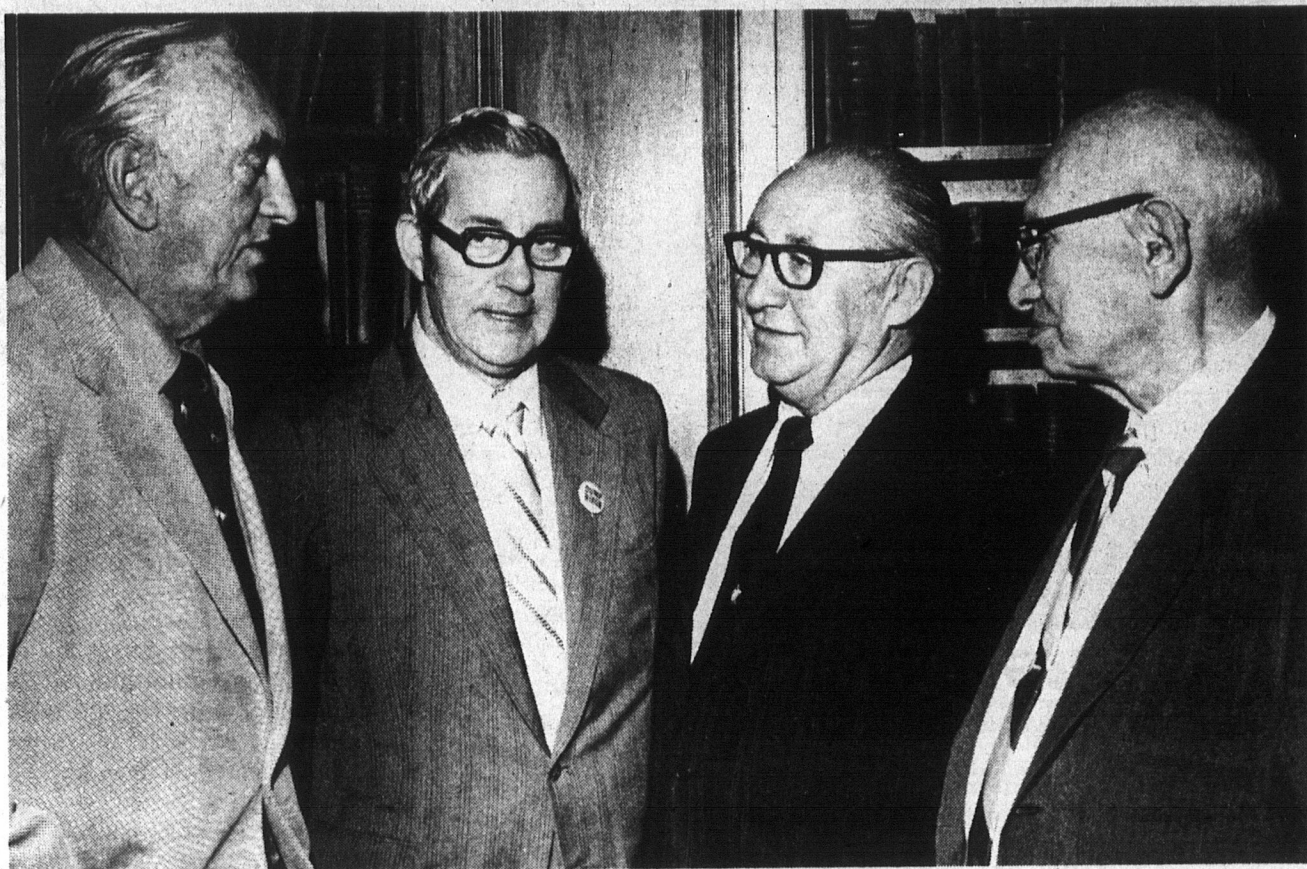




Labor for Peace

Three founding members of Labor for Peace welcome TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., as a member of its national steering committee in Chicago this week. Left to right, Teamster Vice

President Harold Gibbons, Perlik, Automobile Workers Secretary-Treasurer Emil Mazey and Amalgamated Clothing Workers Secretary-Treasurer Frank Rosenblum. (Story on Page 3.)

San Diego's Referendum Proposal Ruled Invalid; Twin Cities Moves

The San Diego Guild's referendum motion was ruled invalid by TNG counsel last week, but the Twin Cities Guild moved for a referendum to rescind the 1972 Convention's authorization of a presidential endorsement by the International Executive Board.

TNG Counsel David S. Barr held that the San Diego motion, which sought to bar TNG political endorsements "hereafter," is invalid because its "thrust is wholly prospective, while insofar as convention policy is concerned the constitution permits a referendum only in the event a change is desired in a previous convention action."

TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., wrote Twin Cities* this week that, while its motion as submitted was reasonably clear in

intent, counsel advised it could not be officially published for seconding by other locals until it was put in proper form and accompanied by the actual text of the convention action sought to be changed, as required by the constitution.

Perlik, in a letter to Twin Cities Executive Secretary John Carmichael, suggested a proper form for the motion. He also asked Carmichael whether the local's action was intended to go to the convention's recommendation that locals consider making political endorsements as well.

Meanwhile, San Diego President Gerald L. Schultz, responding to earlier advice from TNG that the validity of the San Diego motion was under study by counsel, called upon the IEB to sub-

mit the "endorsement controversy" to a referendum on its own initiative.

Otherwise, Schultz said in a letter to TNG Secretary-Treasurer Robert M. Crocker, San Diego would have "no choice but to proceed with submission of its previous question," which he said the local denies is "defective or invalid in any way."

The Twin Cities motion was authorized by the local membership in a local referendum last week by a vote of 293 to 85. Membership of the local is approximately 650.

Specifically, the proposal approved by the voters read: "The 1972 Convention's direction to the International Executive Board, calling for consideration of endorsement of a presidential candidate and indicating the convention's consensus that such endorsement should be made, shall be rescinded."

In the same referendum, Twin Cities members voted to endorse the San Diego motion by a vote of 320 to 65. In the light of counsel's ruling and TNG constitutional referendum procedures, that motion was premature.

Under the constitution, the IEB is directed to submit to referendum any local membership motion proposing a change in convention policy that has been seconded by membership action of ten additional locals within 30 days after official publication of the text of the referendum motion in the Guild Reporter. The San Diego motion having been held invalid, its text has not been officially published.

The controversy over the IEB's action in endorsing Sen. George S. McGovern for President con-

(Continued on Page 6)

Board Approves 13% Pay Raise In Sacramento

In its first decision involving a Guild settlement exceeding its guidelines, the Pay Board last week approved a 13.1 percent increase for 240 employees represented by the Sacramento Guild at McClatchy Newspapers' Sacramento Bee. The approval came more than seven months after the company and the Guild requested the exception.

The contract, signed last Dec. 31, provides increases in four stages over its 34-month term, ranging from \$70.50, to \$314.71, in the top minimum for reporters, photographers and display and classified salespersons, down to \$31.41 in the office boy starting minimum.

Only the first and second stage increases were before the Pay Board, in line with its policy of initially reviewing only the first year of a settlement. At the key top, these increases provided \$27.18, to \$271.43, effective June 11, 1971, and \$11.64, to \$283.07, effective March 11, 1972.

Other increases are scheduled for this Oct. 14 and for August 11 next year, with the key top going to \$303.51, then to \$314.71.

The board approved payment of the June 11, 1971, increase, effective that date, on a finding that "the prior succeeded employment contract expired before August 15, 1971; such contract was followed by a successor contract after Nov. 13, 1971; retroactivity had been agreed to by the parties prior to August 15, 1971, and had been provided for in the immediately preceding two employment contracts, and the parties did not change their position during negotiations in order to compensate for or absorb the impact of the [90-day] freeze [August 15-Nov. 13]."

The board further allowed this increase to "be included in the base compensation rate for measuring increases in the first control year," which for the Bee started with the beginning of Phase II on Nov. 14, 1971, and ended

(Continued on Page 7)

Newspapers Yield Record Profit Gain

Big business's profits zoomed to new record highs in the second quarter of 1972 and so did the newspaper industry's—in both the second quarter and the first half of the year.

Business Week magazine reported that its survey of second-quarter U.S. corporate performance shows "companies earned more money than in any other quarter in history."

It was, the magazine said, "at least 15 percent ahead of the year-ago period... a truly dazzling profits performance."

U.S. News & World Report's second-quarter profits' survey showed that corporate earnings, "recovering smartly from their recession lows," were at a record annual level of 52 billion dollars... a gain of about 13.5 percent."

"A banner year is shaping up in most industries," it predicted.

And newspapers are among the industries headed for a banner year, according to the Business Week survey, a newspaper stock analyst and a TNG survey of mid-year reports by more than a dozen publicly-held U.S. and Canadian companies.

For newspapers, a banner 1972 comes on the heels of a banner 1971, which came on the heels of a banner 1970, which came on

(Continued on Page 7)

Seattle-Tacoma Wins Unit At Oregon Daily, 75 to 38

Salem, Ore.—The Seattle-Tacoma Guild won representation rights at the Salem Capital Journal & Statesman last week when advertising, business, circulation, editorial and proof room employees voted 75 to 38 for the Guild in a National Labor Relations Board election.

The new group will become a unit of the Seattle Guild more than 200 miles to the north of here. Seattle-Tacoma Administrative Secretary Kirk Smith has said the local is interested in establishing a Pacific Northwest Guild to include locals in Washington and Oregon.

One Guild member who was on vacation drove 400 miles—and eight hours—to cast his ballot. Another left his hospital bed to vote.

In a last-minute appeal, management sent a 13-page letter to all employees August 11 citing, among other things, Guild constitutional disciplinary procedures and dues schedules.

Then, on Monday of last week, two days before the election, management followed up by distributing copies of the Guild constitution in employee mail boxes.

But, Smith said, most employees already had seen the constitution, copies of which had been distributed by the Guild earlier in the organizing campaign.

The Capital Journal & Statesman have a total morning and evening circulation of about 65,000.

