



220 head for St. Louis

Convention delegates to consider organizing program, wage push

St. Louis, Mo.—A major organizing push, preparations for TNG's October Wage Conference and a proposal for biennial conventions will be in the spotlight when delegates gather here July 15 for the Guild's 41st Annual Convention.

Some 22 delegates from 65 locals are expected to be in attendance for the five-day convention, which will be held in the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel. As of five days before the opening gavel, TNG had received credentials from 216 delegates representing 53 locals.

The International Executive Board has recommended that the convention authorize two special assessments to finance an all-out organizing drive. The assessments, which would be levied next March and April, would enable TNG to hire six new inter-

national representatives for at least two years to take advantage of organizing opportunities.

The assessments would raise an estimated \$350,000. While they would not be levied until next spring, the new IRs would be added in the fall with funds obtained by a loan against the assessments.

The IEB has also recommended that conventions be put on a biennial instead of an annual footing. The step would save money for both TNG and Guild locals, the board noted.

Support for the organizing assessments has been voiced by the Midwest and Great Lakes district councils, the Los Angeles Guild and the Canadian Wire Service Guild.

Reaction to the proposal for biennial conventions has been more divided, with the Great

Lakes Council, Canadian Wire Service, Ottawa and Toronto voicing support but the Midwest Council opposed.

Toronto's delegation—held to one member as an economy measure—will come instructed to vote for biennial conventions, as will the Ottawa delegation. Canadian Wire Service delegates have been instructed to vote for both biennial conventions and the organizing assessments.

Mobilization of Guild locals for the Wage Conference will draw major attention at the convention. The IEB has called the conference to map a new wage push in response to the inroads of inflation on Guild salaries.

An IEB proposal to raise the Guild's wage goal from \$500 to \$550 will be before the convention.

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2nd strike hits Inquirer, News; Guild members observe lines

Philadelphia, Pa.—A garage mechanics' strike cut off delivery of Knight's Inquirer and Daily News July 9 for the second time in two weeks, and most Philadelphia Guild members responded by observing the picket lines.

Guild members acted as they did during a three-day Teamsters' strike the previous week, honor-

ing the picket lines on an individual basis in the face of a contractual no-strike provision.

Printers, pressmen and stereotypers went to work, as they had a week earlier, but Teamsters and mailers stayed out, and the two papers were unable to deliver the copies they rolled.

The 33 mechanics, members

of a Machinists' local, struck after turning down a \$23 money package in a 14-month contract. Pickets cut off Inquirer deliveries after dispatch of the first edition.

An overwhelming majority of 600 Guild members at a mass meeting the next morning indicated they would continue to observe the picket lines. Only 30 or 40 were crossing, it was reported.

The earlier strike had shut off delivery of the Inquirer and News and the non-Guild Philadelphia Bulletin July 1 through 3. The Bulletin was not affected by the latest strike.

The Teamsters' strike was settled July 2 by a settlement providing a \$64 wage-fringe package over 39 months, but drivers disgruntled over the terms stayed out for another day before bowing to an antipicketing injunction and their officers' orders to return.

A side letter to the Guild's contract bars strikes during its term, but Local President Oscar B. Teller and unit leaders issued a statement saying they would

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Madison Guild challenges imposition of ethics code

Madison, Wis.—The Madison Guild has an unfair-labor-practice charge against the Capital Times for establishing a code of ethics unilaterally and making violation of it punishable by dismissal.

The Capital Times is charged with refusing to bargain on the code despite Guild requests. The Guild charged that imposition of the code without such bargaining is illegal.

The code, distributed to employees in May, prohibits the ac-

ceptance of free tickets, gifts, entertainment and trips from news sources and requires employees to report potential conflict-of-interest situations to the company.

It also forbids work for competing media and requires company consent for broadcasting appearances in which the newspaper's name is used. The Madison contract has no outside-employment clause, and the com-

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Chile mission spurs Perlik plea to free jailed newsmen

Recommendations that the International Federation of Journalists encourage the Government of Chile to release jailed newsmen and that the IFJ raise \$5,000 to help pay for a Chilean attorney to protect their interests were made by TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., following a mission to the South American country June 17 through 28.

In a report to the IFJ after his return, Perlik said that Chilean Press Secretary Frederico Willoughby had predicted that trials and detentions of the journalists would end by Sept. 11, the first anniversary of the military takeover, and had agreed with Perlik that the government could gain favor in the eyes of world public opinion through a mass freeing of journalists.

Perlik left that suggestion, along with a proposal for production of a list containing the names of jailed journalists and the charges against them, in a letter to Willoughby on his departure from Chile. He said the press secretary had promised to raise the issue of the journalists' release "in those forums which count."

Perlik, who is the IFJ's North American vice president, went to Chile on a mission for the federation.

The mission's greatest frustration, Perlik reported, involved efforts to verify those actually jailed, with the government acknowledging detention of only six of more than 40 identified from other sources. He finally gave up in despair.

In addition to his proposal that the IFJ raise \$5,000 immediately to underwrite the cost of engaging a Chilean attorney and his proposal that the IFJ encourage the Chilean Government to free those in prison, Perlik recommended that the IFJ stand ready to send a supplementary mission to Chile in August, if feasible, to find out what additional aid can be provided once the outcome of his other recommendations is determined.

Perlik said that there is no press freedom in Chile "worthy of the name" and that there are no signs the government will relax press restraints "in the foreseeable future."

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Key minimum tops \$400 at N.Y. Times

New York City—The spiraling cost of living has sent key top minimums at the New York Times over the \$400 mark.

The Times is scheduled to start paying a key top of \$404.86 retroactive to March 1—up \$17.06—following the announcement of Consumer Price Index figures for May. And that figure may be increased even further as the result of a pending arbitration on the Guild's cost-of-living clause.

