Guild asks council to reconsider, reverse newspaper-pay position

TNG has appealed to the Cost of Living Council to reverse its decision continuing government controls on newspaper employes' wages while lifting them from newspapers' prices and from both prices and wages in the rest of the communications industry.

Calling the action "manifestly unfair" and disputing the COLC's stated rationale for it, TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., on March 20 asked the council for an immediate meeting to present it "information TNG believes will result in fairly including newspaper workers" in the wage-control exemption.

In a simultaneous letter to Guild locals, Perlik cautioned them against being "gulled into believing" that the COLC's action prevents newspapers from agreeing to and implementing increases of more than 5.5 percent without COLC approval as long as Phase Four controls last.

The same formula the council used in 1971 to arrive at the 5.5-percent guideline — cost-of-living plus productivity increases —"has to be translated into a 12-to-13-percent increase for 1974," he pointed out.

"That is the size increase that the employer can implement without prior or post notice to or prior or post approval from the COLC," Perlik declared.

The Consumer Price Index for February, released March 21, was 1.3 percent higher than in January and 10 percent higher than in February 1973.

On March 18 Perlik wired negotiators for the Wire Service Guild's United Press International strikers that a COLC official had confirmed that "UPI and the Wire Service Guild are completely free from wage and price controls" under the council's March 15 action.

"Wire services are decontrolled," the COLC official told TNG. "Our intent was decontrol of the communications industries except for wages on newspapers," he said, pointing out that wire services are part of what the decontrol announcement referred to as "news syndicates" in its catalogue of communications industries freed from both price and wage controls.

Newspaper profits set new records . . . Page 7

Among the others exempted from wage and price controls are magazines, book publishing, radio and TV broadcasting, commercial printing, advertising and public-relations agencies, photo laboratories and mailing and stenographic services.

The council said its decontrol of publishers' prices "is closely related to the March 8 exemption" of paper prices, including

(Continued on Page 6)

The GUILD REPORTER

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

Vol. XLI, No. 6 **Washington, D.C.** **March 22, 1974**

Wire Service Guild walkout cripples UPI

More than 600 Wire Service Guild members struck United Press International March 18, crippling UPI operations across the United States.

The Guild struck after an all-night bargaining session in which management refused to exceed 5.6-percent pay increases negotiated earlier at the Associated Press.

It was the first Guild strike in UPI history.

Negotiations, suspended a few minutes before the strike deadline, were resumed March 19 and are continuing under a news blackout.

Picket lines went up at 8 a.m. at UPI bureaus throughout the country, and only a trickle of employes went through. More than a dozen bureaus were closed entirely on the first day.

Management brought in salesmen and other non-Guild personnel for strikebreaking duty in key bureaus, and Personnel Relations Director Dale M. Johns said the company would continue operations. But only a skimpy news report was being moved.

Scripps-Howard attorney Jack Novatney, representing UPI, said striking employes would be permanently replaced if the walkout continues two or three weeks.

(Continued on Page 2)



Photo by Ron Bennett, Wire Service Guild

Guild strikers on the picket line at Washington UPI headquarters in the National Press Building.

Buffalo sweeps vote at News

Buffalo, N.Y.—Inside classified employes of the Buffalo Evening News voted 20 to 7 for Guild representation in a National Labor Relations Board election March 20.

It was the second election victory in six weeks for the Buffalo Local, which already represents editorial and outside circulation employes at the News. It gained representation rights for 30 dispatch employes of the Buffalo Courier-Express Feb. 6.

Shortly before the latest election, the Guild filed a petition to represent four employes of the Courier-Express's creative department. The company agreed to recognize the Guild if a card check shows it represents a majority.

$58 hike raises Time top to $410

New York City—A $58 increase in writers' top minimums will raise them to $410 in the second year of a new 26-month contract at Time Inc.

The New York Guild settlement contains other key improvements, including a new program to improve hiring and promotion opportunities for minorities, women and older persons, and job-security and maternity provisions. Among them is a provision allowing paid maternity leave in cases of adoption.

The $410 top minimum is the highest key top minimum in any Guild contract outside Washington, where a $420 top has been negotiated at the Star-News.

The $410 top will be enjoyed by a number of researchers who are upgraded to a new job title of writer-reporter at a $130.50 increase in their top minimum.

Editorial trainees will also be upgraded, with their minimums going up $51.50, to $202.

The new minimums are the product of a complicated series of general increases. It calls for first-year raises of 9.5 percent on the first $200 of salary, 8.5 percent on the next $100 and 7.5 percent on the balance up to $384.61, and second-year raises of 7.5 percent on the first $200, 6.5 percent on the next $100 and 5.5 percent on the balance up to a cutoff of $423.07.

In addition, salary increases equivalent to any increase in the cost of living over eight percent in the year ending next October will be added in the second con-

(Continued on Page 6)

Puerto Rico Guild wins unit of 382

San Juan, P.R.—The Puerto Rico Guild is headed for certification as bargaining agent for 382 garment-plant employes following the dismissal of objections and the upholding of 15 ballot challenges in a July 1973 representation election.

The Guild had won a 160-to-136 election victory among employes of the jointly owned White Stag and White Deer plants in Fajardo, on Puerto Rico's northeastern tip. But the companies, which agreed to the representation election after a week-long strike, objected to the Guild's election conduct, and 37 ballot challenges left the outcome uncertain.

On March 6, however, Raymond J. Compton, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board, found the company's objections without merit and upheld 15 of the ballot challenges, leaving the remaining 22 insufficient to affect the outcome.

Employes of the two companies, which manufacture women's sportswear, asked the Guild to represent them last spring. The Guild initially demurred, sending them to the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

When the ILGWU said it could not meet the employes' demand that it authorize an im-

(Continued on Page 2)

Wire Service Guild strike snarls UPI operations

(Continued from Page 1)

But the Guild, noting that an unfair-labor-practice charge had been filed against UPI March 12 and saying other charges would follow, told UPI it was conducting an unfair-labor-practice strike, in which the law prohibits replacement of strikers.

The initial Guild charge accused UPI of illegally polling Guild members to determine whether they would work in the event of a strike.

The strike was authorized by a nine-to-one vote in balloting tabulated March 13, and the Guild said it was more than 95-percent effective.

The United Telegraph Workers' UPI general committee urged teletype operators to honor Guild picket lines, and the Guild said from 75 to 80 percent were doing so.

Newspapers ordered UPI bureaus out of their buildings in Honolulu, San Diego, Nashville, Memphis, Cleveland, Knoxville, St. Louis, Jacksonville, Raleigh, Buffalo and Jackson, Miss. Other bureaus were shut down in Birmingham, Montpelier, Salem, Ore., Newark, San Antonio and Fresno; the Fresno bureau chief quit when his staff walked out.

Pennsylvania Gov. Milton J. Shapp ordered his aides and press office not to answer questions from UPI strikebreakers. His press secretary said the governor "is in sympathy with the working reporters and Guild members throughout the country."

In California, press secretaries in all state offices said they would give no news to UPI, and a spokesman for Gov. Ronald Reagan said he won't volunteer any.

United Farm Workers' President Cesar Chavez sent a telegram of support, stating that UFW representatives will refuse to give any news to UPI. The Motion Picture Publicists' Assn. did likewise.

Buffalo's two daily newspapers turned off their UPI machines, and at the Tonawanda News, Guild members refused to handle UPI copy under a struck-work clause. Guild members at the Washington Post and Star-News and the Baltimore Sun-papers were also refusing to handle UPI copy.

The Manchester Union Leader and the Madison Capital Times said they would publish no UPI copy for the duration of the strike. The Toronto Star is publishing no U.S. UPI stories.

Picket lines in New York and Washington included some of UPI's best-known by-lines—Peter Arnett, Helen Thomas, H. D. (Doc) Quigg, Gay Pauley and others—as well as Pulitzer Prize-winning photographer Andrew Lopez.

Sixty new members were signed up in New York in the first three days.

In Boston, after three strike-breakers were identified as Publisher William Perry and two employes of the South Middlesex News, 14 News staffers issued a statement disavowing their action and supporting the Guild.

TNG and Guild locals in several cities made their facilities available to the strikers, and both local members and AP employes joined the picket lines in many places. TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., in a letter to locals four days before the strike, asked them to offer whatever help they could to UPI units in their areas.

Perlik, in authorizing strike action a day earlier, sent $125,000 to the Wire Service Guild for strike benefits and promised an additional $50,000 a week.

The Wire Service Guild executive committee voted a special one-time 10-percent assessment on AP members to help finance the strike. A similar assessment was paid by UPI members during the Guild's 1969 AP strike.

"For too many years our UPI membership has had to play a second-string role to their competitive peers," Perlik said in a wire to the local. "They have the support of 33,000 members spread across this continent in their desire to end this relationship."

Guild negotiators have made it clear that they intend to break the pattern of following AP settlements.

UPI stood firm on offering no more than the AP settlement "as applied to UPI personnel," rejecting a final Guild proposal for 10-percent wage increases in each year of a two-year agreement.

But the UPI offer did not even match the AP pact in all respects.

While it would raise key top minimums to the same levels—$317 a week in the first year and $335 in the second—it would not raise minimums in other classifications by the same amounts as those at AP. And the company is insisting that the cost of a fifth week's vacation, tentatively agreed to, be taken from the wage package, unlike at AP.

"We will give you the full offer if you strike," Novatney told Guild negotiators shortly before the deadline. "We have another offer in our hip pocket that will match the AP offer."

Perlik, in a message to the Wire Service Guild, notified it March 18 that a Cost of Living Council official has confirmed that the wire services, unlike newspapers, are now free from all wage controls.