There were 122 eligibles in the

Ottawa's Rupert Named Guild Canadian Director

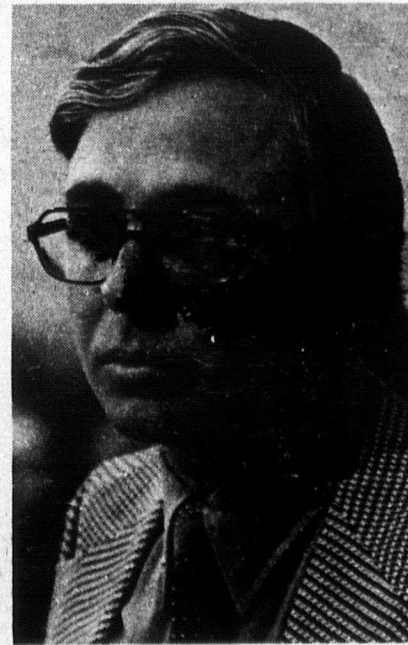
The appointment of TNG International Representative Robert J. Rupert of Ottawa as the Guild's first Canadian Director was announced last week by President Charles A. Perlik, Jr.

Rupert, a native Canadian who served as TNG's Canadian regional vice president from 1965 to 1967 before joining the TNG staff, assumed his new position this week and is seeking quarters in Ottawa in which to locate the Guild's new Canadian national office.

He already has employed a bilingual researcher-secretary, Kathy Hausser, to assist him in the operation of the office.

Perlik announced the appointment of Rupert following endorsement by the executive com-

(Continued on Page 7)



ROBERT J. RUPERT

One Referendum Bid Ruled Out, Second Offered

(Continued from Page 1)

tinued, meanwhile, with Guild members continuing to express themselves vigorously both for and against the board's action.

The San Jose Guild's Executive Committee unanimously adopted a resolution supporting the IEB's action and registering the "strongest of objections to any insinuations that the IEB's action was in any way improper or undemocratic."

The Philadelphia Guild's Representative Assembly approved the local's convention delegates' action in voting to authorize the IEB to make a presidential endorsement.

Jose Stell, president of the Western District Council, in a personal letter to his local's publication, the San Jose Guildsman, said that the "double standard" which says it's proper for publishers, but not the Guild, to exhibit political preference is "one of the soundest non-economic reasons yet advanced for supporting the Guild's right and duty to endorse."

San Jose President James Choate reiterated his support of the IEB's action in his signed column in the same issue of the Guildsman, and Terre Haute President Gary Minich defended the action in a letter to the Terre Haute Tribune and on the air in response to a radio station editorial.

"It is a small step from enunciating [political and economic] principles to endorsing the candidate who best reflects them," he said.

But membership meetings of the Harrisburg, Wichita and Seattle-Tacoma Guilds voted to disassociate their locals from the IEB's action. Harrisburg also protested the manner in which the board made the endorsement, and Wichita called upon TNG to withdraw the endorsement.

The Seattle resolution, approved by a vote of 37 to 20, was opposed by both Seattle Administrative Secretary Kirk Smith and TNG Regional Vice President Hugh H. Harrison, who said "we should not be scared that the press is under attack but should be attacking those who are attacking us."

The Seattle membership, which declined an invitation to endorse the San Diego referendum motion, acted after a petition calling upon the local to disavow the presidential endorsement had been submitted by a number of Seattle Times employees.

The Chicago Guild executive board voted not to make a local



Labor for McGovern

Leaders of 25 AFL-CIO unions, including TNG, last week organized a National Labor Committee for the Election of McGovern-Shriver, who they declared are "clearly in sympathy with the needs of the American people." Electrical Workers Secretary Joseph D. Keenan (left) was named chairman of the committee and Communications Workers President Joseph A. Beirne (at mike) secretary-treasurer. At right is Machinists President Floyd

E. Smith. TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr. is a vice chairman of the committee, which received initial pledges of \$125,000 to help elect McGovern. Other unions, including the Automobile Workers, are expected to join the committee. Meanwhile, for the first time in memory, a union of federal government employees—the 300,000-member American Postal Workers—endorsed a presidential candidate, Sen. McGovern.

endorsement for president, but took no action on the IEB's endorsement.

Other petitions protesting the IEB's action, and in one case calling for its withdrawal, were received by TNG from 51 members of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild's Oakland Tribune unit, 30 members of the Connecticut Guild, 69 members of the Lehigh Valley Guild, 33 members of the Knoxville Guild, and 88 "reporters and editors" (and members) in the New York Guild's New York Times unit.

Above the statement "we as reporters and editors" on the copy of the Times petition received by TNG someone had written:

"Whatsa matter? No one below Group 10 has a mind?"

Someone else simply wrote:

"Elitists."

Forty members of the Cleveland Guild's Plain Dealer unit took an ad in the Plain Dealer to protest the endorsement, 38 on the grounds that Guild political endorsements "are improper, two on the grounds that they are improper without a referendum.

A Buffalo Guild membership meeting voted to transmit to TNG a petition signed by 87 members of the Evening News

unit commending Buffalo's convention delegates for having opposed the authorization of a presidential endorsement.

"It has been historic for the Guild to refrain from endorsing political candidates," the petition said. "The principle is unquestionable and requires no disavowal; the convention action is unconscionable and requires a rebuke."

The Wire Service Guild's Columbus AP branch called for a referendum on the McGovern endorsement, and John Keel, chairman of the WSG's Salt Lake City chapter and three other members of the Salt Lake AP branch called upon the IEB to rescind its action.

Editorial comment in the press continued to be critical of the endorsement, but the Long Beach (Calif.) Independent observed:

"In fairness to the Guild, it should be said clearly that the problem is one of image and not one of substance. The Guild itself would not want its endorsement to affect press coverage of the campaign."

And the Wilkes-Barre Times-Leader, News observed:

"There's a big squabble among newsmen over the AFL-CIO Newspaper Guild's endorsement of McGovern. That sound on the sidelines is Agnew applauding."

Barr, in his letter to Perlik declaring the San Diego referendum motion invalid, noted that Article XXI of the TNG constitution directs the IEB to submit to referendum any local membership motion "proposing a change in . . . convention policy" and cited this and other constitutional language which he said:

" . . . makes it clear that the intent of the framers of the constitution was to permit the whole membership, by the referendum procedure, to override or change a decision already made by a preceding convention, but to leave to the annual conventions themselves any decisions having to do solely with the establishment of future policies."

"Manifestly," he continued,

been handled any differently."

Schultz said that any delay in processing the motion "will be treated as a subterfuge to avoid the quick, efficient and orderly process of determining the will of the majority."

TNG Southern Regional Vice President Warren E. Howard, in a letter responding to a copy of the San Diego motion received by him, wrote Schultz that "since I am one of those whom your local would choose to take disciplinary action against if the membership in its infinite stupidity didn't think it would embarrass them and the Guild, I have decided to answer it with a resolution of my own."

After noting, among other things, that the IEB's endorsement action was authorized by the convention, that the press is under attack by the Nixon Administration and that traditional Guild policy properly is subject to change by the convention, Howard's resolution resolved that the San Diego Guild endorse the IEB's endorsement "on the grounds that it's time the membership took the stand that the publishers won't."

San Francisco-Oakland Guild Executive Secretary Fred D. Fletcher, in informing Schultz that the local's executive committee had declined to endorse the San Diego motion, asked "just what interest group, anywhere, can possibly be expected to call for the defeat of the most anti free press president in history if it isn't The Newspaper Guild?"

Washington-Baltimore Guild Administrative Officer Brian L. Flores, in a letter to Editor & Publisher protesting its suggestion in an interview with TNG Chairman James B. Woods that Washington newsmen's opposition to the endorsement was motivated by Guild politics, said that while E&P reported the local's criticism of Perlik's "premature" announcement of the endorsement, it did not report that its action expressly supported the right of all unionists to endorse candidates to further their economic interests.

"This unreported position is a position which is not or ever has been a point of disagreement between this local and our international officers," Flores wrote.

He said that to presume that opposition to the endorsement in Washington, with its abundance of political reporters is "a basis for suggesting a continuing war between this local and the international officers and their policies is ridiculous."

STOP!

From Canada last week, the GR received this wire: "Have provincial election in British Columbia Stop Ask Perlik who he fancies Stop Newspaper Guild no longer just American Stop."

It was from Vancouver-New Westminster Guildsman Mike Tytherleigh, who signed himself, "Just a Canadian."

To which Perlik replied: "Sorry, but neither Guild Convention nor IEB provided any organizational guidance on British Columbia election, but if you want a purely personal opinion stay away from [Social Credit Premier] Bennett like the plague."

Stop.

Editorial Critics of Guild Sound Off in Echoes

It probably surprised no one that so many papers commented editorially on the Guild's endorsement of Sen. McGovern, but it may surprise some of their readers to learn that some of the editorials were written by the same people.

For example, TNG's clipping service shows that identical editorials appeared in at least seven papers.

Five of them were Copley papers: the San Diego Union, the Sacramento Union, the Springfield (Ill.) State Journal, the Elgin (Ill.) Courier-News and the Torrance (Calif.) South Bay Breeze.

But one was a Hoiles Freedom

paper, the Harlingen (Texas) Valley Star, and one was a Harte-Hanks paper, the Denison (Texas) Herald.

Other identical editorials, the clipping service reported, appeared in at least two Ingersoll papers, the Kingston (N.Y.) Freeman and the Pawtucket (R.I.) Times.

And still other identical editorials appeared in at least two Fackelman papers, the Crowley (La.) Signal and the Jennings (La.) News.

Some of the editorials even had identical heads. All, needless to say, were critical.

Ervin Privilege Bill Protection Limited

The chairman of the U.S. Senate's Constitutional Rights Subcommittee last week added a bill of his own to the dozen-plus already before Congress to protect newsgatherers' information and sources from forced disclosure.

North Carolina Sen. Sam J. Ervin's bill, like all but one of the others, would provide only a qualified protection.

But unlike the others it contains no explicit general prohibition against attempts to force disclosure except under specified conditions. Rather, Ervin's bill addresses itself only to criminal proceedings before federal courts and grand juries and is limited to specifying conditions under which a reporter "shall be competent and compellable to testify" before them.

Additionally, Ervin's bill, co-sponsored by Sen. James B. Pearson of Kansas, chief sponsor of one of the earlier bills, would place upon reporters the burden of claiming and showing that they are not "compellable," rather than placing on the government the obligation to demonstrate that they are, as would be the case under some of the other bills.

