution."

"Did you get it? If you did, could you send it back?"

In a few minutes, \$500 was collected for the Press Connection.

Pat Strandt is managing editor of the Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers' monthly Voice and a vice president of the International Labor Press Assn. She wrote this for the Dec. 13-19 issue of In These Times. It is published here with the permission of that publication and Strandt.

The strike films were brought by Martha Lycen, widow of Elmer Lycen, one of two who had taken them cross-country. The other was Frank Rotecki, now of Lombard, Ill., who was at the dinner and told of his warm welcome in Great Falls and in Wyoming, Idaho and Washington State.

Many of the strikers brought each other up to date on what they'd been doing since 1940. Bob Stack teaches labor arbitration at Roosevelt University after a career with the United Auto Workers. Ben Yablonky is a professor of journalism at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, and director of the National Endowment for the Humanities' journalism fellowship program. Milt Woodard was commissioner of the American Football League in the 1960s.

Others continued on newspapers in Chicago. These included Chandler Forman, retired Sun-Times travel writer,

and Wade Franklin, travel editor for the Daily News when it was closed early in 1978.

Mike Fusello's wife, daughter and son, Mike, Jr., were there. Fusello opened "Mickey's Famous Barbecue and Scotch Bar" on Ashland Ave. after the strike.

"I remember when I was six years old waking up one morning to see bullet holes in the family car," Mike, Jr., told the crowd, "I knew I'd be blamed."

The Eddie Clarke family—his wife, two daughters and son—came from California. Nathan Aleskovsky's widow, Pat, also came. Others came from the East Coast, including Harry Wohl from McLean, Va., a Washington suburb. Wohl was head of the Guild's strike committee.

"From the day we organized," Wohl remembered, "Hearst tested us. He had a 'wrecking crew' that went around the

country breaking up unions. He fired 130 of us on the eve of Thanksgiving and another batch before Christmas."

While the 500 strikers were out at the two Hearst papers, the AFL chartered another union in the plant to oppose the CIO Guild. After the National Labor Relations Board finally told Hearst to hire back 60 of the 150 strikers left after 17 months (others shared a monetary award), it also ordered a new representation election. The AFL union won and the 60, with four or five exceptions, were summarily dismissed.

"After 40 years, we find the publishers have not learned their lesson," Wohl said. "They are still trying to break the union. We saw it at the Washington Post, the New York papers, in Wilkes-Barre and other cities." Help the people who now are waging "this wonderful fight" in Madison, he urged.

There are a lot of people in Chicago now who remember walking the picket line with the Hearst strikers.

Mike Alexandroff, president of Columbia College, was at the dinner. His father, head of the Columbia School of Dramatic Arts, was the first advertiser to pull his ads from the struck Hearst papers. Jack Wolfson, one of the strikers, is a full-time fund raiser for Columbia College today.

Graham Dolan, another of the strikers, is editing a medical journal in New York City.

Studs Terkel and Win Stracke were part of a "mobile" theater group that entertained the strikers in 1939-40 and were at the dinner.

Curtis MacDougall, retired Northwestern University journalism professor who had taught many of the strikers, spoke about his own early years in the Guild in St. Louis and urged: "Keep alive labor's only weapon, the strike. . . I'm afraid young people today will have to learn this first hand."

Planners of the dinner were Belden Goldman, a circulation employee dismissed when the Daily News was closed; Harry Karpen, who worked in the Hearst business department; Ethel Shufro, whose husband was the strikers' friend; Irving Meyers, whose brother, Ben, was one of the strikers' attorneys; Henry Wineberg, editorial department, who puts out trade magazines with his son in Skokie, and Frank Rotecki.



CHICAGO HEARST STRIKERS TRADE MEMORIES OF 40 YEARS AGO
Ben Yablonky, Ann Arbor; Wade Franklin, Chicago; Harry Wohl, McLean, Va.

Carter proposal would ban most newsroom raids

Washington—The Carter Administration says legislation it is proposing that would curb searches of news rooms by law officers armed with search warrants would have made illegal all but two or three such surprise visitations in recent years.

Announced Dec. 13 by Atty. Gen. Griffin B. Bell and Philip B. Heymann, head of the Justice Dept.'s criminal division, the legislation is the Administration's response to the Supreme Court last May upholding a 1971 police search of the Stanford Daily for photographs and negatives of a demonstration.