"UPI no longer has any wage-stabilization regulations to hide behind in refusing a decent settlement," Perlik said.

The Guild's final offer, presented two days before the strike, would establish a $363 top minimum in the second year. It also calls for a uniform 37½-hour week, enjoyed up to now only in Washington and New York, a Guild shop for seven out of 10 new employes and an agency shop for others, language to govern the use of video display terminals and improvements in health insurance, pensions and car allowances.

UPI rejected the proposal and walked out an hour after it was presented, asking a federal mediator to enter the picture. The mediator, George Byrne, brought the two sides together again that afternoon, but marathon bargaining failed to produce a settlement.

UPI, which had steadfastly refused to agree to contract language governing the operation of video display terminals, did submit a proposal a few hours before the strike deadline. It was still under study as the strike began.

The Guild has insisted on language that would govern requirements for using the VDTs, as well as speed and accuracy standards. UPI has announced that it will start extending VDTs to all U.S. bureaus in April and will have 250 to 300 in operation by early next year, linked to two large computers.

Perlik sat in on negotiations at one point during the final week, and International Representative Edna Berger joined the talks. TNG Secretary-Treasurer Robert M. Crocker, a former Wire Service Guild officer, was on the scene in the final hours, as was International Vice President Harry S. Culver, a UPI newsman.

The negotiating committee set the strike deadline March 16, alerting branches via tape-recorded messages on a special telephone line. At 6:15 a.m. March 18 the message went out:

"The strike is called for 8 a.m. today. Let the wagons roll."

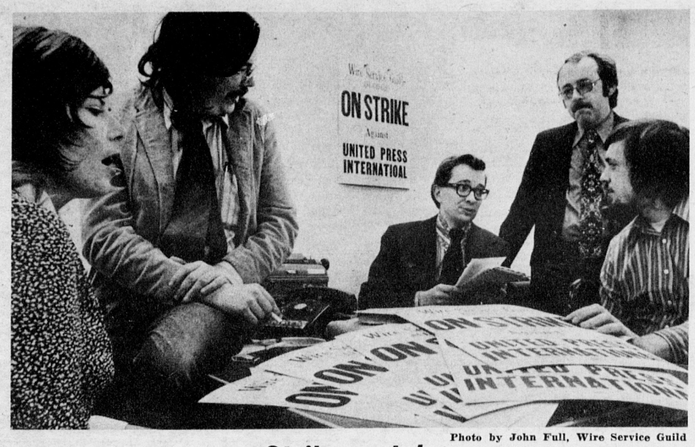


Photo by John Full, Wire Service Guild

Strike watch

Leaders of the Guild's Washington United Press International Branch prepare as strike deadline nears. From left, Branch Vice Chairwoman Judy Frie, Secretary David Anderson, Chairman Warren Nelson, Strike Chairman Michael J. Conlon and Strike Vice Chairman Joseph Chapman. The misspelled picket sign on the wall is a memento of preparations made in past years.

Talks in Victoria strike broken off over job security

Victoria, B.C.—Negotiations at the struck Victoria Colonist and Times were broken off March 19 when they reached a stalemate over the key issue of job security.

Provincial mediator Clark Gilmour, saying both sides had hardened their positions, recessed the talks until April 2.

Joint negotiations involving striking pressmen and locked-out members of the Guild and other unions had been resumed March 12 under the auspices of James Kinnaird, British Columbia's associate deputy labor minister, after an interruption of almost two months.

They had appeared to be making some progress when the company agreed to guarantee the jobs of union members against the effects of automation. But it refused to extend the guarantee to merger or consolidation.

On the unions' side, the stereotypers and printers had agreed to an intermingling of their jurisdictions under cold-type operations.

Kinnaird stepped into the 16-week strike after management asked Labour Minister Bill King to intervene. Len Guy, spokesman for the Joint Council of Newspaper Unions, welcomed the move.

The Guild and other unions are appealing a decision by the Unemployment Insurance Commission denying their members jobless benefits, charging that the papers' lockout is illegal. The case was heard by a board of referees March 8.

Meanwhile, the Guild's grievance for $215,000 in severance and notice pay as a result of its members' being locked out is moving toward resolution by arbitration.

The Guild has reported $3,338.31 in new contributions to its strike fund, raising the total to date to $12,954.48. New donations to the strike include the following:

Montreal Guild	$ 50.00
Chicago Guild	50.00
San Francisco-Oakland Guild	100.00
Toronto Guild	200.00
Vancouver-New Westminster Guild	470.31
Pacific Northwest Guild	1,000.00
Stockton Guild	25.00
San Jose Guild	100.00
North Jersey Guild	25.00
Ottawa Guild	200.00
Denver Guild	75.00
Sacramento Guild	100.00
Winnipeg Guild	68.00
Toledo Guild	25.00

In addition, the Joint Council of Newspaper Unions has received new contributions from the Office and Technical Employees, International Woodworkers, B.C. Government Employees, Machinists, Laborers, Canadian Union of Public Employees, Postal Workers, Fire Fighters, Ferry Workers, Boilermakers and Victoria District and Vancouver Island Metal Trades Council. Contributions to the council total $1,485.

Puerto Rico Guild wins unit of 382

(Continued from Page 1)

mediate strike, they went to the National Maritime Union, but the NMU took the same position.

Jurisdictional lines are often meaningless in Puerto Rico, with many unions, the Teamsters and Seafarers in particular, organizing in all areas. The Guild has directed more than 1,000 employes to other unions in recent years but agreed to file a representation petition at White Stag and White Deer after the employes struck May 28.

The Puerto Rico Guild has changed its Spanish name to Newspaper, Graphic Arts and Related Workers' Union to reflect its altered composition.

The strike was settled June 4 when the company agreed to the representation election and to the reinstatement of eight employes fired on charges of picket-line misconduct if the Guild won.

The election was held July 11, producing a 24-vote margin for the Guild. But 31 other ballots were challenged by the NLRB agent, four by the company and two by the Guild, leaving the outcome in doubt.

The companies filed lengthy objections to Guild election conduct, asking that the vote be set aside. They accused the Guild of creating an "atmosphere of fear" starting with the strike and continuing through the election campaign.

But Compton, in his March 6 decision, found the objections without merit. He noted that there were no allegations of threats or violence during the election campaign and said anything that happened during the strike was not likely to have affected the voting.

Compton sustained the Guild's challenge of one employe hired after the eligibility date, two company challenges of former employes and 12 NLRB challenges of employes not on the eligibility list, including the eight who were dismissed during the strike.

He recommended that the Guild be certified, a step that will ensue automatically unless management seeks a review by the full NLRB.

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

Nixon prepares draft of federal libel law

President Nixon is preparing to present legislation that would provide the first federal libel law since the controversial Alien and Sedition Act of the early 19th Century.

The President, in a radio address and congressional message on campaign-practice reforms, said stronger libel laws are needed to encourage "good and decent people" to run for office without fear of "slanderous attacks on them and their families."

Among other ideas under study by Justice Department attorneys, according to the Washington Post, is a national "right-to-reply" law that would force the media to grant candidates access to print space or air time to answer any criticisms made there.

Nixon did not present specific legislative proposals, but the Post said that under study is a federal libel law that would pre-empt existing state laws where a federal office-holder or candidate is involved.

The law would make it easier to prove malice than under current Supreme Court doctrine laid down in the landmark 1964 New York Times vs. Sullivan case. That decision has made it difficult for public figures to obtain libel judgments in the absence of a showing that a defamatory statement was made with knowledge that it was false or in "reckless disregard" of whether it was false.

In his message to Congress, the President said "some libel lawyers have interpreted recent Supreme Court decisions, particularly the decision in Sullivan vs. the New York Times, as being virtually a license to lie where a political candidate, a member of his family or one of his supporters or friends is involved."

Nixon, at a press conference on his campaign-law proposals, acknowledged that it might be difficult to draft libel legislation in view of the First Amendment but said "we will try to be consistent with whatever the constitutional requirements are."

The President's proposal for a "right-to-reply" law would give new fuel to a campaign that has been slowly gathering momentum since the Florida Supreme Court upheld a state reply law invoked against the Miami Herald last year.

Sen. John L. McCellan (D-Ark.) said after the U.S. Supreme Court agreed to review the case that if the court found no constitutional barrier, "careful study and consideration" should be given to the adoption of similar federal legislation.

McClellan said he was convinced that further study would show that "such access would not infringe but would enlarge the use of First Amendment rights by extending their enjoyment beyond those who happen to own a newspaper."

But Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), once a newsman for the International News Service, said he would oppose any such move as "government editorship of a free press."

"Once the government is given power to tell newspapers what they must print in the name of 'fairness,' it is only a matter of time before the government will be telling newspapers what they must not print—also in the name of 'fairness'," the senator declared.

The American Newspapers Publishers Assn., the National Newspaper Assn., the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press and a dozen newspapers, including the New York Times, Washington Post, Los Angeles Times, New York Daily News, Chicago Tribune and Wall Street Journal have submitted briefs asking the Supreme Court to reverse the Florida decision.



Photo by Terry McCarten, New York Guild

Pact at the Post

New York Post Publisher Dorothy Schiff signs two-year contract, last of three to be negotiated by the Guild at city dailies. Standing, from left, are Unit Chairman John Sladek, Assistant Personnel Manager Amanda Fox, Post counsel Sidney Orenstein and Local Representative Ray Mann.

New Republic sold for $380,000; new owner to honor Guild contract

The New Republic, whose employes are covered by a Washington-Baltimore Guild contract, has been sold to Martin Peretz, a Harvard lecturer and financial backer of McCarthy and McGovern Presidential campaigns.