And the Ervin bill specifies that hearings and determinations on a reporter's objection to testifying shall be held "in camera."

Titled "An Act to Regulate the Testimony of Newsmen in Federal Criminal Cases," Ervin's bill would permit subpoenas if the information sought is:

1. "Based on the personal knowledge of the newsmen rather than on hearsay," and
2. It "tends to prove or disprove the commission of a crime . . . which is being investigated . . . or the subject of prosecution," and
3. "Testimony similar to the information is not readily obtainable from another source."

Neither Ervin's subcommittee nor its counterpart in the House has yet scheduled hearings on the various "privilege" bills.

A member of the Senate subcommittee's staff said that, while Ervin has no "timetable" for hearings, he is "anxious" to send a bill to the Senate floor this ses-

News Service Cites Caldwell

New York City—New York Times Guildsman Earl Caldwell and the Times itself have been honored by Third World Media News for their stand against the Justice Department's efforts to subpoena testimony by Caldwell before a grand jury investigating the Black Panthers.

Caldwell, a San Francisco-based correspondent for the Times, was presented an award this month by Media News, a news service specializing in news of interest to minority groups.

The news service presented a citation to the Times for its support of Caldwell in the case, which eventually was lost before the U.S. Supreme Court.

However, Sen. Alan Cranston of California, sponsor of the only bill not attaching any qualifications to a newsgatherer's right to refuse to disclose information and sources, saw little prospect of any bill passing this session.

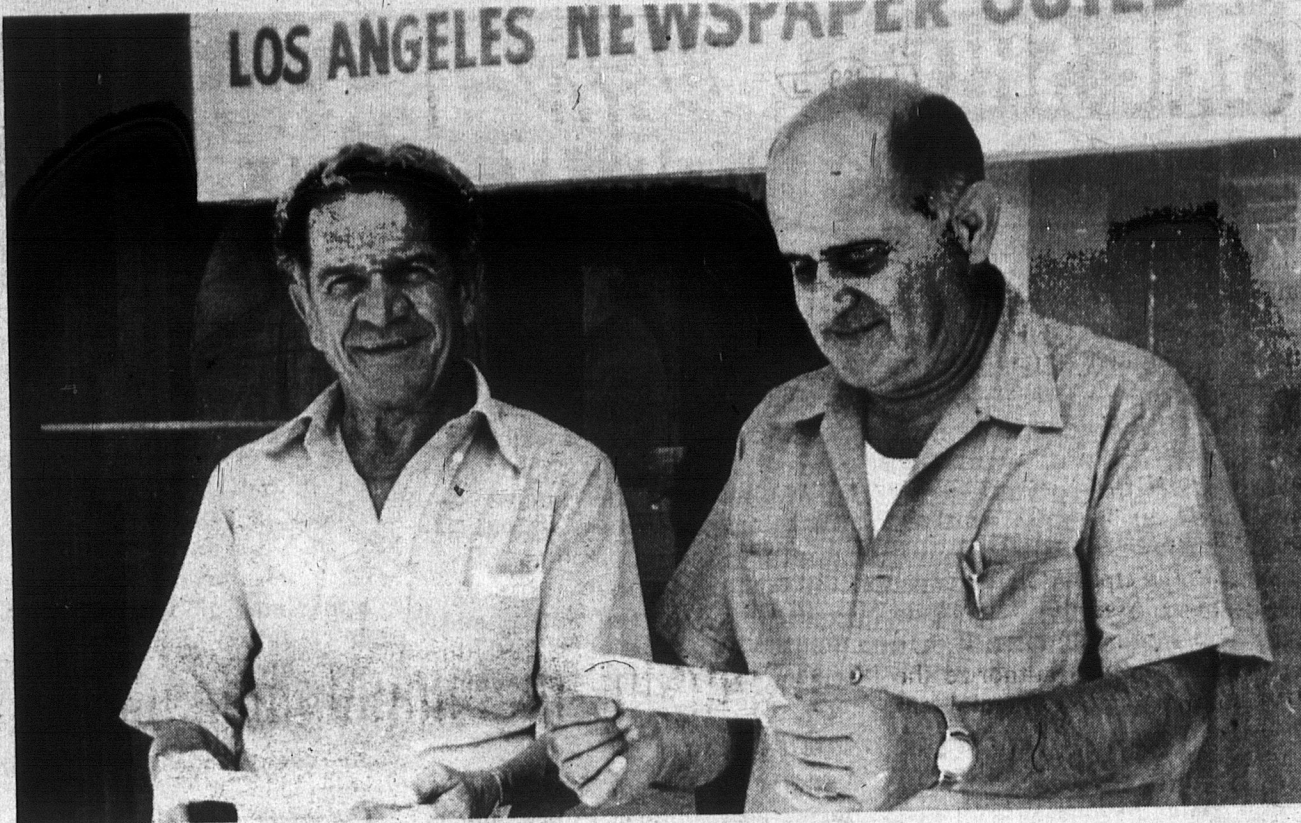
Cranston offered this assessment after meeting with representatives of several media organizations, including TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., to discuss support for his bill.

There are too many differences of opinion over what should be done, Cranston said.

Later, a member of his staff observed that "at this point it looks like Sen. Cranston and the Guild are alone" in supporting unqualified privilege.

The House subcommittee that has privilege bills before it, headed by Rep. Robert Kastemeier of Wisconsin, is expected to decide early in September whether to hold hearings this year.

Meanwhile, amendments were introduced last month in the New Jersey Senate to that state's privilege law which would explicitly extend its coverage to radio and television and remove from the law the qualification that information must be "published" before its source is privileged.



Jobless Pay Unfrozen

Los Angeles Guildsmen George Carnesi (left) and Sam Berkowitz get their first look at first state unemployment compensation checks paid strikers at

Hearst's Herald-Examiner nearly five years after strike began in December 1967. Ruling last month by State Appeals Board made strikers eligible.

'Labor for Peace' Backs McGovern

Chicago, Ill.—TNG has affiliated with Labor for Peace and President Charles A. Perlik, Jr. this week attended his first meeting of its steering committee, which said that Sen. McGovern is the only presidential candidate who offers hope of achieving "both peace and the progress that will follow."

Noting the unions affiliated with the new organization have virtually unanimously underscored this conclusion by their own endorsements, the steering committee commended similar action to all those it embraces and "other concerned citizens everywhere."

The 45-member committee urged all locals of its member unions to affiliate with the organization and to send delegates to Labor for Peace rallies to be held in a dozen cities around the country. Times and places will be announced shortly.

Labor for Peace, a national voluntary organization, was launched at a conference in St. Louis last June attended by 985 delegates of 35 international unions both in and out of the AFL-CIO.

Its four cochairmen, named at the meeting this week, are Emil Mazey, secretary-treasurer of the United Automobile Workers; Murray Finley, vice president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; Pat Gorman, secretary-treasurer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters; and Harold Gibbons, vice president of the Teamsters.

Secretary-Treasurer is David Livingston, who holds the same office in the Distributive Workers of America.

TNG formally affiliated with Labor for Peace earlier this month, as instructed by the 1972 Convention. Perlik is representing the Guild on the steering committee.

Court Ends Times Stoppage

New York City—The New York Times obtained a court order this week barring the ITU Mailers from continuing a work stoppage that prevented publication of all but 1,000 copies of Monday's paper.

The dispute was precipitated, Mailers Local President George E. McDonald said, by the Times' refusal to maintain the status quo pending arbitration of a grievance involving the elimination of the work assignment of a mailroom clerk and his transfer from the Times' main plant to its West Side plant.

McDonald said the issue went to the heart of the union's contract and grievance procedure.

The Times said it was not re-

quired by contract to restore the clerk's work pending arbitration but offered to do so under protest for 24 hours and arbitrate immediately.

If an arbitrator ruled against the Times on the transfer, industrial relations director John H. Mortimer said, he would have authority "to make the situation whole by awarding damages."

The Mailer's stoppage began Sunday night as the presses were beginning to roll for the first Monday edition, and other employees were sent home. The State Supreme Court issued a temporary restraining order Monday and continued a hearing on a preliminary injunction until next week.

Chicago Reporter Ray Brennan—'A Hero and a Giant'

Chicago, Ill.—Ray Brennan, former Chicago Guild president and one of Chicago's legendary crime reporters, died this month at age 64.

Brennan, who was a Guild member for more than 35 years, also had been chairman of the old Times unit and in 1967 won the Chicago Guild's Page One "Service to Journalism Award" for his "outstanding contribution to the newspaper industry."

His paper, the Sun-Times, gave him a five-column obituary and all over town newspapermen reminisced about the tough but soft-hearted reporter who had been teaching his opposition the trade—and writing rings around most of them—for 45 years.

"He was idolized," said Chicago Executive Director Justin F. McCarthy, Jr. "He was a hero and a giant all the time."

"He was the best I've ever seen," Tom Fitzpatrick, himself a Pulitzer prizewinner, wrote in his Sun-Times column.

"Ray Brennan was one of the

finest reporters of the 20th Century," said his boss Emmett Dedmon, vice president and editorial director of the Sun-Times and the Daily News. "He combined a sense of the dramatic with a strong sense of social justice."

It was Ray Brennan who broke the story of John Dillinger's spectacular escape from the Crown Point jail.

It was Ray Brennan who wrote the first eyewitness stories about the then-superspeed DEW Line radar stations in the Arctic.

It was Ray Brennan who predicted, after a stint in one of Batista's jails and a hairy two weeks with Castro's ragged guerrillas in the hills, that Castro would seize control of Cuba "within 90 days."

They laughed at him for that, and it turned out wrong. It happened in 60 days.

It was Ray Brennan who snatched from under Arthur Brisbane's nose an exclusive on Al Capone's offer to recover the kidnapped Lindbergh baby if the government would quash the



RAY BRENNAN

conviction for income-tax evasion that ended his career.

It was Ray Brennan's series on gambling Chicago Police Captain Daniel "Tubbo" Gilbert—"The world's richest cop"—that wrecked the Cook County Democratic machine in 1950 and sent Everett Dirksen to the Senate.

It also got Brennan indicted by a young Robert F. Kennedy who objected to the way Brennan got his hands on Gilbert's secret testimony before the Kefauver crime committee. Brennan said he stole it and beat the case after two years in court.