The Justice Dept. had supported the police in the case, but the Administration said in announcing its legislative proposal that the President has since concluded that the Supreme Court's decision poses a very serious threat to the press's ability to "gather information and to protect confidential sources."

With four exceptions, the Administration's proposal would ban search warrants—requiring subpoenas instead—when police want notes, photographs, tapes or other material intended for use in connection with a publication or broadcast.

Unlike a search warrant, a subpoena requires advance notice, is supposed to be specific

about the material sought and provides an opportunity to contest its demands in court.

The exceptions:

✓ The person possessing the material is involved in the commission of the criminal offense for which the evidence is sought.

✓ Immediate search and seizure is necessary to prevent death or serious injury.

✓ Giving notice as required under a subpoena would lead to the destruction, alteration or concealment of materials sought.

✓ Delay in an investigation or trial due to contesting of a subpoena would threaten the interests of justice.

Under the first exception, the Administration told Editor & Publisher magazine, a search warrant could be obtained as part of the investigation of a newperson involved in "the crime of unauthorized possession of national defense materials," such as in the Pentagon Papers case.

Correction

The copydesk/rewrite differential table in the Nov. 22 Guild Reporter was in error when it listed a lower minimum for copy editors than for rewrite at the Toledo Blade. The rate for both is \$414.31, \$18.64 more than the reporter top minimum.

The proposed legislation would apply to local and state police as well as federal agents.

Covered would be the "work products" of anyone preparing information for public dissemination, including reporters, scholars, free lances and pamphleteers, so long as the matter involves interstate commerce.

Heymann and Bell told reporters that even the use of a typewriter manufactured in another state would cover a writer's activities under the interstate commerce qualification.

The pair also said that to their knowledge the federal government has never prosecuted a newperson for violation of the espionage laws.

The proposal is the product of a special Justice Dept. task force. It does not address itself to search problems created for other persons not suspected of involvement in a crime by the Stanford Daily decision. Heymann and Bell said that raises more complex questions and is still under study by the task force.

Meanwhile, a county judge in Illinois denied a request to quash a subpoena requiring a reporter to turn over his notes to the defense in a drug case. Illinois has a state law recognizing a limited reporter's privilege against subpoenas.

Kane County Judge John Leifheit said recent Supreme Court decisions indicate to him that the Fourth Amendment rights of defendants take precedence over First Amendment rights of reporters, UPI reported.

But in Madison, a circuit court judge has upheld the right of a newspaper employee to keep sources confidential in a civil libel action against the Capital Times, stating that "there is less need to override" a newperson's privilege

against disclosure in a civil case.

He also dismissed the plaintiffs' assertion that the person subpoenaed, Ann Lund, a librarian now striking the paper, was not entitled to the privilege because she is a librarian.

"The privilege must extend to all employees of a newspaper or it would be worth very little," said Judge P. Charles Jones. "I see no reasonable basis . . . to grant the privilege to some [employees] and not to others."

AP wants 100 jobs pruned from Wire Guild contract

New York—The U.S. Wire Service Guild was faced with a petition by the Associated Press to the National Labor Relations Board to "clarify" more than 100 positions from Guild jurisdiction and contract coverage as it opened bargaining for a new contract with the wire service Nov. 29.

Leaders of the Guild local said they had suggested that the unit-clarification issue be dealt with in bargaining.

The AP's action is a carbon copy of attacks on Guild bargaining units before the NLRB by several publishers, the local's leaders charged. Managements are try-

ing to bleed unions' resources through lengthy court, arbitration and NLRB proceedings, Guild representatives said, pointing to Wire Service Guild legal expenses for contract enforcement of more than \$100,000 in the last three years.

The Guild counterfiled with the NLRB to have dozens of presently exempted AP broadcast employees and secretaries "clarified" into its bargaining unit.

AP is a co-operative news service owned by the newspapers it serves.

The Guild's contract expires Dec. 31.

Kissin' cousins



THEODORE H. WHITE'S

A peek into a reporter's 'notebook'

A GOOD REPORTER is a cross between a beggar and a detective, a wheedler and a prosecutor. This is how he collects facts. But the essence of his trade is to know how to sift out of rumor, gossip and hearsay the essential facts and then to arrange those facts so that a story comes out as close to the truth as he can make it.