Gilbert A. Harrison, the magazine's editor-in-chief, sold it for $380,000 but will retain editorial control. Harrison said he was selling the New Republic because he wanted "another generation to insure continuity for a couple of years."

Peretz met with staff members March 11, the day before the sale was publicly announced, and indicated that the magazine's relationship with the Guild would remain unchanged.

That relationship has been somewhat strained in recent months as the result of a hard-line company position in contract negotiations, which resulted in the Guild's filing unfair-labor-practice charges.

Peretz is 34, about the same age as Harrison was when he and his wife bought the New Republic from one of its founders, Dorothy Whitney Straight, 20 years ago. Peretz was an investor in Ramparts magazine and was a major supporter of the New Politics Convention in 1967.

The liberal magazine, with a circulation of 100,000, never made money up to last year, Harrison reported, losing between $50,000 and $200,000 a year. But he said "we've never been in a better financial position than we are now," and Peretz reported that the magazine "made a bit of money" during the past year.

Harrison said he would remain "in complete charge of the editorial policy, the content, the hiring and the firing" for at least three years.

The Guild has been trying to negotiate a new contract with the New Republic for the past year. The principal stumbling block has been the company's adamant refusal to add a proposed 5.5-percent wage increase to salary minimums.

The Guild filed unfair-labor-practice charges with the National Labor Relations Board, citing the magazine's stand on minimums, its refusal to turn over data necessary to formulate a Guild pension proposal and a suggestion by Publisher Robert Myers that employes substitute a company union for the Guild.

Myers said the cost of defending the charges would be taken from salary increases, and the Guild added that threat to its charges.

The company settled part of the case by supplying the pension information, promising not to press employes to quit the Guild and agreeing not to charge NLRB costs to the settlement. The board refused to issue a complaint on the company's refusal to increase minimums, and the two sides have agreed to take the issue to arbitration.

Michigan Catholic pact

Mileage up 4c as gas soars

Detroit, Mich. — Reacting to the pressure of rising gasoline prices, a new Detroit Guild contract at the Michigan Catholic provides an immediate four-cent increase in the mileage allowance, to 16 cents.

The allowance will go up an additional cent, to 17, in June, to provide one of the highest yet negotiated in any Guild contract.

The reporter top minimum is increased $26, to $258.25, in the two-year agreement.

The contract provides longevity increases for the first time—$5 a week after 10 years' service and an additional $5 for each additional 10 years.

The top for telephone operators, typists and stenographer-clerks is increased $20, to $160.23, and the top for clerks is raised similarly, to $139.96. All stepup minimums are raised the same amount as top minimums.

A privilege-against-disclosure clause is added, stipulating that management may not surrender an employes' notes or other material without his or her consent, requiring management to provide an employe with legal counsel and protecting him against fines or damages if counsel's advice is followed.

An expanded integrity clause protects an employe from having to use his or her position for any purpose other than the performance of normal duties, requires that substantive changes in an employe's copy be brought to his or her attention before publication and prohibits requiring an employe to prepare anything for publication in such a way as to distort facts or create a false impression.

The contract's no-discrimination clause is broadened to include political beliefs and activity and marital and parental status.

Management's payments for health insurance are increased from $18.50 at the start of the previous contract to a maximum of $56.75.

Staff rank sought for 101 in Toronto

Toronto, Ont.—Armed with an arbitrator's verdict awarding staff status and benefits to a photographer the Toronto Star considered a free lance, the Guild has moved to give more than 100 others the benefit of the decision.

A grievance on behalf of 101 so-called free lances was filed with management. The three-page list includes a number of well-known writers, as well as artists and photographers not officially on the Star staff.

Arbiter Paul C. Weiler paved the way for the Guild action by ruling that Keith Beatty, who devoted virtually all of his working time to the Star, must be considered a staff member (GR, Feb. 22).

Waterbury pact raises key top $12, to $223

Waterbury, Conn. — The reporter top minimum is increased $12, to $223, in a one-year Connecticut Guild contract at the Waterbury Republican and American.

The flat minimum for editors is raised $12.80, to $237.80, the top for social writers is up $8.38, to $174.38, and that for dictation clerks is up $6.21, to $115.46.

Major-medical coverage is increased to $250,000 for employes under 65 and to $50,000 for those over.

The contract was ratified and signed without submission to TNG's Contracts Committee, as required by TNG's Constitution.

Examiner gets contempt stay

San Francisco, Calif.—The San Francisco Examiner obtained a stay of a contempt order March 7, 24 hours before company executives faced fine or imprisonment for failing to account to the Guild for the continued appearance of articles by free lances in its California Living magazine.

The stay was issued by the District Court of Appeal, to which the Examiner is appealing a Superior Court contempt finding. The company had been given until March 8 to purge itself of contempt by giving the San Francisco-Oakland Guild a report explaining the appearance of all articles by nonstaff members since October.

The accounting was one of the provisions of an arbitrator's award prohibiting the Examiner from assigning Guild work to nonemployes. The company has refused to honor the award despite a court order.

THE SHORT OF IT

THE NATIONAL ADVERTISING REVIEW BOARD holds that advertisers have a "right and obligation" to state their views in advocacy ads on public policies but has set forth three broad guidelines aimed at avoiding "adding to public confusion." The guidelines call for acknowledging any vested interest in a public policy question, identifying the source of any research data cited and leaning on facts rather than accusatory or inflammatory statements . . . An NARB panel has been named to explore the extent to which advertising portraying women or directed at them is offensive. The panel was appointed following complaints by the New York City Chapter of the National Organization for Women. . . . Fifty feminists picketed the New York Times recently protesting editorial and classified-advertising policies they charge have helped perpetuate sex discrimination. Calling themselves Women for Changing the Times, they met with a Times executive to object specifically to the paper's play of important stories about women and its failure to use the honorific "Ms." . . . The Illinois Liquor Commission has suspended the all-male Chicago Club's liquor license because it refused to admit a female reporter from the Chicago Tribune to cover a speech by Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger.

●

Whether a newspaper has a constitutional right to talk to federal prisoners, and vice versa, is headed for a decision by the U.S. Supreme Court. The court has agreed to review decisions in California and the District of Columbia, the former holding that inmates at San Quentin have a right to speak to reporters and the other holding that the Washington Post has a right to interview federal prisoners in Danbury, Conn., and Lewisburg, Pa. . . . Deputy Asst. Atty. Gen. Mary C. Lawton sounded strikingly like a reporter arguing for the right to protect information and sources when she testified before a House subcommittee recently on a bill governing access to government records. The bill, while exempting the disclosure of law-enforcement sources, does not exempt information that might help to identify them, she complained, rendering the source exemption meaningless and producing a "chilling effect upon needed sources of information" that "could be devastating." . . . A Justice Department attorney argued before a federal appeals court in New Orleans this month that news reporting of a trial can be restricted without violating freedom of the press. He made the claim during arguments on a contempt conviction against CBS for televising sketches drawn during a trial of antiwar veterans.

●

THE HAT CAME BACK almost empty when Akron Beacon Journal Publisher Ben Maidenburg, Sr., was threatened with kidnapping unless he paid two million dollars to an extortionist. Maidenburg, a founding member of the Akron Guild, said he asked around the Beacon Journal and "all I could get was $200 ransom." . . . After two months on an experimental four-day week, reporters at the New Westminster Columbian almost forgot what it was like to work five. So they've returned to the standard week for two more months before a decision on whether the paper will retain the four-day week and the 9½-hour day. . . . The Printing and Graphic Communications Union, which has been organizing in Guild jurisdiction, has put itself into compliance with the AFL-CIO's no-raiding provisions by ordering locals in Seattle, Salt Lake City and Racine to surrender representation of employes to the Graphic Arts International Union. . . . The latest U.S. town to lose newspaper competition: Crowley, La., where the 76-year-old Signal has merged with the seven-year-old Post Herald. They blamed the newsprint and energy shortages.

●

Beverly Hall, a delegate to TNG's 1970 Women's Rights Conference who spearheaded the elimination of sex discrimination at the Lansing State Journal, has apparently convinced management. She's been appointed city editor. . . . Former Newark News Publisher Richard Scudder is suing Douglas Eldridge, chairman of the Guild's short-lived unit at the News, along with the Columbia Journalism Review and author Richard Reeves, for allegedly "false and malicious" statements about him in a Review article and a subsequent letter by Eldridge. . . . Memphis Guild President Orville Hancock, who addressed a Memphis State University journalism class to discuss the Guild and its activities recently, has been invited back next year. He plans to set up a committee to promote information on the Guild in area schools. . . . New York Guild member Gertrude Samuels, a staff editor on the New York Times magazine, doesn't know what the phrase "free time" means. Her play, "The Assignment," on a newsman's search for Nazi war criminals, has just premiered in her home town of Manchester, England; her latest novel, "Run, Shelley, Run!", about imprisoned runaway girls, has just been published, and her next, about anti-Nazi partisan fighters, has been accepted by Harper & Row for publication next February.

Lansing decries impeachment stand

Lansing, Mich.—The Lansing Guild membership has voted to disassociate itself from the International Executive Board's call for President Nixon's impeachment.

The local membership, in a 14-to-9 roll-call vote, voiced concern that the board's stand would endanger newspersons' reputation for impartiality in their work.

A second resolution, adopted with a single dissent, put the local on record in opposition to IEB endorsement of any political candidate without a membership referendum. The local opposed the IEB's endorsement of Sen. George McGovern under convention authorization in 1972.

Senate committee finds banks with concealed media holdings

A few large banks have extensive—and often concealed—holdings in the nation's newspaper and broadcasting companies, according to the findings of two subcommittees of the Senate Government Operations Committee.