It was Brennan's book, "The Stolen Years," that got Roger Touhy paroled after 26 years in prison on false charges of kidnapping Jake "The Barber" Factor.

But when Touhy was gunned down in the street minutes after leaving Brennan—28 days after walking out of prison—Brennan said, "I wish I'd never written the stinking book."

Brennan won more awards from the Chicago Guild than any other newsmen, and his series on Tubbo Gilbert won an honorable mention in TNG's 1951 Heywood Brown Award contest.

But Dick Foster, writing in the Chicago Guild's 1967 Page One book, also remembered him as the city's top reporter who stood up at a Guild meeting and demanded to know why copy

boys got "such lousy pay."

Carl Sandberg, who knew the great Chicago reporters of the 1920s, said just before he died, "There's only one I know who belongs with the storied greats like Ben Hecht and Bob Casey. His name is Ray Brennan."

And generations of Chicago reporters could tell a story not much different from Tom Fitzpatrick's recollection of what Brennan said to him as a young reporter coming up against the ace covering a story for an opposition paper.

"Kid," Ray said, "I'll give you all the help I can. Ask me anything you want and I'll fill you in. There's only one obligation I have, though. If I learn something that's exclusive I'll have to keep that to myself. I owe that to my paper."

"Aside from that, the only thing you'll have to worry about is that I'm just going to try to outwrite the hell out of you."

Which, Fitzpatrick said, he "most certainly" did.

THE SHORT

OF IT

Newspaper publishers and others holding "essential power" should be required by law to disclose their financial interests and holdings, says Norman Isaacs, former Louisville Courier-Journal executive editor now teaching at Columbia University. "If a publisher owns 10,000 shares of a utility stock," he says, "I can tell you how the next request for a rate increase will be reported." . . . Ralph Nader, preparing a series of profiles on federal lawmakers, says he'll follow up around year-end with a report on their relationships with reporters. . . . The Madison Capital Times has cancelled its contract with the Gallup Poll because "political polls have become irrelevant, unnecessary and often grossly inaccurate." Denying any reflection on Gallup, Capital Times executives said polls are "sometimes used in a manipulative and negative manner." . . . The Iowa Falls Times-Citizen has set up a press council "to get better insight into what the community wants and needs from its newspaper."

Hijacking in the City Room

Extending airline hijacking methods to newspapers opens new vistas to enterprising extortionists, according to Punch, the British weekly humor magazine.

Punch's new "School of Creative Hijacking" pretends to teach "how to break into the editorial meeting of any national daily (conference times and building layouts supplied) and hold the paper for ransom by ordering the editors at gunpoint to make 'Peru's Copper Output Again Disappointing' the splash lead story—unless payment is forthcoming. Good for at least \$150,000."

Punch warns, however, against threatening the editor's life—"good for only about \$100." But it promises valuable tips on "what to do when you find the editorial staff with you, and other traps."

Executive, academic, professional, administrative and outside sales women were brought under U.S. Equal Pay Act coverage as of July 1. They joined the 45 million "nonprofessional" women previously covered with passage of a rider quietly attached to the Education Amendments Act of 1972. . . . McGraw-Hill's flossy new Manhattan headquarters has no bright spots for women. Higher-paid writers (all male) have the "outside" offices with windows and full partitions. Lower-paid writers (all female) are assigned "inside" windowless cubicles whose walls don't reach the ceiling. . . . Reporter Terri Schultz quit the Chicago Tribune in exasperation after being turned down for an out-of-town assignment. The slot man, failing after a staff-wide canvass to find a male to take it, went himself. Schultz told the Illinois Fair Employment Commission she was fed up after years of discrimination, asked for reinstatement and equal treatment.

News Staff Franchised

Jim R. Hitch is the newly elected—in a way—managing editor of the Burlington (Iowa) Hawk-Eye. The rare exercise in newsroom democracy began shaping up in April, when Hawk-Eye Publisher John McCormally told a session of the "counter convention" held during ANPA's New York convention that he would leave selection of a managing editor for his 21,000-circulation daily to a majority vote of its newsroom staff of 16.

Hitch, 35, former day news editor of the Hutchinson (Kan.) News, was hired for the job "subject to staff approval." He spent three days "campaigning" in the newsroom—which included three other applicants—before a staff poll assured him the job.

North Jersey's Douglas Eldridge, Newark Evening News unit chairman and a leader in organizing the paper two years ago, has resigned from The News to edit a new community biweekly in Newark. . . . Former TNG International Representative Fred T. Kearney has been named executive editor of the Ohio Suburban papers published by Collinwood Publishing Co. and Boulder Publishing Co. He had been news editor of the Niles (Ohio) Daily Times. . . . Toronto Guild President Jim Robinson has been elected chairman of the Council of Toronto Newspaper Unions. . . . Former TNG International Vice President James G. McMahon has returned to his advertising sales job at the Detroit Free Press after being on leave for more than a year and a half on organizing and bargaining assignments for TNG in the Detroit area.

Guild Seeks Ypsilanti Unit

Ypsilanti, Mich.—The Guild last week demanded recognition as bargaining agent for 55 employees at the Ypsilanti Press, the sixth new group for which the Guild has sought representation rights in Michigan in little more than a year and a half.

The Guild won representation elections in four of the five earlier groups and has asked the National Labor Relations Board to set aside an election loss in the fifth, the East Side suburban weekly chain in Detroit, because of management interference and coercion. The NLRB issued a complaint against the chain this week.

Elections have been won, beginning in December 1970, at the Royal Oak Tribune, all Guild departments; the Wayne Eagle, all employees; the Mt. Clemens Macomb daily; all Guild departments; and, earlier this month, the Adrian Telegram, all Guild departments. Totally, representation was won for 275 employees.

Representation rights at the Press are being sought by the Detroit Guild, of which the 17,000-circulation Harte-Hanks evening daily would become a part. The Guild seeks a unit of all employees except printers and pressmen, who are represented by their own unions.

Political Contributions Carry Tax Breaks Under New Rules

U.S. Guild members can recover next April 15 all or a major part of political-campaign contributions they make this year.

New federal tax-credit and tax-deduction provisions make it possible for the first time for taxpayers to claim a straight tax credit of half of campaign contributions up to a maximum of \$25 (a maximum credit of \$12.50) on individual returns and to a maximum of \$50 (\$25 maximum credit) on joint returns.

Alternatively, those itemizing deductions may deduct up to \$50 (\$100 on joint returns) in campaign contributions from their taxable income.

The credit or deduction can be claimed for contributions to any candidate for any office, from President on down, or for contributions to any campaign committee, such as the AFL-CIO-COPE Political Contributions Committee, according to TNG counsel.

The AFL-CIO-COPE Political Contributions Committee is one of two committees established by the AFL-CIO under a reorganization of its political action effort formerly carried out by a single

body known simply as the Committee on Political Education (COPE). AFL-CIO-COPE is devoted exclusively to making contributions and expenditures to announced candidates for federal office.

The second committee established under AFL-CIO's political-action reorganization continues to be entitled simply COPE and continues to engage in education and nonpartisan registration and get-out-the-vote activity, TNG Research and Information Director James M. Cesnik has pointed out in a memorandum to Guild locals.

Only contributions to AFL-CIO-COPE-PCC qualify for the new tax advantages, Cesnik stated in his memo.

Guild members making contributions to AFL-CIO-COPE-PCC will receive detailed receipts for any contribution of \$5 or more to prove their eligibility for the new tax benefit, Cesnik also noted.

His memo also outlined procedures for political contributions under the 1971 Federal Elections Campaign Act and the 1971 Revenue Act.

He said the new laws should have no adverse effects on Guild political action through national AFL-CIO's political-action committees.

Concern over paperwork required by the new legislation can be dismissed as long as locals' contributions are turned over to one of the committees directly or through TNG, Cesnik added.

He cited an AFL-CIO memorandum stating that unions soliciting contributions in the name of COPE-PCC and turning over all contributions to COPE-PCC are not political committees and thus do not have to register and report under the new laws.

Cesnik said each member's contribution of more than \$10 should be sent immediately to TNG for forwarding to COPE-PCC along with the donor's name, address, occupation and principal place of business and the date, all required by the new laws. Contributions exceeding \$10 must be forwarded to the treasurer of the political committee—in this case COPE-PCC—within five days of receipt under the new laws.

ITU Votes to Cut Back Benefits

Milwaukee, Wis.—International Typographical Union convention delegates have voted to reduce ITU strike and lockout benefits from 60 percent of scale to 50 percent, effective Jan. 1, 1973. Benefits paid units that go on strike before that date will not be affected.

ITU President John J. Pilch told the 500 delegates to the convention here this month that ITU benefits are among the highest of all union benefits. He said that "with wage scales reaching \$300 a week and over, the 60 percent formula for payment of benefits reaches a proportion never intended."

Pilch said that in 12 years the ITU has paid out \$57 million in strike and lockout benefits.

The ITU automation committee, citing union retraining pro-

grams, said members shouldn't be "scared" of new composing and mailroom machines and technology, but urged locals to insist on retaining jurisdiction in "traditional areas."

A resolution condemning publishers of the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner and the San Rafael Independent Journal for their "all-out efforts to bust unions" was adopted, but only after deletion of a call for a boycott of all Hearst newspapers and magazines.

The convention voted 2 to 1 to permit printers in ITU's Trenton, N.J., local to process work on the Daily Racing Form claimed by New York City's Local 6.

New York contended that work transferred to the Racing Form from the New York Morning Telegraph was struck work. Trenton warned that if the dispute were resolved in New York's

favor the New Jersey shop might go nonunion.

A proposal that would have committed the ITU Executive Council to establishing chain-wide councils to assist in bargaining was rejected by the convention committee on local unions, which said "sister" unions should work out their own mutual support.

The convention charged that the Nixon Administration's economic program has developed into "the ultimate disaster for all American workers" and urged "prompt and abrupt termination of all economic controls."

Despite several resolutions offered by delegates, the convention voted not to make an endorsement in the presidential election, according to Pilch's urging to uphold the union's "longtime tradition" of not taking sides.



Only in Milwaukee...

ITU President John J. Pilch, center, accepts gavel made of 100-year-old beer keg from leaders of

Milwaukee ITU locals as International Typographical Union's 114th convention opens.