Most of us take notes as we go. Or, if note-taking cramps the person we are talking with, we jot down notes as soon as we can get away and catch breath. We take notes on stenographers' pads, folded copy paper, margins of dinner menus. Sometimes we take notes with ostentatious flourish, either to bully people or to flatter them. Sometimes, after feigning uninterest, we take notes surreptitiously—on a paper napkin under the table, even on toilet paper in the washroom.

But these notes can scarcely be called "documents." A large part of what goes into our notes is nonsense—or worse, misinformation. People use us to plant lies, float allegations, bring others into suspicion or contempt. The most avid of our notes are often records of indiscretion, indignation, hysteria or malice—in no legal sense "evidence." And I should hate to see men condemned, exonerated or betrayed by the jumble of notes I have piled up in 40 years of reporting.

Recently I have had the experience of trying to weave some of my old reporter's notes into a book. I found in those notes so many falsehoods, so many wild conversations, so many confidences of people who trusted me, that I am appalled by how much

When a judge demands a reporter's notes, just what is it the court is trying to get? Theodore H. White, author of "The Making of the President" books, tells what's in some of his notes. The description is from a larger article on the Farber case in the Nov. 26 New York Times Magazine.

harm could be squeezed out of them by a smart lawyer, a smart politician, a smart propagandist.

I have some wartime notes of a conversation in 1942 with Gen. Douglas MacArthur. In them he excoriated George Marshall and Franklin Roosevelt with such bitterness that, had his remarks been uttered by a second lieutenant, the lieutenant would forthwith have been court-martialed. MacArthur relied on a personal trust in me to let himself spout without being quoted. It was a low point in his career; nor did he really mean what he said, because there is no reflection of his charges in his own memoirs years later.

I HAVE NOTES, tantamount to an invitation to blackmail, of a conversation in 1960 with a friend of Lyndon Johnson who offered to get me pictures of Jack and Bobby Kennedy in drag at a gay party in Las Vegas if I would promise to publish them. The notes are explicit, but the story was a lie and to print it would have been unconscionable because I believed then and believe now that Lyndon Johnson had nothing to do with the spreading of so false a rumor.

My notes contain, however, other, far more important materials and recollections which demonstrate, I hope, a reporter's

higher function—to bring to public attention matters of common concern which should be thrust on the agenda of government for official action. I once wrote a story about a famine in the Chinese province of Honan in which millions of people died. The story was printed in Time magazine and its publication saved countless lives. But not until now, writing this piece, have I told anyone that I came across the matter because friends in the United States Embassy in Chungking wanted someone to explore the story in the field. The embassy had received letters from American missionaries in the famine-struck area telling of a desolation and corruption concealed by censorship from the whole world. One of the young diplomats at the embassy called me in, simply put a batch of letters on the table between us, let me read—and said nothing. It was essential to conceal his name, for he was the key "leak." The "leak" was his way of appealing to American conscience beyond the bureaucratic channels of the State Department. Had I exposed him, he would probably have been purged at the time—in 1943—or later by John Foster Dulles or Joe McCarthy when they were blinding the State Department by cleansing it of alleged "Reds."

DAY

BOOK

GR is two days early this issue

Washington—Due to contractual pre-holiday work schedules of persons involved in the Guild Reporter's production, this issue is dated and was sent to the press two days earlier than usual under the paper's semi-monthly publication schedule.

The next issue will be published and dated in accordance with its regular publication schedule, on Jan. 12.

TNG Special Merger Committee and ITU Merger Negotiating Committee, 6th joint meeting, Jan. 8-12, Washington.

Guild Service Award, entries deadline, Jan. 12, TNG headquarters, Washington.

Heywood Brown Award, entries deadline, Jan. 15, TNG headquarters, Washington.

International Executive Board, winter meeting, Jan. 22-25, TNG headquarters, Washington.

Middle-Atlantic District Council, winter meeting and TNG regional institute, Feb. 3-4, Stadium Hilton, Philadelphia.

Western District Council, winter meeting, Feb. 3-4, Phoenix.

Midwest District Council, winter meeting and TNG regional institute, Feb. 10-11, Quality Inn, Denver.