The subcommittees said many of the banks conceal their holdings in both the media and other industries through the use of "street names."

The subcomittee chairmen, Sens. Lee Metcalf and Edmund S. Muskie, said the use of such pseudonyms constitutes "a massive cover-up of the extent of which holdings of stock have become concentrated in the hands of a very few institutional investors."

The subcommittees figures show that 30.6 percent of stock in the Capital Cities Broadcasting Co., which owns the Oakland (Mich.) Press and Fairchild Publications, is owned by 10 banks. Seven banks own 23.5 percent of stock in Time Inc., and six own 16 percent of stock in the Los Angeles Times-Mirror Co.

The Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., biggest on the list, has holdings in nine companies that publish newspapers or magazines, the subcommittees' listing shows.

They include 4.4 percent of stock in the Times-Mirror Co., one percent of the New York Times, three percent of Downe Communications, six percent of Capital Cities, one percent of the Washington Post, 1.9 percent of Combined Communications, 7.4 percent of Time Inc., and undisclosed percentages of stock in the Detroit News and the Providence Journal.

Following are the newspaper and magazine holdings of the other 24 leading banks, as published by the subcomittees.

CHASE MANHATTAN BANK — Time, 5.5 percent; New York Times, 2.6 percent; Capital Cities, 1.4 percent; Multimedia, 2.2 percent; Providence Journal, undisclosed percentage.

BANKERS TRUST CO. — Times-Mirror, one percent; Capital Cities, 3.9 percent; Knight Newspapers, .8 percent.

U. S. TRUST CO.—Times-Mirror, 4.2 percent; Capital Cities, 5.3 percent.

FIRST NATIONAL CITY BANK—Capital Cities, 7.1 percent; Downe Communications, 2.9 percent; Time, 2.3 percent; Ridder Publications, 1.6 percent; New York Times, less than .1 percent.

MELLON BANK & TRUST—Capital Cities, 1.6 percent; Times-Mirror, 5.2 percent; Topeka Capital and State Journal, 1.1 percent; Media General Corp., 1.2 percent; Time, 2.9 percent; Multimedia, 2.1 percent.

MANUFACTURERS HANOVER TRUST CO—Times-Mirror, .1 percent; Pulitzer Co., less than .1 percent; New York Times, undisclosed percentage; Cowles Communications, 1.1 percent; Capital Cities, 1.6 percent; Time, 3.2 percent; Knight, .6 percent; Ridder preferred stock, 5.9 percent; Media General, 1.3 percent.

BANK OF NEW YORK — New York Times common stock, 2.4 percent; other Times stock, .5 percent; Time, 1.1 percent; Capital Cities, 1.2 percent; Times-Mirror, less than .1 percent; Lee Enterprises, 1.5 percent; Combined Communications, 4.9 percent; Ridder, 7.2 percent; Knight, .7 percent.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO—Copley Press, undisclosed percentage; Capital Cities, 1.3 percent.

OLD COLONY TRUST, BOSTON —Portland Press Herald, Express and Telegraph, undisclosed percentage.

BANK OF AMERICA — Capital Cities, 1.2 percent; Times-Mirror, 1.1 percent.

GIRARD TRUST BANK — Times-News Publishing, undisclosed percentage.

SECURITY PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK—Youngstown Vindicator, undisclosed percentage.

WELLS FARGO BANK—Copley Press, undisclosed percentage; Youngstown Vindicator, undisclosed percentage.

Justice Department investigating joint newspaper pacts in 23 cities

The Justice Department's Antitrust Division is reportedly investigating to determine whether newspapers in 22 cities where joint operating agreements exist are entitled to antitrust exemptions under the Newspaper Preservation Act.

The investigation was reported by Lee Enterprises, which owns newspapers involved in joint operations in Madison, Wis., and Lincoln, Neb. The company's annual report said the investigation is "apparently designed to determine the applicability of the limited exemption" from antitrust prosecution provided under the law.

It said the department "remains critical of joint operation of two newspapers in the same city" and may take steps to contest the legality of joint operations in Madison and Lincoln. The Justice Department, queried by Editor & Publisher on the report, refused to comment.

Meanwhile, the American Newspaper Publishers Assn. has gone on record in opposition to TNG's suit to enjoin the department from implementing regulations that would allow newspapers to enter into new joint agreements without the Attorney General's prior approval.

ANPA President Stanford Smith, in a letter to E&P, said the ANPA agrees with the department that it is legal for newspapers to enter into joint arrangements under the act without prior approval if they are willing to take the chance that the arrangement will be held legal.

TNG, in a suit filed in February by the Georgetown University Law Center's Institute for Public Interest Representation, maintained that the law makes it illegal in itself to enter into a joint agreement without prior approval. It cited the language of the act and the fact that such arrangements are not easily undone.

Sacramento economy cutback eliminates six Guild positions

Sacramento, Calif. — Copley's Sacramento Union, in the start of a long-term economy program, has dismissed three Guild-covered employes and accepted the resignations of three others with severance pay.

The economy broom has swept through other departments, brushing loose a dozen pressmen and five management employes, including the national-advertising manager, the retail-advertising manager and the administrative assistant to the general manager.

Guild employes dismissed last month were two clerk-typists and a telephone operator. Two editorial employes and one service employe agreed to quit after the Guild obtained the company's assent to resignations with severance pay.

The Union, which claims staff reductions have been necessary to curb financial losses, said there would be no more dismissals in the foreseeable future.



Promotion for Pollard

William E. Pollard, left, vice chairman of the Washington-Baltimore Guild's AFL-CIO Unit, confers with AFL-CIO President George Meany and Secretary-Treasurer Lane Kirkland following his appointment as the federation's civil-rights director. Pollard, who has served on the Washington-Baltimore executive board while a member of the AFL-CIO Civil Rights Department, has held posts with the Hotel and Restaurant Employes and the Los Angeles County Federation of Labor and is on the national board of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Firing fought on refusal of handshake

Chicago. Ill. — The Chicago Guild is pressing an unfair-labor-practice charge in Pioneer Press's firing of a reporter who refused to shake hands with former State's Atty. Edward V. Hanrahan.

The Guild charged that Karen Kelly's Guild membership was the real reason for her discharge. The Guild has been attempting to negotiate an initial contract at Pioneer's chain of suburban newspapers.

The incident on which the discharge was based occurred March 7 when Hanrahan, now running for Congress, visited Pioneer offices in Oak Park. The ex-state's attorney has been a center of bitter controversy for his role in the 1969 police raid in which Black Panthers Fred Hampton and Mark Clark were killed.

Greeting employes in the newsroom prior to an interview with staff members, Hanrahan extended his hand to Kelly, a reporter for Pioneer's Maywood Herald.

"I'm sorry," she replied. "I don't want to shake your hand."

Hanrahan, angered, refused to let Kelly participate in the interview, and a few hours later Editor Art Belanger fired her for "an unprofessional act."

Belanger stood firm on the dismissal despite the fact that both Hanrahan and his press aide tried to talk management out of it. Hanrahan said he had asked Managing Editor Al Pilger not to take any action against the reporter.

Printers organize Ohio reporters

Portsmouth, Ohio—The Typographical Union has organized another editorial department, winning a representation election at the Portsmouth Times by 7 to 5 in February.

The Times, a Thomson paper, filed objections to the election, charging that the union's waiver of a $30 initiation fee was improper. But Acting Regional Director Emil Farkas recommended that the objection be set aside, holding that the waiver was not a special inducement to obtain support but was granted under a provision applicable to ITU associate members anywhere.

The ITU's 1973 convention, in setting up the associate-member category for employes outside the union's traditional jurisdiction, provided for a $30 registration fee in addition to the local initiation fee but authorized the ITU executive council to waive it.

Vallejo daily bows, includes six in unit

San Francisco, Calif. — The Vallejo Times-Herald agreed that the San Francisco-Oakland Guild represents six editorial and advertising employes of the paper's Fairfield-Vacaville office after the Guild filed a representation petition for them March 13.

The petition was filed with the National Labor Relations Board when the company took the position in negotiations that the Guild's bargaining unit did not include them. It reversed its position subsequently in a letter to the board.

Court forbids shut meetings in Minnesota

St. Paul, Minn.—A temporary order restraining the Mounds View School Board from holding closed meetings of any kind has been issued in a suit in which the Twin Cities Guild joined the St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press.

Ramsey District Judge Harold W. Schulz ruled Feb. 27 that the state's new Open Meeting Law contains no exceptions. Its "clear and unambiguous language," he said, "hardly merits any considerable amount of discussion."

The newspaper went to court and the Guild followed with a friend - of - the - court brief after Guild member James Nagel was barred from a November meeting in which salary increases for principals were discussed.

Schultz said the Open Meeting Law does not violate any constitutional provisions and is "obviously designed to be of benefit to the public."

Proposals to provide some exceptions to the open-meeting requirements are currently before a legislative subcommittee.



Photo by Larry F. Vadelund, Lehigh Valley Guild

A founder honored

It's not entirely adequate, but David DeLong, 73, the Lehigh Valley Guild's first treasurer, receives a 25-year Guild pin from TNG Secretary-Treasurer Robert M. Crocker at local's 40th annual meeting and dinner. DeLong, who held the office when Lehigh Valley was first organized in 1934, also received a certificate of appreciation from the local. Looking on are International Vice President Edward J. Schrode of Wilkes-Barre, left, and Local President Paul Lowe. The event took place March 10.

Bargainers urged to cooperate with press

Bal Harbour, Fla. — Unions, management and mediators have an obligation to level with the press and public during collective bargaining, three labor reporters declared at a seminar on "Collective Bargaining and the News Media" here.