Advertisers' Arithmetic Doomed News

By BEN H. BAGDIKIAN

WHY DO newspapers die? And why have competing papers been dying at an alarming rate since World War II?

The death of a newspaper is peculiar. There is a lot of romantic bunk about journalism from Brenda Starr on down. But it is a special business in an industrial age, the only major mass-produced industry with an intellectual product that has each item hand-crafted and redesigned every day. It involves its creators in ways almost no other industry can so that the emotional shock of loss or separation is unique. For readers who liked or loved it, the loss of a paper can be like the death of a favorite relative.

But competitive newspapers fail for very unsentimental reasons. They suffer a terminal disease.

Ben H. Bagdikian is an assistant managing editor and media critic of the Washington Post, from which his article is reprinted with permission. Bagdikian also is president of the Mellett Fund for a Free and Responsible Press; Harper and Row recently published a collection of his articles entitled "The Effete Conspiracy." He is resigning from the Post to do free-lance writing.

that has killed almost every face-to-face daily competition in the country. When death comes, a standard corporate requiem of "rising costs" and "unrealistic labor demands" is recited by the owners, and there are charges by employees and readers of callousness and conspiracy on the part of the cold-hearted villains who used the paper as a mere money-maker instead of a community institution.

It is true that costs are rising and it is true that there have been cold-hearted villains in the business. Frank Munsey was one of the early discoverers of how to make money killing newspapers and when he died in 1925 one of the great men in American journalism, William Allen White, wrote a classic obituary in his *Emporia (Kan.) Gazette*:

"Frank Munsey, the great publisher, is dead. Frank Munsey contributed to the journalism of his day the great talent of a meat packer, the morals of a money changer, and the manners of an undertaker. He and his kind have about succeeded in transforming a once noble profession into an 8 per cent security. May he rest in trust."

There is no need to sympathize with the proprietors who sweet-talk their staffs and readers while guiding them into the corporate gas chamber. But unfortunately the death is usually from an impersonal disease and a simple one.

Daily newspapers make 72 per cent of their gross revenues from advertising. The goal of advertisers—who more and more sell standard brands in chain stores that cover an entire metropolis—is to get their message into every household of the area as cheaply as possible. It is cheaper for them to support one big paper than half a dozen small ones. So when one paper begins to dominate, it begins a stampede of advertisers that is the start of monopoly.

It is the process that killed the general circulation magazines—*Colliers*, *Saturday Evening Post*, *Look*—at the height of their circulations. They were all pitched at a general national audience and television, with its even larger audiences, could do it cheaper per thousand.

It is why 50 years ago there were 2,300 dailies in the country but today, with a population almost twice as large, with more real spending money and more reading ability, there are only 1,750 dailies. In 1970, for the first time since records were kept, less than one paper a day was sold per family in America. This is not from less reading, but less buying of competing papers by the same family and the end of "Extras" and fewer multiple newsstand editions throughout the daylight hours by the same paper.

Newspaper production is intricate, ungainly and

expensive. It requires a factory of large proportions in a metropolitan daily but once the thousands of plates are on the presses, each additional paper turned out is, in the manner of most assembly lines, cheaper to produce than the one before because the expensive preparation has already been done. Thus, the more copies turned out, the less it costs per copy.

That impersonal process affected *The Daily News*.

Minimum ad rates for the three Washington papers are listed in the 1972 Editor & Publisher Yearbook. They are a general guide to rates that are complicated by discounts and categories but they are a reflection of the cost of advertising in the *News*, the *Star* and the *Post*. Under those rates, the same ad that would cost the advertiser \$27.20 to get his display before 1,000 readers of the *Post* would cost him \$35.00 for exposure to 1,000 readers of the *Star*, and \$58.20 to get before 1,000 readers of the *News*. It is the result not of villainy but mass production. Like so much of the stress in the quality of life, it comes from each party's doing what seems best for himself.

But it is impersonal arithmetic with profound social consequences. It has contributed to the loss of community identity and loss of diversity in the news. In 1880 about 90 per cent of all urban places had their own daily papers and 61 per cent had more than one. Advertising was a small factor and each paper was small, the subscriber paying for most of the cost of the paper. Today fewer than 20 per cent of urban places have their own paper and fewer than 3 per cent competing ones.

There are only 69 cities today with more than one newspaper management and only one, New York, with three. Over 1,500 have monopoly managements.

There can be some advantages to a newspaper monopoly. It reduces sensationalism. There is no competition for the passing eye. Most papers are home-delivered so sensationalist displays don't "sell papers," as some critics simplistically assume.

A paper unafraid of competition can, if it will, work more carefully on its stories and take time to do comprehensive reports on central issues.

On the other hand, a paper unafraid of competition can also decide to suppress stories or avoid controversy or push only the hobby horses of its owners and editors.

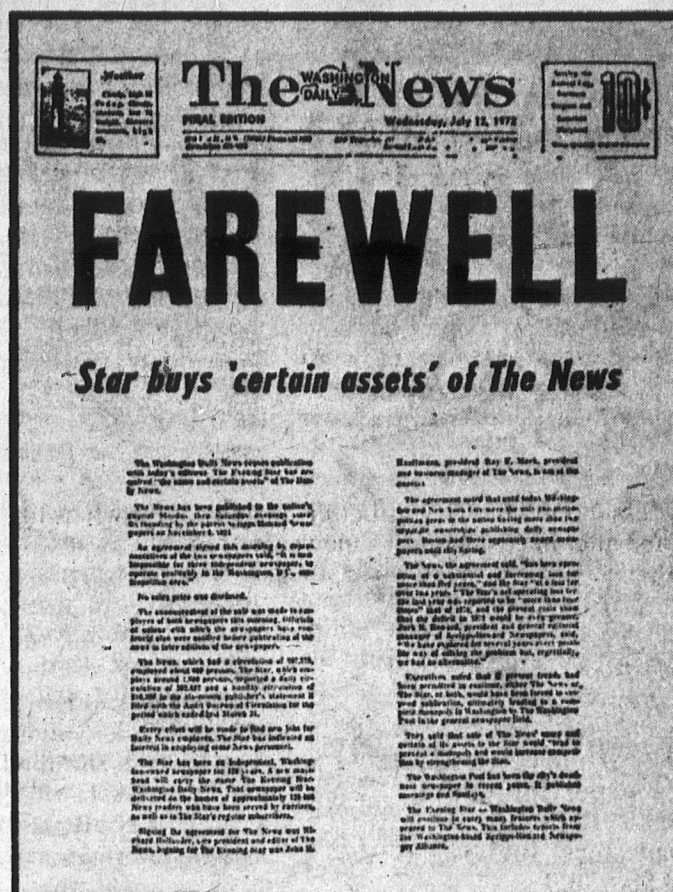
Furthermore when local competition dies, papers tend to shift to the cheapest news possible, and that is syndicated wire news. Staff-originated news costs 90 per cent more than syndicated material. A 1966 study showed that a monopoly paper suddenly faced with new competition increased its staff-written news by 24 per cent but after it defeated its new competitor it went back to its old practices.

If the arithmetic of advertising revenue is simple and brutal, there is another factor that is not so simple. The advertising money depends on circulation. But why do people buy a successful paper instead of its competitors?

It is not easy to answer, because papers are bought for many reasons by different people—for TV listings, pork chop prices, comics, sports and crossword puzzles as well as for news. But the general postwar pattern shows that failing papers were usually inadequate newspapers. The Hearst chain once boasted that it pitched its papers to the 14-year-old mind and the chain has been losing money and papers steadily.

Popular syndicated features are sometimes thought the salvation, but by themselves they have never saved a paper yet. When six former newspapers in New York—the *Journal*, the *American*, the *World*, the *Telegram*, the *Herald* and the *Tribune*—finally coagulated into the late *World Journal Tribune* the result was one of the most massive collections of popular, exclusive features in press history, but it wasn't enough to make a real newspaper.

Orvil Dryfoos, late publisher of *The New York*



Times, was asked once what he thought made the crucial difference in the Times' successful competition against the *Herald-Tribune*. He said that during World War II, the *Trib*, hoping to bolster its financial position during a high-advertising period with rationed newsprint, decided to print as many ads as possible. The Times, knowing people would be hungry for news during the war, allocated more space to news. The Times made less money, but Dryfoos was convinced that the Times emerged from the war with reader loyalty the *Trib* never overtook.

A trustee of the parent group owning the *Wall Street Journal* was asked what event he thought catapulted that paper into a secure position in the top rank of American daily journalism. He said he thought it was the *Journal's* refusal to kill a story despite General Motors' public threat to cancel all its ads. "After that, everyone, including businessmen, knew that we were a paper with character."

But a paper can cease to reflect the life in its community. The *Boston Transcript* was the essence of high-culture, and power of the leaders of Boston before the Depression. It made money and a national reputation with good journalists. But when the aristocrats for which it was published lost their power in the 1930s, so did the *Transcript*, a relic of an obsolete past.

When competitive papers begin to lose their character or meaning for their community it may be years before the sickness shows in the profit and loss statements. Death comes during crises—recessions, new media competition, a final loss of will by its owners. When the crisis comes it is too late to rebuild character and significance. An irony of American journalism is that so many dailies in so many places are drab, irrelevant imitations of each other but they survive because they are monopolies.

Why not a paper without ads? E. W. Scripps started many of them but the Industrial Revolution and a mass consumption society forced ads into his papers. Ads are attractions by themselves. This was one reason the Western edition of *The New York Times* failed in the early 1960s. When Marshall Field started his adless paper in New York, PM, before World War II, he soon discovered that he had to cover the bargains in major stores and report them as news.

There should be a place for the second or third or fourth daily in big cities but with mass ads there can't be. And with the race having only one winner, the fatal virus of second place may set in quietly years before some unhappy executive walks over to the bulletin board to tack up the death notice.

Congress Completes Action on '73 Financing for RFE

The U.S. House of Representatives this month endorsed earlier action by the Senate to authorize \$38.5 million to finance operations of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty through next June 30.

But the action does not entirely end uncertainty about the future

of their jobs for 380 New York Guild members at Radio Free Europe.

Rep. Thomas E. Morgan (D-Pa.), chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, pointed out that the bill "is a stopgap measure requested by the Executive Branch."