New England District Council, winter meeting, Feb. 10-11, Hilton Inn, Wakefield, Mass.

TNG Special Merger Committee and ITU Merger Negotiating Committee, 7th joint meeting, Feb. 12-16, Colorado Springs.

Great Lakes District Council, winter meeting and TNG regional institute, Columbus, Feb. 17-18.

Southern District Council, winter meeting and TNG regional institute, Memphis, Feb. 24-25.

TNG Special Merger Committee and ITU Merger Negotiating Committee, 8th meeting, Mar. 12-16, Washington.

As George put it . . .

The inequities remain

The following is taken from comments by AFL-CIO President George Meany after President Carter on Dec. 13 announced revisions in regulations for his anti-inflation program.

There is real improvement in only one narrow area of wage controls—the decision to allow additional costs for already existing pension benefits to be excluded from the seven percent wage cost figure. We had urged the Administration to do this before the program was announced and this action is consistent with previous control programs.

The decision to treat the costs of already existing benefits for health care in a different manner is not logical and will only create confusion at the collective bargaining table. The same argument that applies to additional costs for already existing pension benefits ought to apply to health care costs, since in both instances the parties to a labor-management agreement cannot control them.

Aside from costs for existing pensions, the Administration has done nothing to eliminate the inequities in its wage control program. It remains more unfair than even the Nixon control program and reflects no understanding of the realities of collective bargaining or labor-management relations.

Improvements in pension, insurance and other benefits still count against the seven percent wage cost figure, even when there is no inflationary impact. The low-wage exemption is still unconscionably low and there is no mechanism for adjudication of inequities.

The wage control program remains unfair and inequitable. On the price side, there is only cosmetic improvement. Thousands of business entities . . . with retail sales running into billions of dollars, are not controlled on the price side.

There is still no effective mechanism for the control of—or even the monitoring of—the prices for the four necessities of life: food, housing, energy and medical care. These amount to 60 percent of the average family's budget and this program will not control cost increases in these areas and the consumer will have no way of knowing if price increases are justified or not.

Instead of merely revising a program rooted in inequity, the Administration should be preparing, for congressional action a program of carefully designed, across-the-board controls of the cost of everything and the income of everybody to stop inflation and insure equality of sacrifice, with economic justice for all.

'Cash boxes' to 'peanut stands'

Kenneth R. Thompson, the second Lord Thomson of Fleet, explaining in the New York Times the advantages to the Thomson chain of a new Canadian firm becoming the top Thomson holding company since he took over the giant international publishing operation started by his late father (more than 100 dailies—mostly small—in North America alone):

"And with this new organization we'll eliminate the British foreign exchange controls every time we want to buy a peanut stand somewhere," he said.

Earlier he had assured the interviewers that he is "a very different person" from his father.

True. His father referred to small papers as "cash boxes."