The seminar, sponsored by the Institute of Collective Bargaining and Group Relations, was the second of its kind to be held in conjunction with a meeting of the AFL-CIO executive council.

Participants included union leaders and noted mediators, as well as Guildsman Edmund Kelly of the Buffalo Evening News, Guildsman Damon Stetson of the New York Times and James B. Strong of the Chicago Tribune.

Kelly said unions that fail to keep the media informed in bargaining situations are hurting both themselves and the public.

"Improved media coverage of bargaining demands truth, candor and completeness," he declared.

Kelly said the frequent tactic of withholding the terms of contract settlements until ratification meetings is usually unwise. Many union leaders fear the early disclosure of terms will damage the prospects for ratification, but such disclosure "often helps rather than jeopardizes membership ratification," he declared, citing several instances in Buffalo.

Stetson urged mediators to provide a responsible channel of information during critical negotiations when, for one or another reason, neither the union nor management cares to be quoted.

It is important, he said, for mediators to "help the media report as accurately as possible the posture of the negotiations and to keep the media from going overboard with excessive optimism or pessimism."

For the most part, however, mediators participating in the seminar — including David L. Cole, Theodore W. Kheel and Sam Kagel—did not react with enthusiasm. They said mediators could provide preliminary information early in negotiations and interpretations afterward but could not be much of a news source during the talks.

Strong said it is often the press itself that is derelict in covering labor.

"Unless pickets are manning the barricades, violence erupts or the managing editor is inconvenienced by work stoppages," he said, "most desks will opt for ignoring labor news."

Labor participants—including AFL-CIO Public Relations Director Albert J. Zack, Joseph D. Keenan, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Matthew Guinan, president of the Transport Workers, and Floyd E. Smith, president of the Machinists — were critical of the press for not having enough trained labor specialists.

Newspapers, for the most part, are interested in labor only during strikes and ignore union activity in the field of community services, they objected.

CLC convention resolution

Toronto to sponsor autonomy call

Toronto, Ont. — A resolution calling on the Canadian Labour Congress to "fight vigorously for full functional autonomy" for Canadian locals of all international unions will be submitted by the Toronto Guild to the CLC's convention starting May 13 in Vancouver.

The resolution was adopted by the local executive committee on a 10-to-3 roll-call vote March 6.

It calls for international unions to guarantee Canadian control over Canadian finances, negotiations, contract terms and strike decisions, for the right of affiliates to have Canadian conventions to elect all Canadian officers and decide all policy matters and for a provision barring internationals from granting or revoking Canadian charters against the wishes of Canadian members.

It calls for union constitutional structures that would give Canadian sections of international unions "full functional autonomy, associating freely and equally with their American counterparts," and for a provision guaranteeing Canadian sections the right to withdraw from the international whenever a majority of Canadian members favors doing so.

The resolution was submitted by Richard Orlandini, an at-large member of the local who is a labor reporter for the Canadian Tribune, Canadian Communist publication. A special membership meeting was called to consider it, but it was referred to the executive committee when a quorum failed to appear. The committee adopted it with minor amendments.

The Toronto Guild will not have a delegate at the CLC convention, which is scheduled to get a similar if narrower resolution from the Vancouver and District Labour Council. It calls on internationals to hold Canadian referendums or conventions on any proposals for separation of Canadian sections and to abide by the results.

Canadian office outlines policy-conference rules

Ottawa, Ont.—Procedures for submitting items for the agenda of the Guild's 1974 Canadian Policy Conference have been sent to Canadian locals by the Guild's Canadian regional office.

Under procedures set forth by last year's policy conference, agenda items may be proposed by a Canadian local or unit, the Canadian District Council, either Canadian vice president, the Canadian director or any Canadian Guild member who is in good standing.

Proposals, which must consist of a written report and a specific resolution, must be submitted at least four weeks in advance of the conference, which will be held in St. Louis immediately prior to the Guild's annual convention starting July 15.

Canadian Director William H. McLeman is required to compile the agenda and send it to all Canadian convention delegates at least two weeks before the conference. He and Canadian Vice Presidents Roger L. Stonebanks and Jerry E. MacDonald must report on all resolutions received and state the reason for rejecting any agenda item.

The conference itself will vote on the agenda as proposed by McLeman, Stonebanks and MacDonald.

Vancouver radio petition dismissed

Ottawa, Ont. — The Canada Labour Relations Board has dismissed the Vancouver-New Westminster Guild's petition to represent 46 employes at Vancouver radio station CKLG.

The board dismissed the petition on the ground that the Guild had an insufficient showing of support after those employes working less than 20 hours a week were ruled ineligible.

The Guild had originally been certified as bargaining agent for seven CKLG news employes, but the certification was thrown out last May in Superior Court because the board had failed to consider objections to Guild representation filed by several employes. The Guild then filed for all of the station's departments.

TNG asks council to reconsider controls on pay

(Continued from Page 1)

newsprint, and "recognizes that paper and paper products represent a significant portion of production costs."

The COLC said its decontrol of publishers' prices "put all firms in the industry on an equal footing," noting that many firms had already been exempt from controls because of their small size.

The council said it was not removing controls from newspaper workers' wages, however, "because a number of important collective - bargaining agreements are scheduled to be negotiated after the date of this regulation."

Council Director John T. Dunlop told the Associated Press that the agency was referring to bargaining in New York. Others reported the council also was concerned about bargaining in Washington.

Perlik, in his appeal to the COLC general counsel's office, said that "even if all newspaper unions' contracts were open in those two cities, that circumstance would not justify continuance of wage controls on newspapers while price controls are removed."

"The fact of the matter is, however, that all but two unions in New York have concluded negotiations," he said, "and half the unions have reached agreements in Washington."

"Even if the contracts of all newspaper unions throughout the country were open, the circumstances would not justify continuance of wage controls on newspapers while price controls are removed.

"This is especially so," Perlik said, in view of the fact that:

1. There is a "great multiplicity of firms" in the newspaper industry.

2. "Up to a dozen and more unions bargain with newspapers."

3. "Bargaining is for the most part at the local level."

4. "There are no master contracts of the scope existing in numerous other industries."

He also pointed out that "even under price controls, newspapers continued to be among the most profitable business ventures but the wages of newspaper employes were effectively held to modest levels by wage controls."

"Continuation of wage controls . . . will intensify this disparity," he said.

"To repeat the COLC's own view, newspaper wage settlements will have no measurable impact on the nation's economy," he concluded.

In his letter to locals, Perlik noted that New York and Washington newspaper unions representing "perhaps as many as 5,000 employes" are involved in direct bargaining.

"Thus," he wrote, "the COLC is saying that . . . what 5,000 newspaper employes in the New York-Washington segment of the industry get will determine what 375,000 newspaper employes throughout the country will get.

"We only wish it were true," he stated, adding that if it were, "every Guild member should have been getting the New York or Washington minimum" for his or her job "all these years."

Perlik reported that he has asked other newspaper unions to also appeal for reconsideration of the council's wage-control retention. The International Printing and Graphic Communications Union and the Graphic Arts International Union have indicated their intention of doing so.

TNG has also renewed its "interest in obtaining legislative relief from wage controls in any bill Congress might enact to extend the President's general economic-controls authority beyond its scheduled April 30 expiration, Perlik reported.

While the White House has proposed allowing controls to expire then for all but a few industries, committees of Congress are considering bills to renew controls authority in its present or altered form.

A bill sponsored by four Democratic members in the Senate would retain whatever controls still were in effect on April 30 and provide for a continuation of "orderly decontrol." It reportedly has the support of a slim majority of the subcommittee considering it.

The COLC's decision to retain newspaper wage controls, Perlik noted, does arm U.S. locals with "one more new argument in your negotiations: With the price lid off, newspapers can't use the 'controls' argument as the reason for not being able to raise . . . rates to meet Guild demands."

In calling for locals to continue to press for the largest settlements possible, Perlik pointed out that many locals "have reached settlements . . . providing for increases exceeding 5.5 percent per year."

In fact, he said, the first-year increases in settlements reached between April 1 and Dec. 31, 1973, averaged seven percent.

"Without question," he said, "the lifting of pay regulations would have been an assist to us at the bargaining table.

"But do not for one minute buy an employer argument that no more than 5.5 percent can be agreed to. The pay regulations don't say that, and the COLC itself doesn't say that. Our bargaining achievements . . . don't say that; in fact . . . they show otherwise."

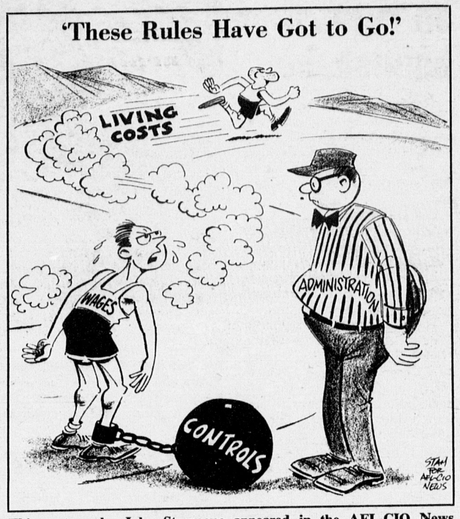
Meanwhile the COLC had earlier approved full 16.6-percent increases over two years for Guild-covered employes at Copley's Joliet Herald-News.

It okayed a 9.2-percent increase for the control year ending June 30, 1972, and a 6.4-percent increase for the following year.

On the other side of the ledger, the Cost of Living Council had approved additional rate increases totaling 12.3 million dollars for Knight Newspapers. The approval brought the total of increases approved over a four-month period to 17.5 million dollars.