He said it would allow the stations to operate "while certain studies relating to their future funding are completed and analyzed by the Congress. These studies include one by a special presidential commission and others by the General Accounting Office and the Library of Congress."

Meanwhile, the New York Guild is proceeding with arbitration to collect an eight-percent pay increase it agreed to defer when RFE's immediate financing was in doubt.

A Senate group led by Sen. J. William Fulbright had opposed continued federal funding of the

two stations which he assailed as "relics of the Cold War."

Munich RFE Unit Chairman Evdo Evdokimov, aided by TNG Research and Information Director James M. Cesnik, spent a week in Washington last spring visiting organizations and persons supporting the two stations.

IT

SEEMS
TO USEndorsement Revisited:
Nothing to Fear at All

ALLENTOWN, PA.

Editor:

When the Guild's McGovern endorsement got to me through the grapevine, I was shocked and ready to dash off a letter of resignation. But a steady flow of newsroom and freelance assignments kept me busy and I put the letter off.

The anguished talk continued around me and some of my colleagues did sign anti-endorsement petitions. That's when it occurred to me that I had reacted like a panicked parrot. I'd been brainwashed by the alleged objectivists and fell into their circle of fear.

What was I afraid of? No endorsement had ever mattered before. I'd worked side-by-side with editors who had pledged endorsements in type and they had never phased or influenced me. They had in some cases provided me with new leads and ideas. That was my job. I was to provide all sides and let the reader decide.

The same applied to the Guild endorsement. Putting that letter off placed this issue into perspective and I discovered that the endorsement didn't intimidate me at all.

JOHN VALENTINE
Lehigh Valley GuildPerlik Is Said to Miss
Point on Endorsement

SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

Traditionally American newspaper readers have expected objectivity in their news columns. Mr. Perlik misses the point in his defense of TNG's endorsement of McGovern. Certainly newsmen may write objectively regardless of their political beliefs, but will the public believe this true? No, that old credibility gap will no doubt apply.

When TNG (through Perlik and the IEB) endorsed McGovern it automatically made all members of TNG suspect as to political bias. Therefore, it is essential that those opposed to endorsement of McG. so state opposition, loud and clear.

More than 100 members of the Seattle-Tacoma Guild (Times newsroom and advertising staffers) signed petitions denouncing TNG McGovern endorsement or stating they wished to be disassociated from it.

TNG has no more business endorsing political candidates than should the minister of a church smile or frown on any politician's candidacy from his pulpit.

Perlik represents no one's

Election Is Won
In Salem Unit

(Continued from Page 1)

election, but another 20 employees, whom management contended were supervisors, voted challenged ballots at the Guild's urging. The question of contract coverage for them will be settled in negotiations.

Ron Blankenbaker was chairman of the employe organizing committee, which also included Bud Morrison, Vern Daniels, Larry Baer and Charles Beggs.

In addition to Smith himself, Bill Fitzgerald, an assistant to AFL-CIO Regional Director Jim Leary, also assisted in the successful organizing drive.

By TNG convention action, letters shall be limited to 200 words and shall avoid libel and subjects detrimental to the Guild. Members subjected to personal attack shall be given opportunity to reply in the same issue, but publication of either attack or reply shall not be delayed longer than one issue.

Letters relating to elections or referendums to appear in the issue immediately preceding distribution of ballots and subsequent issues preceding the end of voting shall contain no new charges.

political views but his own. When at Miami Beach he announced "the endorsement of our union" for McG. he did not state the whole truth. He must poll the membership; then announce the total vote for and against, to be accurate.

Isn't this what journalism is all about—honest reporting?

CHARLES K. MOORE
Former executive board member
Seattle-Tacoma GuildApologize? Harrison Says
Resolution Must Be Hoax

SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

Someone has sent me an apparently fictitious resolution from the San Diego Local urging, among other things, that "the IEB rescind and publicly apologize for their purported endorsement" of Senator McGovern.

I respect the right of locals to disassociate themselves from the endorsement, as the local to which I belong has done, though I do not agree with the decision.

I must assume, however, that the purported resolution from San Diego is a hoax because I can't see how anyone in his right mind would seek to condemn the IEB for carrying out what clearly was the intent of the Guild's governing body, its Convention.

In the faint possibility that the San Diego resolution is not a forgery, and that the request for an apology is based on the fact that Nixon had not yet been nominated at the time of the endorsement, I will be delighted to repeat my endorsement of McGovern at any time after the Republicans have gone through the formalities of naming Nixon again.

HUGH H. HARRISON
TNG Regional Vice President
Seattle-Tacoma GuildGuild Members Seen
Voting Own Choices

FALMOUTH, MAINE

Editor:

Your July 28 issue quotes President Perlik as having told columnist James J. Kilpatrick: "... its (the Guild's) members will exercise their civil and citizenship rights when they choose to, not when you give your permission."

Well said. And may I add that these words are equally well said if addressed to Mr. Perlik, rather than Mr. Kilpatrick.

To me, they illustrate all too clearly the fallacy of the Guild's position on the endorsement of political candidates.

The Convention can pass resolutions, the IEB can vote to endorse, and Mr. Perlik can jump onto chairs and publicize the endorsement.

But in the end, the Guild mem-

bers will vote for whom they choose, and they don't need resolutions, endorsements or Mr. Perlik's ill-timed promulgation to tell them how.

W. C. LANGZETTEL
Wire Service GuildCity Editor Unanimously
Endorses Brian Flores

ST. PAUL, MINN.

Editor:

I, unanimously endorse Brian Flores.
TOM MATTHEWS
City Editor, St. Paul Dispatch
Twin Cities Guild

'Myth of Objectivity'
Held Real Question

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Editor:

The real question for professional journalists is not whether their elected union representatives should endorse a candidate for President, but whether the myth of objectivity should be allowed to continue to force journalists into second-class citizenship.

Objectivity has been a crutch too long. In the pretense of objectivity, reporters have been allowed to be unfair—to the story they were covering and to themselves. Now, stripped of objectivity's glossy veneer, maybe these reporters will have time to be fair.

Interesting—isn't it?—that the editorial critics of TNG's endorsement include in their number those papers who think nothing of reprinting National Right-to-Work Committee releases as editorials without any identification.

Or that the critical editors include the "don't-check-it-out-it's-too-close-to-deadline, just rewrite it" objectivity bunch.

Methinks, somebody doth protest too much.

ALLEN Y. ZACK
Washington-Baltimore GuildPerlik Said to Destroy
Newsmen's Integrity

ELIZABETH, N.J.

Editor:

In his effort to be the first president of a labor union to support the candidacy of Sen. George McGovern as president, Charles A. Perlik Jr., president of The Newspaper Guild, has destroyed from a lowly chairtop the integrity it has taken newsmen and photographers a century to build. He also has ignored the mandate of the 1972 convention to let the IEB decide.

His announcement keynotes once more his amazing insensitivity to the problems of working newspaper men. It will take a mountain of effort by all newsmen, Guild members and non-Guild members alike, for many years to come to overcome the damage he has done to our image.

RICHARD T. KOLES
North Jersey Guild

Editor's Note: Just to keep the record straight, it was the IEB's endorsement of McGovern that Perlik announced from his chairtop in Miami Beach, not his. It was the IEB, not Perlik, that decided (1) to make a presidential endorsement, authorized by TNG's convention in June, after the Democratic Party's convention in July and (2) to endorse McGovern.

TNG Audit

Following is the report of TNG's financial standing and General Fund operations for the year ending March 31, 1972, as audited by Shulman, Ross, Kurtz and Turer, certified public accountants.

Statement of Condition of General Fund, 3/31/72

ASSETS	
Cash in banks and on hand	\$ 98,383
Advances receivable	6,510
Loans receivable	14,873
Exchanges receivable	5,670
Prepaid insurance and transportation expenses	10,406
Deposits	1,725
Investments	100
Accounting equipment (nominal value)	1
Total Assets	\$137,668
LIABILITIES	
Exchanges payable	\$ 8,003
Due to Defense Fund	180,818
Payroll taxes payable	5,106
Total Liabilities	\$143,927
RESERVES	
Reserve for severance pay	113,019
Reserve for international-affairs activity	1,061
Reserve for convention	11,840
Total Liabilities and Reserves	\$265,847
Deficit	\$128,179
Total Liabilities, Reserves and Surplus	\$137,668

Statement of Condition of Defense Fund, 3/31/72

ASSETS	
Cash in checking account	\$131,989
Savings accounts and certificates of deposits	845,686
A.T.A. Bond	500
Loans receivable	380,259
Scripps Howard Investment Corp. stock	41,448
Due from General Fund	180,818
Other investments	7,092
Total Assets, Net Worth	\$1,637,892

Income and Expense, General Fund, Year Ended 3/31/72

INCOME	
Membership income	\$807,728
Per-capita taxes	14,167
Initiation fees	481
Reinstatement fees	4,527
Agency fees	3,900
Servicing salaries paid by locals	3,280
Servicing expenses paid by locals	897
Guild Reporter income	997
Research Department sales	32,322
Expenses paid by Defense Fund	4,116
Interest income	4,116
Other income	—
Total Income for Period	\$876,228
EXPENSES	
Per-capita taxes	\$ 54,112
Field operations	313,325
Administrative operations	167,556
Office management	215,838
Executives	53,290
Other expenses	126,045
Total Expenses for Period	\$936,666
Operating Deficit	\$ 54,438