The Guild Reporter

JAMES M. CESNIK
Editor

ROBERT DUDNICK, Associate Editor

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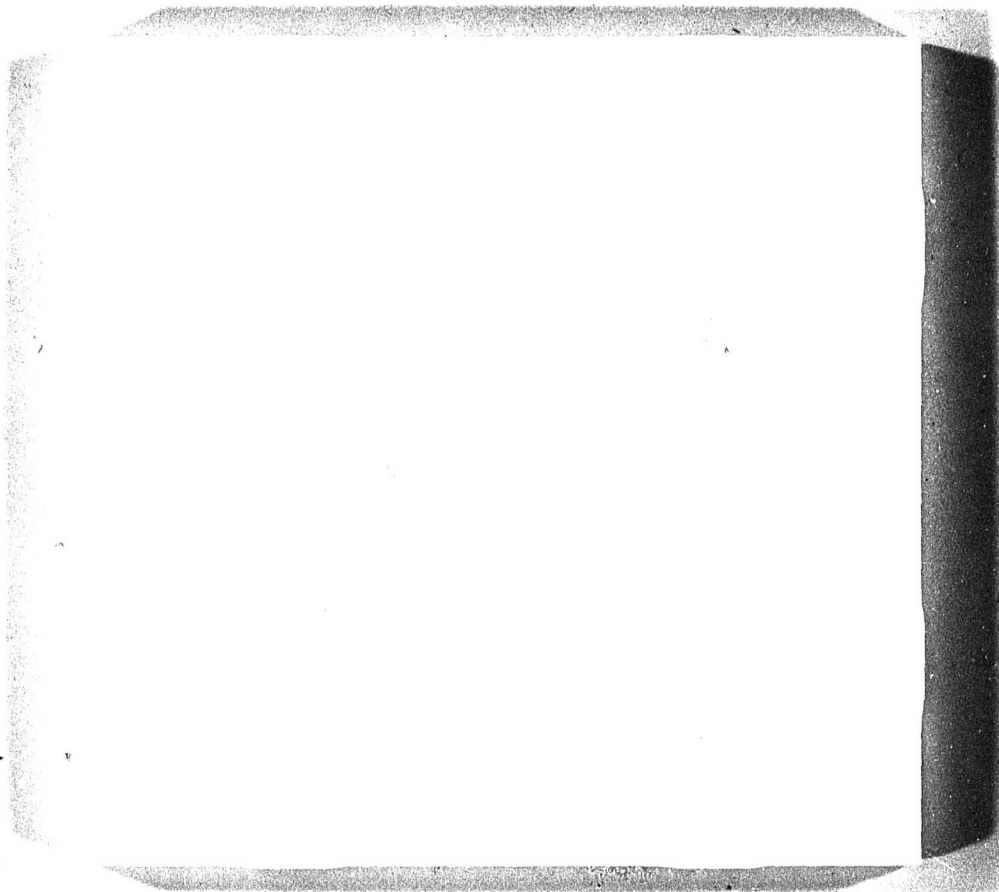
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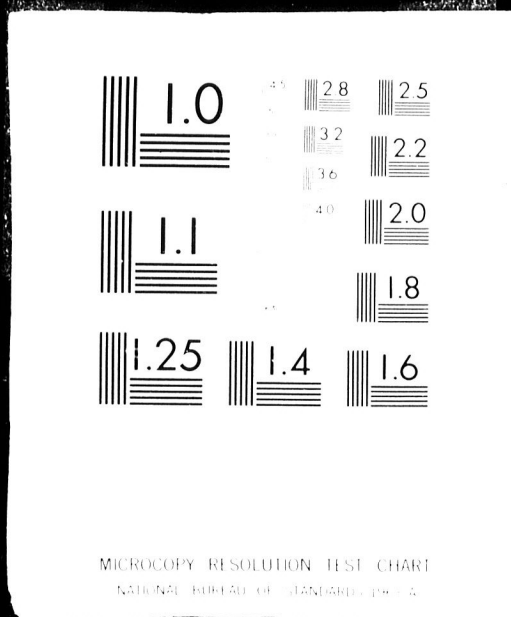
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LOW CONTRAST

RESOLUTION CHART



100 MILLIMETERS

INSTRUCTIONS Resolution is expressed in terms of the lines per millimeter recorded by a particular film under specified conditions. Numerals in chart indicate the number of lines per millimeter in adjacent "T-shaped" groupings.

In microfilming, it is necessary to determine the reduction ratio and multiply the number of lines in the chart by this value to find the number of lines recorded by the film. As an aid in determining the reduction ratio, the line above is 100 millimeters in length. Measuring this line in the film image and dividing the length into 100 gives the reduction ratio. Example: the line is 20 mm. long in the film image, and $100/20 = 5$.

Examine "T-shaped" line groupings in the film with microscope, and note the number adjacent to finest lines recorded sharply and distinctly. Multiply this number by the reduction factor to obtain resolving power in lines per millimeter. Example: 7.9 group of lines is clearly recorded while lines in the 10.0 group are not distinctly separated. Reduction ratio is 5, and $7.9 \times 5 = 39.5$ lines per millimeter recorded satisfactorily. $10.0 \times 5 = 50$ lines per millimeter which are not recorded satisfactorily. Under the particular conditions, maximum resolution is between 39.5 and 50 lines per millimeter.

Resolution, as measured on the film, is a test of the entire photographic system, including lens, exposure, processing, and other factors. These rarely utilize maximum resolution of the film. Vibrations during exposure, lack of critical focus, and exposures yielding very dense negatives are to be avoided.

THE END