Gannett had announced plans to implement widespread rate increases with the expiration of controls April 30. Advertising rates were to go up from seven to 11 percent, according to the Lee E. Dirks Division of Delafield Childs Inc., newspaper investment analysts, and circulation rates were also to be raised.

Gannett President Allen H. Neuharth told a meeting of security analysts recently that the company expects "somewhat higher settlements" for its union employes following the expiration of controls. He said company projections call for increases of from 7.5 to eight percent for the last eight months of the year.



This cartoon by John Stampone appeared in the AFL-CIO News March 2, two weeks before the Cost of Living Council went out of its way to make it particularly appropriate.

Canada's price elevator

The following table shows the steep ascent of the Canadian Consumer Price Index over the past 3 months following a .9-point rise, to 156.4, in January. The first column shows the index, with a 1961 base. The second shows the percentage increase over the same month of the preceding year, and the third the cumulative percentage increase over December 1972.

	Index	Percentage over Same month prior year	Percentage over December 1972
January 1973	144.5	5.7	.8
February	145.3	5.8	1.4
March	145.7	6.0	1.7
April	147.3	6.6	2.8
May	148.4	7.3	3.6
June	149.7	8.1	4.5
July	151.0	7.7	5.4
August	153.0	8.3	6.8
September	153.9	8.5	7.4
October	154.3	8.7	7.7
November	155.5	9.3	8.5
December	156.4	9.1	9.1
January 1974	157.6	9.1	10.0

$58 hike increases Time top to $410

(Continued from Page 1)

tract year.

A joint Guild - management committee will be established to improve equal employment opportunities and will meet at least quarterly. Management members will include Time's affirmative-action officers.

The company will provide the committee with quarterly reports on the sex, minority status and age of all employes in Guild jurisdiction.

In addition, the company's training program, established in the last contract, will be expanded. At least 52 persons will be trained for upper-level jobs, including 20 for jobs in the writers' category.

New job-security provisions include full pension vesting for any employe laid off for economy reasons. More than 150 Guild-covered employes lost their jobs when the company folded Life magazine late in 1972.

Employes from 50 through 53 years of age dismissed for economy reasons will receive an extra 13 weeks' notice pay and can remain on the payroll for up to 39 more weeks. Dismissed employes from 54 through 56 will be eligible for the company's optional retirement plan and will receive 240 percent of annual salary spread over the years between retirement and age 65.

Employes dismissed as a result of automation will henceforth receive the same severance and notice pay as those dismissed for economy, plus a three-month trial in a new job.

All maternity-leave provisions, including four weeks' pay, will henceforth apply to adoptions. An exclusion from long-term disability benefits for cases arising from pregnancy is eliminated.

A woman who leaves her job after maternity leave may elect to receive a list of job openings for a year at any time up to five years after giving birth.

The company's share of premiums for medical insurance is increased from 60 to 100 percent, a lifetime ceiling on major-medical benefits is eliminated, employes will receive 100-percent reimbursement for covered expenses over $2,500, Blue Cross coverage will be increased to 365 days, and other benefits are improved.

Maximum reimbursement for courses at degree-granting institutions will be increased from $1,000 to $1,200, and the service requirement for six-month sabbatical leaves at half pay is reduced from 18 years to 15.

A new policy limiting the use of free - lance material requires that regular employes do most of the company's editorial work and allows the Guild to take up the status of any person working in a nonstaff capacity. The company will provide the Guild an annual statement listing the number of free lances who have done editorial work.

Guild appeals NLRB ruling at Dover daily

Dover, N.H.—The refusal of a National Labor Relations Board regional office to issue an unfair-labor-practice complaint against Foster's Daily Democrat is being appealed by the Dover Guild to the NLRB's general counsel.

The Guild is asking the general counsel's office to conduct a formal hearing on its charge that the Daily Democrat refused to bargain on a grievance clause and changed benefits and working conditions unilaterally.

The Guild has been seeking an initial contract at the paper since winning a representation election in October 1972.

The company has insisted on a proposal that would deny the Guild any effective grievance clause, barring arbitration, strike action or recourse to court. The Guild maintains that the company cannot take such a position to the point of impasse under the law.

The Guild also accused the company of refusing to bargain on a new requirement that an employe who had been permitted to take his car home put it in the company garage at the end of the day. Regional Director Robert S. Fuchs, in dismissing the charge, held that the company had bargained by meeting with the Guild to discuss whether it would bargain on it.

Other Guild charges involve the addition of new and unrelated duties to two clerical jobs.

Administrative Officer Wanted

Los Angeles Newspaper Guild seeks applicants for local administrative officer. Individual willing to accept the challenge of rebuilding a local with unlimited growth potential can expect top pay and benefits, not just the satisfaction of doing a job. Previous AO and/or TNG staff experience certainly will be an asset. Write stating qualifications, salary requirements, availability, other pertinent information or if you have any questions.

LOS ANGELES NEWSPAPER GUILD
846 So. Union Avenue, Suite #10
Los Angeles, California 90017

Newspaper profits skyrocket at record pace

U.S. and Canadian newspapers racked up the most impressive and consistent profit increases in memory in 1973, a survey of their annual reports shows.

Every one of 18 publicly owned companies whose year-end figures have been published showed a profits increase, ranging as high as 53.3 percent for the Toronto Star. Most set records.

Four companies in addition to the Star — the Boston Globe, Washington Post, Southam Press and the Los Angeles Times Mirror Co.—registered increases of more than 30 percent in profits after taxes.

No company had an increase of less than six percent—the gain chalked up by Knight Newspapers.

Here was how the 18 companies, some having broadcasting as well as newspaper holdings, fared in 1973:

Toronto Star—The Star reaped profits of $7,117,000, up 53.3 percent from $4,646,000 earned in 1972. Revenue was $94,-781,000.

Boston Globe—Newly public, under the name of Affiliated Publications, the Globe reported earnings of $4,756,000, up a full 45.5 percent from 1972 profits of $3,-269,000 Operating revenues were $94,643,000.

Speaking of profits

Boca Raton, Fla.—Irked at news-media reports of increased oil profits in the midst of the energy crisis, an oil-industry spokesman has suggested that the media focus a spotlight on their own profits.

Thomas Barnawell, director of the Florida State Petroleum Council, told a group of business leaders here that he hasn't seen much publicity about newspapers' "fat profits," citing major gains in 1973 earnings by the New York Times and the Washington Post, in particular.

Among factors credited for the increase was the newsprint shortage. The company said a forced reduction in the number of news columns resulted in substantial savings in newsprint and production costs.

Washington Post — The Post reported record earnings of 13.3 million dollars, up 33.3 percent from 1972's 10 million. Its profit margin—the ratio of earnings to its total revenue of 247 million dollars—was up from 4.6 percent to 5.4 percent.

The Post said it achieved its record profit despite $700,000 lost from a three-day printers' stoppage in November.

Southam Press—The Canadian chain reported 1973 profits up 32.1 percent, from $13,980,000 in 1972 to $18,461,000. Gross revenue was $183,453,000, up 16.4 percent.

Times Mirror — The Times Mirror Co. set a new record with profits of 54.9 million dollars, up 31 percent from 42 million in 1972. Revenue of 706.1 million was up 16 percent.

The record was achieved despite a 5.2 - million - dollar loss from the sale or discontinuance of most operations of an unprofitable subsidiary, the World Publishing Co.

New York Times — A 29.5-percent increase in profits—from 13.6 million dollars to 17.6 million—was racked up by the Times. Revenues rose 27 million dollars, to 356.6 million, and its profit margin on operations was 9.8 percent, up from 7.1 percent in 1972.

The company's net would have been even higher except for a Canadian nonresident withholding tax of $1,386,000 on a dividend of $9,240,000 paid by the Spruce Falls Power & Paper Co., of which the Times owns a 49.5-percent interest.

Vancouver Sun—The Sun Publishing Co., owned by F.P. Publications, reported profits up 28.5 percent, from 2.84 million dollars to 3.65 million. Advertising volume increased almost 10 percent.

Gannett — Holder of more newspapers than any other U.S. chain, the Gannett Co. enjoyed a 25-percent increase in profits—from 22.9 million dollars to 28.79 million. Revenues were 330.2 million, up 4.1 percent. Its operating-profit margin was a whopping 22.7 percent, compared to 17.4 percent in 1972.

The profit figure included 1.45 million dollars from sale of the Hartford Times, but even without it, earnings would have been up 22 percent.

ComCorp Inc. — ComCorp, publisher of weeklies in Ohio and Florida, racked up an 18.6-percent profit increase—$328,000 as against $279,980 in 1972. Revenue was up 19.5 percent, to $5,889,702—one of the few cases where the revenue increase outpaced the profit increase.

Ridder—A profit increase of 18.4 percent was reported by Ridder Publications Inc., a growing chain. Net income was $14,380,000, compared to $12,-147,000 in 1972, and revenue was $166,001,000, for a profit margin of 15.4 percent compared to 13.9 percent the previous year.

Dow Jones & Co.—Publisher of the Wall Street Journal and the National Observer, Dow Jones reported record earnings of $23,292,408, up 17.3 percent from $19,856,291 in 1972. Revenues totaled $180,373,654, for a profit margin of 12.9 percent, up from 12.2 percent in 1972.

Booth Newspapers — Record profits of $11,055,000, up 17 percent from $9,481,000, were reported by this Michigan chain. Revenues were $136,734,000, up five percent, and the after-tax return on shareholders' equity increased to 15 percent.

Speidel Newspapers — This Midwest chain reported a 14.6-percent profit increase, from 5.3 million dollars to 6.1 million. Revenues were 38.1 million, up 6.5 percent.