General Fund Budget and Expense, Year Ended 3/31/72

	Expended Year Ended 3/31/72	Budget Year Ended 3/31/72	(Over) or Under Budget
1. Per-capita taxes	\$ 54,112	\$ 54,460	\$ 348
2. Field Operations			
A. Director			
Salary	\$ 21,657	\$ 21,622	(\$ 35)
Expenses	2,453	4,500	2,047
B. Research and Information			
Salaries—Director	156,887	152,986	(3,901)
Expenses—IRS	69,560	72,000	2,440
Secretary—steno	4,142	4,114	(28)
Misc. organizing expenses	33,378	10,000	(23,378)
C. Collective Bargaining			
Salaries—Secretary, Contracts Committee	17,507	17,378	(129)
Pension consultant	3,500	3,500	—
Secretary—steno	4,142	4,114	(28)
Expenses—Personnel	599	500	(99)
	\$313,825	\$290,714	(\$23,111)
3. Administrative Operations			
A. Director			
Salary	\$ 21,657	\$ 21,622	(\$ 35)
Expenses	428	400	(28)
B. Research and Information			
Salaries—Director	16,885	16,885	—
Research & Information associate	13,009	10,010	(2,999)
Assistant	8,546	6,912	(1,634)
Secretary—steno	4,142	4,114	(28)
Expenses—Personnel	811	700	(111)
Books and periodicals	809	500	(309)
Legal, bargaining services	1,195	600	(595)
Subscriptions	449	300	(149)
Other printed material	—	—	—
Publications and literature:			
Contracts survey	—	500	500
TNG Constitution	6,495	3,800	(2,695)
Organizing, other literature	995	1,800	805
Institutes, seminars	214	1,000	786
Miscellaneous	378	400	22
C. Guild Reporter			
Salaries—Editor	16,885	16,885	—
Assistant	8,546	6,912	(1,634)
Clerical	7,958	7,464	(494)
Expenses—Personnel	574	900	326
Printing	41,488	38,800	(2,688)
Postage	7,801	11,000	3,199
Addressing	6,777	7,125	348
Pictures, special material	1,559	1,800	241
Miscellaneous	325	400	75
	\$167,556	\$163,229	(\$ 4,327)
4. Office Management			
Salaries—Office manager	\$ 12,923	\$ 12,923	—
Secretary—steno	12,427	12,342	(\$ 85)
Bookkeeping	22,905	21,862	(1,043)
General clerical	8,474	7,464	(1,010)
Rent and maintenance	22,912	21,175	(1,737)
Stationery and supplies	10,774	8,200	(2,574)
Equipment	1,687	800	(887)
Telephone and telegraph	19,805	14,400	(5,405)
Repairs and improvements	477	1,000	523
Postage	5,805	4,600	(1,205)
Insurance and bonding	4,856	3,200	(1,656)
Auditing	2,000	2,650	650
Employee pension	16,591	15,690	(901)
Employee health and welfare	14,769	16,025	1,256
Directly billed transp. costs	49,977	48,000	(1,977)
Miscellaneous	3,251	3,000	(251)
Data processing	6,595	6,125	(470)
	\$215,838	\$194,456	(\$21,382)
5. Executives			
Salaries	\$ 45,878	\$ 45,900	\$ 22
Officers' expenses	7,412	9,000	1,588
6. Other Expenses			
Legal	\$ 12,426	\$ 12,000	(\$ 426)
Payroll, property taxes	13,730	13,600	(130)
Contributing tickets	2,721	2,000	(721)
Delegates and committees	25,159	4,000	(21,159)
IEB meetings	24,605	28,000	(3,395)
Severance-pay provisions	16,254	17,735	1,481
Convention reserve	12,000	12,000	—
Convention expense above reserve	15,481	16,000	509
Brown Award	1,000	1,000	—
Brown Award expenses	814	1,000	186
AFL-CIO Convention	823	3,500	2,678
IFJ Convention	1,023	2,000	977
Guild Service Award	—	1,500	1,500
	\$126,045	\$109,335	(\$16,710)
Totals	\$936,666	\$867,094	(\$69,572)

Newspapers Headed for Banner Revenue Year

(Continued from Page 1)
the heels of a banner 1969, which came on the . . . etc., etc.

Business Week reported that the 16 magazine, book and newspaper publishing companies among the 880 corporations it surveyed had profits 17 percent higher for the quarter and 15 percent higher for the six months ended June 30.

Dirks Brothers, newspaper securities analysts, reported that the second quarter earnings of 11 publicly-held newspaper companies whose reports were available by the end of July had an average net-income increase of 22 percent over the second quarter of 1971, while revenues for the group were up an average of 12.6 percent.

TNG's survey of six-months' reports by 13 newspaper and magazine publishers showed all had higher profits than in the first six months of 1971, a year in which nine of the 13 set profit records.

Knight Newspapers, coming off record profits in 1971, reported record after-tax six-months profits of \$9,439,000, up 27 percent from last year on a revenue increase of 15 percent.

The company's second-quarter after-tax profits were a record,

too, at \$5,754,000, up 31 percent from 1971.

Ridder Publications, also coming off a record profit year in 1971, had six months net earnings of \$5,865,000, up 17 percent from last year. Its second-quarter profits of \$3,664,000 were 18 percent higher.

Gannett Co., Inc., which owns more U.S. newspapers even than Lord Thomson, also seemed destined to break its 1971 profits record this year.

Its six-months operating profits of \$10,849,431 were 22 percent higher than last year and its second-quarter net of \$6,658,408 was up 19 percent despite an estimated \$450,000 loss from flood damage to the company's plant in Elmira, N.Y.

Southam Press Ltd., had six-months profits 41 percent higher and second-quarter profits 52 percent higher than during the same periods of record-setting 1971. Its six-months profits of \$6,521,000 and its second-quarter \$4,423,000 profit came on revenues 29 percent up from last year.

Media General's six-months operating profit of \$3,491,000 was four percent greater than in 1971, its third consecutive year of record profits. Its second-quarter

operating profit of \$2,059,526 was \$153,160 off from last year, however, "attributable," according to company president Alan S. Donahoe, "to the absence of any price increase since the first of the year as an offset to increased payroll and other costs."

Time Inc., continued its operating profits improvement through the first half of 1972, netting \$12,204,000 after-taxes, a 10 percent increase over last year. In addition Time netted \$11,390,000 from its sale of four television stations to McGraw-Hill, Inc.

The New York Times Co., with record revenues and a seven percent ad lineage increase, had a 22 percent profits increase in the second quarter, to \$2,823,000, and a one percent increase for the six months, to \$5,243,000. The company said its first-quarter pre-tax earnings were reduced approximately \$800,000 by the startup costs of a new home delivery program and the modernization of its two largest Florida newspaper plants.

The Washington Post Co., reporting "excellent" performance by its newspaper, Newsweek magazine, and its broadcast division, had profits of \$4.8 million for the six months, up 53 percent from last year.

The Post Corp., of Appleton, Wis., recent purchaser of Transcript Newspapers, a group of eight weeklies and semiweeklies in the Boston suburbs, had profits of \$701,481 for the first half, up 27 percent from last year.

Multimedia, owner of six newspapers and four broadcast properties, increased its profits 20 percent in the second quarter after boosting them by 19 percent in the first three months of the year. It cleared \$2.5 million during the six months, compared with \$2.1 million while on its way to a profits record in 1971.

ComCorp, publisher of a chain of weeklies around Cleveland, had after-tax profits of \$106,000 for the first half of 1972, an increase of 320 percent over last year.

Booth Newspapers' profits increased 14 percent to \$3.3 million during 1972's first half, with both revenue and profits setting second quarter records.

Dow Jones & Co., whose properties include the Wall Street Journal and 10 other dailies, had net income of \$9,760,000 during 1972's first six months, up 24 percent from last year.

Thomson Newspapers, Ltd., publisher of nearly 100 papers in the U.S. and Canada, earlier re-

ported its profits rose 24 percent to \$3,779,936 during 1972's first quarter. The U.S. Price Commission in July denied Thomson a rate-increase, warning that even without the increase the chain might exceed its allowable profit margin during 1972.

Lee Enterprises, Inc., with 14 dailies plus broadcast properties, reported that it established both profit and revenue records during the quarter and nine months ended June 30. Fresh off records in both during its last fiscal year, the company said its third quarter profit of \$1,105,468 was 19 percent greater and its nine-months profit of \$3,019,511 was 17 percent more than during the past year.

Meanwhile, the American Newspaper Publishers' Association's Bureau of Advertising reported that U.S. newspapers' ad revenues for 1972's first six months were 13.6 percent greater than during 1971, and were running at a \$6.7 billion annual rate. U.S. newspaper ad revenues in 1971 totalled an estimated \$6.2 billion.

Classified advertising, with a 20.1 percent gain through May, was the fastest growing category, the Bureau reported, running at a \$1.8 billion annual rate.

Board Approves 13% Pay Increase in Sacramento

(Continued from Page 1)
June 11, 1972, with the first anniversary of the contract. It ruled that "considerations of ongoing collective bargaining, the equitable position of the employees and the need to prevent gross inequities" justified the action.

In allowing the March 11, 1972, increase—the only one falling within the first "control year"—the board ruled "that, upon the evidence . . . including the fact that the employer instituted wage and salary increases prior to the freeze for its non-represented editorial employees doing the same work as employees in the employee unit involved, it is held that the equitable position of the employees and the need to prevent gross inequities . . . are sufficient to warrant an exception to the general wage and salary standard . . ." of 5.5 percent.

None of the first and second stage increases have been imple-

mented, and retroactivity will date back to their effective dates.

The third and fourth stage increases are subject to approval by the Pay Board to the extent they exceed the guidelines.

The employer cooperated in obtaining board approval of the first two increases.

Ted Fourkas, president of the Sacramento Guild, who worked closely with the company and TNG legal and economic consultants in Washington on the case, expressed appreciation for the company's cooperation and the assistance rendered the local by the TNG consultants.

Hailing the board's decision as "extremely gratifying," TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., warned locals that the approval did "not represent a breakthrough or set a precedent that will automatically serve in other bargaining situations."

"Guild bargainers must recognize that the Pay Board decision on the Sacramento Bee settlement was based on the bargaining facts in that situation," he said. "The local, the company and our consultants worked hard to demonstrate the facts to the board that would justify favorable action under its various regulations. Similar facts may or may not exist in other situations."

"In every case, however, Guild bargainers should insist on the largest settlement that their bargaining strength can win, as both the IEB and the convention have urged. Then TNG, its consultants, the local and, hopefully, the company, can work to put together the strongest case possible for submission to the Pay Board."

The Pay Board challenged increases in The New York Post's union contracts of last March 31, including the Guild's, and increases of all unions, including the Guild, at the Long Island Daily Press.



Garel in the Wall Street Journal

"I've enjoyed our little Phase II talk, Harkness, and I hope you'll feel free to drop in again during Phase III."

Ottawa's Rupert Named As TNG's New Canadian Director

(Continued from Page 1)
members of the Guild's six Canadian locals of Rupert's proposed appointment by TNG's two Canadian vice presidents, Regional Vice President Glen Ogilvie of Toronto and At-Large Vice President Eleanor Dunn of Ottawa.