It was the fourth consecutive year that Speidel earnings increased by more than 14 percent. The profit boost was helped along by a .6-percent decrease in wage and salary costs.

Harte - Hanks — Harte-Hanks Newspapers, a chain spreading from its former Southwest base, earned $5,448,574 from operations, up 14.3 percent from $4,-768,882 in 1972. Revenue was $83,212,149, up 19.6 percent.

Not included in the profit figure is $8,261,122 realized from sale of the San Antonio Express. The company lost a month of profits from sale of the Express.

The Post Corp.—A newspaper and broadcasting chain, Post earned $2,031,454, up 13.9 percent from $1,783,895 in 1972. Revenue was $1,783,895.

Media General — Another newspaper-broadcasting conglomerate, Media General reported earnings of $2.41 a share, up 8.6 percent from $2.22 the previous year. Revenue was up 12.9 percent.

Media General's profits were hobbled by losses from Morgan Mills, a tissue - manufacturing subsidiary discontinued during the year. Except for the Morgan Mills loss, the company's earnings would have risen 20.8 percent.

Milwaukee Journal—The Journal Co. reported record earnings of 9.2 million dollars, up 7.1 percent from 8.6 million in 1972. Revenue rose 12 percent, to 148.1 million.

Multimedia Inc. — Owner of both newspapers and broadcasting chains. Multimedia reported profits of 5.9 million dollars, a 6.4-percent increase over 1972's 5.5 million. Revenue was 51.5 million, up 24 percent.

Knight—Record profits of 22.1 million dollars, up six percent from $20,813,000 in 1972, were reported by Knight Newspapers. Revenue was up 10.1 percent, to $341,903,000.



'Cheers!'

Local Copy

A PAGE FOR OFFICERS AND STEWARDS

Stenographers' pay

The weekly double

Are stenographers in New York worth more than twice as much as those in Norfolk, Oshawa and Indianapolis?

The question is posed forcefully by a table of stenographer top minimums in Guild contracts as of Feb. 1, compiled by TNG's Collective Bargaining Department.

The New York Times top, at the head of the list, is $218.70. At the bottom are minimums as low as $95.40 at the Allentown Call and Chronicle, $103 at the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, $103.40 at the Oshawa Times and $106 at the Indianapolis Star and News.

The Boston Herald American, at $215.25, and the Washington Post, at $202, are the only papers in addition to the Times with a top over $200. Approximately half the newspapers with stenographers under Guild contract have top minimums between $150 and $200.

Following are the stenographer top minimums in 59 Guild contracts as of Feb. 1 (with the effect of Pay Board reductions in parentheses):

	Minimum After
New York Times	$218.70—3 yrs.
Boston Herald American	215.25—3 yrs.
Washington Post	202.00—3 yrs.
New York Post	194.95—3 yrs.
New York News	194.90—3 yrs.
Washington Star-News	194.59—3 yrs.
Sacramento Bee	186.23—4 yrs.
Sacramento Union	186.23—4 yrs.
San Jose Mercury & News	186.04—2 yrs.
Detroit Free Press	181.87—3 yrs.
San Diego Union & Tribune	179.73—3 yrs.
Denver Post	178.00—3½ yrs.
Rocky Mountain News, Denver	178.00—4 yrs.
Tacoma News Tribune	175.75—3 yrs.
Hawaii Newspaper Agency	174.95—3 yrs.
Toledo Blade & Times	174.11—3 yrs.
St. Louis Post-Dispatch	*173.82—3 yrs. *(168.38)
Philadelphia Inquirer & News	173.12—4 yrs.
San Francisco Chronicle & Examiner	171.40—3 yrs.
Cleveland Plain Dealer	168.65—3 yrs.
Cleveland Press	168.65—3 yrs.
Manchester Union Leader	164.50—2 yrs.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat	163.20—3 yrs. (157.76)
Seattle Times	162.25—2 yrs.
Buffalo News	160.50—5 yrs.
Seattle Post-Intelligencer	160.16—2 yrs.
Toronto Star	159.68—3 yrs.
Wilkes-Barre Times-Leader, News, Record	158.20—2 yrs.
Delaware County Times, Chester	158.00—4 yrs.
Baltimore Sun-papers	156.00—3 yrs.
Kingston Daily Freeman	$154.95—3 yrs.
Cincinnati Post & Times-Star	153.85—3 yrs.
Erie Times & News	151.21—3 yrs.
Providence Journal & Bulletin	150.50—2 yrs.
Chicago Sun-Times & News	149.75—3 yrs.
Battle Creek Enquirer & News	147.00—3 yrs. (146.00)
Vancouver Sun & Province	144.15—2 yrs.
Montreal Star	143.00—3 yrs.
Hawtucket Times	141.20—2 yrs.
Toronto Globe & Mail	139.75—3 yrs.
Memphis Commercial Appeal & Press-Scimitar	138.55—5 yrs.
San Juan Star	138.00—4 yrs.
St. Paul Dispatch & Pioneer-Press	135.67—4 yrs.
Minneapolis Star & Tribune	134.50—5 yrs.
Ottawa Journal	134.26—2 yrs.
Indianapolis Star (Editorial)	134.05—3 yrs.
Ottawa Citizen	133.95—2 yrs.
Albany Times-Union, Knickerbocker News & Union-Star	133.25—flat
Peoria Journal Star	132.00—3 yrs.
Victoria Colonist & Times	131.95—1 yr.
Duluth Herald & News-Tribune	131.62—3 yrs.
Oakland Tribune	128.69—2 yrs.
Great Falls Tribune	127.00—4 yrs.
Pueblo Star Journal & Chieftain	126.95—3 yrs.
Sioux City Journal	114.00—4 yrs.
Indianapolis Star & News (Advtg.)	106.00—3 yrs.
Oshawa Times	103.40—2 yrs.
Norfolk Virginian-Pilot	103.00—3 yrs.
Allentown Call & Chronicle	95.40—3 yrs.

*Includes $3.62 cost-of-living increase.

Arbiter rescues lost letter

Wilkes-Barre, Pa. — What do you do when a flood destroys all the copies of a side letter suspending a contract clause and you can't agree with management on what it provided.

You go to arbitration and rely on logic and snips of evidence to carry you through.

That course of action worked for the Wilkes-Barre Guild recently when it found itself at sword's point with the Wilkes-Barre Sunday Independent over the terms of a letter suspending operation of a clause providing overtime pay after five hours' work on Good Friday, Easter, May 29, July 3, Dec. 24 and Dec. 31.

The company claimed the Guild had waived the clause for the full 15-month contract term; the Guild said it had only agreed to its suspension for a year.

Copies of the letter that would have resolved the issue were all lost when Tropical Storm Agnes flooded the Wilkes-Barre area, putting the Independent plant and most other buildings in the city under water.

With the issue still in dispute when the Guild's new contract was negotiated in January following a 10-week strike, it was agreed to submit the matter to arbitration and let the decision determine whether the clause would remain operative in the new contract. The agreement was reached the day before the arbitration hearing.

Arbitrator Daniel House ruled in favor of the Guild, citing a mediator's letter attesting that the suspension was to be limited to a year and the fact that the union's position was "rationally more consistent." There would have been no point in leaving the clause in the contract at all if it were to have been totally inoperative, he pointed out.

DAY BOOK

Southern District Council, spring meeting, April 20, 21, Ramada Inn, Lexington.

International Executive Board, spring meeting, April 29-May 3, TNG headquarters, Washington.

Middle Atlantic and Empire State District Councils, joint meeting, May 18, 19, Wilkes-Barre.

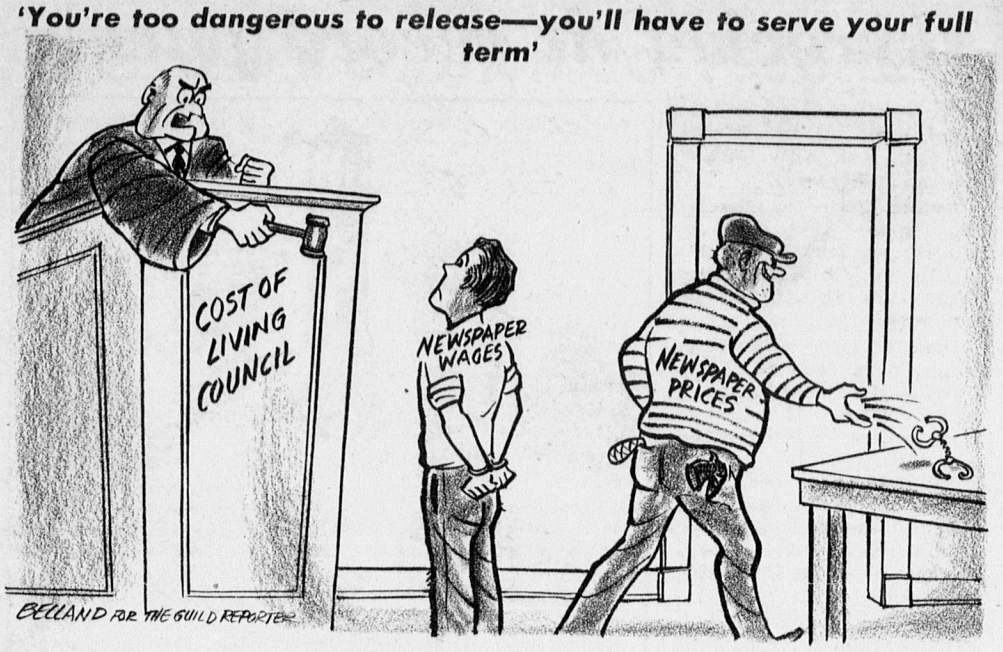
Western District Council, spring meeting, May 18, 19, San Francisco.

Great Lakes and Midwest District Councils, joint meeting, June 1, 2, Cleveland.

New England District Council, spring meeting, June 8, 9, Salem.

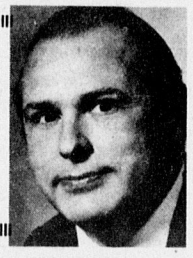
41st Annual TNG Convention, July 15-19, Chase-Park Plaza Hotel, St. Louis.

'You're too dangerous to release—you'll have to serve your full term'



DATELINE: WASHINGTON

The embarassing question Nixon hasn't yet heard



By WILLIAM J. EATON, *Chicago Guild*

THERE HAS BEEN MUCH written about whether John W. Dean, 3rd, told President Nixon on March 21, 1973, that the original Watergate defendants were paid large sums to keep their mouths shut about the real sponsors of the wiretap at Democratic headquarters.

This is entirely proper, because any Presidential awareness of payments to silence the campaign spy squad should have caused him to call the cops and report the crime, no matter what his new mouthpiece says.

What is surprising in the controversy, however, is the failure to press the President on other details of Dean's March 21 presentation.

For example, does Nixon recall that his former White House counsel told him that perjury had been committed to conceal high-level involvement in the bugging?

Jeb Stuart Magruder, deputy director of the Nixon re-election campaign, has pleaded guilty to obstruction of justice, as has Dean. Magruder confessed that he lied at Watergate Trial I, after coaching by Dean, as part of the plot to keep the lid on the whole mess.

Here is an excerpt from Dean's testimony at Senate hearings about his meeting with Nixon:

"I told him (the President) that after the decision had been made that Magruder was to remain at the re-election committee, I had assisted Magruder in preparing his false story for presentation to the grand jury. . . .

"I then proceeded to tell him (the President) that perjury had been committed, and for this cover-up to continue, it would require more perjury and more money."

Giving Nixon all the benefit of reasonable doubt about whether the money was swapped for silence, there is still nothing ambiguous about perjury. It means only one thing: lying under oath.

And, given the White House tendency to blast away at Dean at every opportunity, why has anyone failed to challenge this testimony that is just as damaging to the President as the hush-money assertions?

●

NIXON'S FORMER CHIEF of staff, H. R. Haldeman, who listened to a tape of the March 21 session, does not mention perjury one way or another, although he goes into considerable detail to rebut Dean's testimony on the subject of clemency.

In fact, Haldeman did testify that Dean told the President "Magruder was fully aware of the (bugging) operation," a sharp contrast to Magruder's then-recent trial testimony that he was not aware of the wiretap plot or its financing.

The federal grand jury that returned the cover-up indictment against Haldeman and six others heard that March 21 tape, of course, and it will be available to the House Judiciary Committee for its impeachment inquiry.

Nixon, as he did so well in his Chicago appearance, would like to change the subject from Presidential awareness of criminal behavior to the need for confidentiality and the Presidency.

There are increasing signs on Capitol Hill, however, that this tactic is not going to work. Resentment toward Nixon's reluctance and/or refusal to turn over tapes and documents is building among Republicans as well as Democrats who are aware of the real issues in the Watergate case.

Although Nixon claims his major interest a year ago was to "get the story out," he did nothing to advance disclosure in the weeks following Dean's dramatic appearance in his office.

The record is clear that the cover-up began to unravel only when James W. McCord, Jr., one of the Watergate conspirators, aired his suspicions of perjury and political pressure in a letter made public on March 23, 1973. Later, Dean and Magruder went to the U.S. prosecutor on their own while Nixon continued to do nothing to divulge anything.

"One year of Watergate is enough," says the President to cheers. Another slogan may be more applicable in the House as it considers its historic vote: "Impeach and get him off our back."

IT SEEMS TO US

Cost-of-living provision advocated for pensions

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Editor:

I'm on pension from the Philadelphia Inquirer. And I've sadly learned that because of inflation and the fact that our pension is nonvested, anyone who has to depend on it to make ends meet is in trouble.

I've asked Guild leadership in Philadelphia to see if something can be done for pensioners—either a cost of living escalator clause (retroactive for those on pension) or some other increase feature.

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. Deadline, Friday before publication.

I would suggest that Guilds throughout the country seek a cost-of-living clause in pensions. Also suggest that Guildsmen contribute to the pension instead of taking the entire salary increase and permitting management to contribute to the pension fund.

S. H. ETTINGER
Philadelphia Guild (Retired)

LOCAL ELECTIONS

Buffalo

President, **Joseph P. Ritz** (Ritz, 202; William Vall, 72); vice president, **Thomas Kelly** (Kelly, 147; Peter Wetmore, 50; John Connors, 43; Joseph R. Wilhelm, 42); secretary, **Patricia Swift**; treasurer, **Waymon (Jack) West** (West, 185; Edward Zagorski, 50; Clifford Preisigke, 26; Paul Ehret, 21).

Yakima

President, **Yvonne Coniber**; vice president, **Virginia Lewis**; secretary-treasurer, **Virginia Ross.**

Editorial

Inequitable to the end

The Cost of Living Council has proved itself a true child of the Nixon Administration.

It has put a fitting conclusion to a program conceived in inequity by exempting newspaper prices from controls while leaving newspaper wages under restraint.

In freeing the industry from price controls, it also unshackled other printing and publishing operations, broadcasting, advertising and related businesses, noting: "This exemption will put all firms in the industry on an equal footing."

But not their employes. For the duration of controls, be it long or short, those working for newspapers will have to bargain with one hand tied behind their backs.

The only justification offered for this manifest injustice was a statement that "a number of important collective-bargaining agreements" in the industry are currently being negotiated.

It did not specify the "important collective-bargaining agreements," although Council Director John T. Dunlop said it had New York in mind. But a settlement by the two unions still in bargaining there would not involve a large enough number of employes to have any impact on the national economy.

Rate increases by major newspapers and magazines are far more likely to have such an impact. Publishers are now free to impose them—and many have made clear they expect to do so.

Two and a half years of economic controls have had a signal result: Newspaper-industry profits are rising at an unprecedented pace—from six to 45 percent—while the real purchasing power of newspaper employes, like that of other workers, has decreased.

Now, with the controls program scheduled to expire at the end of April unless Congress overrides President Nixon's recommendations, the Cost of Living Council has chosen to add a final insult to previous injury by releasing newspaper profits while holding down wages to the bitter end.

There may be a silver lining, however, although one for which the council merits little thanks. Publishers can no longer argue at the bargaining table that controls prevent them from raising rates and thus inhibit their ability to grant wage increases.

With that defense gone, and with room even under controls for exceeding the 5.5-percent wage-increase standard, more adequate settlements should be forthcoming.

But publishers won't be able to blame the Cost of Living Council. It tried.

Wordsmanship

1984 appears to be ahead of schedule.

It's doubtful that George Orwell imagined doublethink would have made the giant strides it already has so soon.

Consider, for example, Herbert Stein, chairman of President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisers, who said a while ago that "you will never get me to say we are in a recession." "A recession is a state of mind," he said. "A recession is a slowdown when the other party is in power."

In this spirit, we offer a few suggestions for the President's men.

Price increases: When the opposition is in power—"soaring inflation." When you're in power: "seasonal adjustment."

War: When the opposition is in power—"raging conflagration." When you're in power—"local disturbance."

Wiretapping: When the other side is in power—"invasion of privacy." When you're in power—"national-security measure."

Well, you get the idea. Are you listening, flaks (or government information officers, as the case may be)?

The Guild Reporter

JAMES M. CESNIK, Editor
and
Director of Research & Information
DAVID J. EISEN, Associate Editor

Published by The Newspaper Guild (AFL-CIO, CLC) the second and fourth Fridays of each month, except July and December second Fridays only. $6 per year. Single copies, 30 cents

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

Vol. XLI, No. 6 **March 22, 1974**

The Newspaper Guild

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

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

REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENTS: Region 1—Edward J. Schrode, 3 Brown St., Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 18702; Region 2—Warren E. Howard, 503 2nd St. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002; Region 3—Edward Gilbreth, 300 N. State St., Chicago, Ill. 60611; Region 4—Hugh H. Harrison, 1201 E. Lynn St., Seattle, Wash. 98102; Region 5—Philip J. Brennan, 1381 E. 15th St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11230; Canadian Region: East—Jerry E. MacDonald, 221 Balliol St., Apt. 1121, Toronto, Ont.; West—Roger L. Stonebanks, 2360 Bowker Ave., Victoria, B.C.

AT-LARGE VICE PRESIDENTS: John J. Breed, 1754 Commercial St., East Weymouth, Mass. 02189; Louis M. Calvert, 678B Millich Dr., San Jose, Calif. 95130; Harry S. Culver, 4300 N.W. 47th St., Oklahoma City, Okla. 73112; James A. McGill, R.R. 7, Box 134, Valparaiso, Ind. 46383; Harry E. Ryan, 330 First Ave., Apt. MD, New York, N.Y. 10009; Dorothy M. Sain, 24801 Lakeshore, 602B, Cleveland, Ohio 44123.

DIRECTOR OF FIELD OPERATIONS: J. William Blatz.

DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATIONS: Ellis T. Baker.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, CONTRACTS COMMITTEE: Robert W. Christofferson.

CANADIAN DIRECTOR: William H. McLeman

INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES: Edna Berger, Charles Dale, Leo J. Ducharme, Willard Hatch, Harry L. McCormick, Luis Montanez, Jr., Dick Pattison, Richard J. Ramsey.