Ogilvie and Dunn, at last summer's TNG convention, had proposed the appointment of Rupert, subject to concurrence of the local executive committees and

Perlik, as directed by the convention.

Perlik, in a letter to Canadian local presidents Aug. 18, said that now that the locals had acted he was "only too happy" to formally concur in Rupert's appointment as well.

"This is a singular honor for me," Perlik wrote, not only because "it helps carry out a vital element of the Guild's determination to implement a very real

thrust for a distinctive Canadian presence" but also because it "enables us to give well-earned recognition to a stalwart employee of the Newspaper Guild whose command of its pains and its problems, as well as its joys and its triumphs, has been swift and sure."

Perlik said that Rupert's extensive Guild experience as an International officer and an International representative, in both Canada and the United States "can only benefit our members everywhere."

Establishment of a Canadian national office and director was authorized by this year's convention on the recommendation of a special International Executive Board Task Force on "Canadian Identity and the Guild" which held a series of public hearings in Canada earlier in the year.

The convention, as recommended by the Task Force, directed that the Canadian office

be located in Ottawa, the nation's capital, to provide the Guild with "a distinct and clearly identifiable national presence in Canada and its seat of government."

As outlined by the convention, the duties of the Canadian director are to implement Guild policies in Canada under supervision of TNG's president, serve as a spokesman and representative of the Guild before government agencies and other public bodies, work with TNG's Research and Information and Collective Bargaining departments in developing distinctively Canadian research and informational services, coordinate communications among Canadian locals, help develop organizing potential in Canada and oversee the operation of the projected Eastern Canada servicing program.

Rupert, 35, was president of the Ottawa Guild and assistant city editor of the Ottawa Citizen,

when he joined TNG's staff as an international representative after retiring from the IEB in late 1967.

He became active in the Ottawa Guild soon after joining it and the Citizen as reporter in 1961. He was elected to the local's executive committee in 1963 and was chosen president two years later, the same year he was elected TNG's Canadian regional vice president.

He also served two years as vice president of the Canadian District Council.

Rupert worked in the then non-Guild suburban department of the Toronto Telegram before going to the Citizen. While at the Citizen, he did television commentary and became a member of the Association of Canadian Television and Radio Artists.

He attended Albert College and Ryerson Institute Journalism School in Toronto, where he was born.

Thank You, Mr. President!

Chicago, Ill.—The Chicago Guild has rebuked President Nixon for mistakenly expressing appreciation of its "past support" of his Vietnam war policies.

A White House form letter to that effect, mailed to the Chicago Guild and addressed "Dear Sir," came before last month's meeting of the Guild's executive board.

Nobody could remember any such support, and the board adopted a motion that the President be informed the CNG "has never officially supported the Nixon war policies and doesn't support them now."

Mirror, Mirror on the Wall...



DATELINE: WASHINGTON

Plague of Eerie Silence Afflicts Olympians, Politicians Alike

By WILLIAM J. EATON, Chicago Guild

THE ENFORCED SILENCE in this country is getting creepy. It is hard to believe but members of the U.S. Olympic team have been ordered not to talk to reporters without clearance from their coach or the badge-wearing Pooh Bahs on the Olympic Committee.

This rule is so goofy it may have a short life. The fact that it could be adopted, however, is a pathetic commentary on the values of those in charge of the American team.

Olga Connolly, the Czech-born discus thrower who is going to compete in her fourth Olympics on behalf of the United States, broke the rule to tell a Washington Star-News reporter: "There is a word for this—censorship. I had nine years of Communist Party censorship in Czechoslovakia and five years of the German Nazis. I don't want it anymore."

THE ATHLETES HAVE been threatened with dismissal from the team if they speak without permission or engage in "conduct inimical to good sportsmanship or derogatory to the United States of America."

It sounds like someone is

worried that a gymnast might say unkind things about the Vietnam War or some dash man will deliver a clenched-fist salute. Big deal. It is far more important that the First Amendment protection for free speech follow the flag to Munich than to have a zippered-lips delegation that offends no one.

The frantic Administration attacks on Ramsey Clark for his Hanoi criticism of U.S. bombing of North Vietnam reflect a similar say-no-evil philosophy. If the former attorney general acted unwisely in airing his criticism from Communist soil, the American people can decide that for themselves without instruction from Clark's successor in the Justice Department, John N. Mitchell.

The theory behind the First Amendment, as Mitchell does not seem to understand, is that truth will emerge from conflicting ideas, and therefore no one should be silenced or all of us lose.

Mitchell and other colleagues on the Committee to Re-Elect the President have been operating under a self-imposed silence so far as the "Watergate caper"

is concerned. For mystery fans who tuned in late, this involves the arrest of five men in Democratic headquarters at the Watergate office building on June 17.

One of the men, James W. McCord, turned out to be the security chief of the Re-Election Committee. Another, Bernard Barker, turned out to be the recipient of a \$25,000 check that was intended for Mr. Nixon's second-term campaign.

AFTER LOUD AND angry denials of any connection with the bungled bugging job, unbroken silence settled over the Committee and its chief fund-raiser, Maurice H. Stans.

Tender concern for the rights of an accused suspect? Perhaps, but the committee's lawyers may have spilled the beans by urging a delay beyond Nov. 7 for trial of a Democratic lawsuit on the subject, arguing that an early trial would be harmful to the Republican cause.

In this case, silence is not golden. It has generated suspicion and cynicism, even from Republicans, and is a cloud no bigger than a man's hand over their November victory hopes.

Human Rights Appeal Board Clears N.Y. Post of 'Quota' Firing Charge

New York City—The State Human Rights Appeal Board has reversed a 1971 finding that the New York Post engaged in discriminatory hiring practices in a case involving a former Guildsman.

The decision, by a 2 to 1 vote this month, came in the case of

black reporter William Artis, Jr., who was dismissed by the Post during his probationary period in September 1970.

Artis charged that he was dismissed because it was long-standing Post policy to retain no more than three black reporters at one time.

The Post's three black reporters at the time, including one of its best-known newsmen, Ted Poston, now retired, supported Artis's claim in testimony before the State Division of Human Rights.

In August 1971, the division ordered the Post to reinstate Artis and to "cease and desist" from discriminatory practices.

But the appeals board this month ruled that 11 days of hearings had failed to bear out the division's finding.

"Contrary to the commissioner's findings," the majority decision said, "the record showed a complete absence of any pattern of bias."

"The record also shows that respondent treated all its probationary reporters equally."

The decision, with board chairman Lloyd Hurst dissenting, concluded that Artis had been given "a fair chance" but had failed to meet the Post's standards.

Artis, an Ohio State journalism graduate and a former reporter for the Buffalo Evening News, was hired by the Post in June 1970.

He was fired the next month, reinstated a week later on a human rights division order and then fired again in September, shortly before the expiration of his probationary period.

Editorial

Distorted Image

If it's true that contemporary man (and woman) is increasingly concerned about his image, consider the plight of the working press.

Senator Goldwater says it is union-bossed and suggests it is radical at best, Communist at worst.

Two University of Connecticut psychologists report that, on the basis of their survey, the public considers it less honest and truthful than policemen, plumbers, generals and TV repairmen.

Vice President Agnew says that, at least among the Eastern conspiracy he complains of, it is partisan liberal and part of a "small and unelected elite," if not specifically part of his famous "effete corps of impudent snobs who characterize themselves as intellectuals."

(Agnew, to his credit, also says that "the worst rhetoric I've read has been in some of the editorials I've read.")

Media Critic James Aronson calls it a "herd," and "Sedulous" in the New Republic, writing about its coverage of the Eagleton affair, damns it as a tyrannous "mob" of self-appointed instant wisemen who "traipse around in clusters, like army ants."

Columnist Clayton Fritchey concludes that the working press, now that it's making so much money, no longer belongs to the working class at all. Instead, he says, it has become part of the financial as well as the political Establishment.

So it's no wonder if some of us are confused about our image. But, for Guild members at least, there are encouraging developments, too.

Radio commentator Fulton Lewis, 3rd, has been suing the American Federation of Television & Radio Artists in an effort to nullify its union shop agreement because, he said, he felt "a certain intimidation" about expressing ideas that the union might not like.

Last month New York State Supreme Court Justice Peter A. Quinn dismissed the suit. "There are no triable issues involved," he declared. "The union shop agreement does not, as a matter of law, violate any of the plaintiff's constitutional rights."

Earlier this year, Editor Robert C. King of the Minneapolis Star wrote in his column, A Letter from the Editor:

"I've been asked more than once if reporters have a general bias toward labor causes because most of them here belong to the Newspaper Guild, a union affiliated with the AFL-CIO."

"My answer is that they do not, any more than I think my approach to news reporting in The Star is biased toward management because I'm on the other side of the bargaining table."

Late last year, Publisher Gil Hinshaw of the Manchester (Tenn.) Times, writing on press-credibility in Editor & Publisher, said:

"In the first place, the reading public, by and large, doesn't give a hoot whether the individual newsman belongs to the Jaycees or the John Birch Society."

"In all too many instances our credibility has been lost, not through the organizations that reporters belong to, but through the publisher's martini glass at the country club."

More recently, the Washington Star-Daily News reported, reporters who signed advertisements protesting the Guild's endorsement of Senator McGovern have received congratulatory letters from something called Accuracy in Media, Inc., which describes itself as "a private, non-profit, non-partisan organization devoted to the encouragement of fair and accurate reporting."

And do you know what?

On the envelopes, the names of the reporters were misspelled.

The Guild Reporter

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ELLIS T. BAKER, Acting Editor
DAVID J. EISEN, Associate Editor



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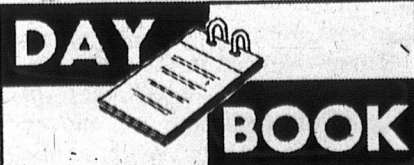
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Midwest District Council, fall meeting, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1, Minneapolis.

Southern District Council, fall meeting, Oct. 14 and 15, Knoxville.

International Executive Board, fall meeting, Oct. 23-26, TNG headquarters, Washington.

Western District Council, fall meeting, Nov. 4 and 5, San Francisco.