The clause calls for extra wage increases equivalent to any increase over six percent in the Consumer Price Index for New York in the year ending in May. In dispute is whether that increase amounts to 4.4 or 4.5 percent.

The Guild's new contract, like those before it, calls for calculating the increase on the Index's 1957-59 base instead of the current 1967 base. The increase would be 4.4 percent on the 1967 base, 4.5 percent on the older base.

The Times top would go to \$405.25 under a 4.5-percent increase. Despite the contract clause, the Times has refused to pay more than 4.4 percent, and the issue will go to arbitration July 26.

The arbitration is expected to be a test case for similar disputes at the Post and Daily News, whose publishers also are insisting that the raise be calculated on the 1967 base. The Post contract, like that at the Times, clearly calls for using the earlier base; at the News, contract language in that area is still in dispute, although the contract was negotiated last November.

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Medical-journals pact ups writers' top \$51, to \$356

New York City—Writers' top minimums are up \$51.85, to \$356.85, in a new two-year contract between the New York Guild and three medical journals.

The agreement provides wage increases of nine percent the first year and eight percent the second. It covers employees of World Wide Medical Press, the Physicians News Service and International Medical Press.

The contract institutes paternity leave of a week, although without pay, and bars any penalties

for pregnancy. Language providing a \$150 maternity bonus is broadened to cover the "mother of a child of a male employee" rather than merely the "wife of a male employee."

The unit will have a choice of extending medical insurance to dependents at the employer's expense or expanding health-insurance coverage to embrace dental care, eye care and long-term disability.

Mileage allowances are increased two cents, to 14.



Photo by John H. White, Chicago Guild

Last picket

Robert Beyer, right, only Hammond Times Guild member to stay on the picket line to the bitter end, receives the Chicago Guild's Page One Award for "outstanding contribution and loyalty" to the Guild from Local President Harlan Draeger. Beyer was cited for "his courageous and principled action" in continuing to honor printers' picket lines long after others had returned to work or gone on to other jobs. He is a former Hammond Guild treasurer.

Found guilty on struck-work count, 30 vote new Hammond union in

Hammond, Ind.—Editorial and advertising employees who have been working behind picket lines at the Hammond Times voted to replace the Chicago Guild with a company union June 28 after being fined \$1,500 each by a trial board for handling struck work.

The vote in a National Labor Relations Board election was 30 for the Organization of Newspaper Employees, two for no union and none for the Guild. Robert Beyer, the lone Guild member still picketing with locked-out printers, was challenged.

The 33 Hammond members still working at the Times resigned from the Guild April 17, four days before a Rockford Guild trial board heard charges brought against them by six Times members observing picket lines. But the Chicago Local refused to accept the resignations under a constitutional clause prohibiting them during a strike or lockout.

The charges were heard by a Rockford board in accordance with a change of venue ordered

by the International Executive Board at the request of the accused. The trial board, in a decision handed down June 7, found all 36 accused members guilty of handling struck work in violation of a Chicago executive-board directive.

The board, in addition to imposing the \$1,500 fine, expelled all 36 from the Guild. But it reduced the fine to \$500 and canceled the expulsion for any member agreeing to refrain from handling struck work within 30 days.

In reaching its verdict, the board rejected a defense contention that a decision on whether or not to handle struck work was an employee option under the Times contract. The board said that option was pre-empted by the executive board's directive.

The trial board also rejected a defense contention that the struck-work clause did not apply because the Hammond dispute was a lockout, not a strike. It said there was no distinction between the two as far as struck work is concerned.

The Hammond members who continued to work "learned the wrong lesson" from the company's threat to replace employees who did not handle struck work, the board declared.

"Rather than learning to fear for their jobs, as the publisher intended," it said, "they should have recognized their only strength was in unity; that divisiveness and weakness are synonyms in a labor dispute."

The trial board was critical of the Chicago Guild leadership, however, saying it "should have forewarned the Hammond members of the overriding necessity for unity in countering the pressures inevitable in a strike."

The Hammond members' attorney said the trial-board decision would be appealed, but it was not immediately certain what

2nd strike hits Inquirer, News; Guild members observe lines

(Continued from Page 1) not cross the Teamsters' picket lines. Administrative Officer William M. Brown said 97 percent of the units' members followed suit on an individual basis, a right Guild attorneys said they could exercise.

The Teamsters struck after rejecting a \$58 package accepted later the same day by pressmen. Brown said both the pressmen's package and the \$64 subsequently accepted by the Teamsters "fall far short in the working staffs' battle against inflation" and served notice that the Guild "would not be limited to these substandard patterns."

The Guild's contract expires Sept. 23. The initial bargaining session was to have taken place July 1, but management refused to meet at offices of the Philadelphia Publishers' Assn., as originally scheduled, and insisted on meeting in the struck Inquirer-News plant. Guild negotiators refused to cross the picket lines.

Members of an independent mailers' union and the Machinists joined Guild members in observing the lines, but pressmen and printers reported for work. The three papers were able to

publish for the most part, although the News and Inquirer each missed a day, but sales were restricted to their lobbies.

The settlement was reached at a marathon bargaining session ending early July 2 and was ratified, 243 to 215, that night. But a group of Inquirer and News drivers charged that there had been inadequate notice of the ratification meeting and maintained their picket lines.

Although Bulletin drivers were not opposed to the settlement, they, too, stayed out when a lone Teamster picket appeared at the plant charging that nonunion mailers were handling the paper. The nonunionists were foremen whose cards were pulled by the union for handling struck work during the strike, and union mailers joined in refusing to work.

Most Guild members returned to work July 3 after Teamster officers notified the Guild the strike was over.

The publishers obtained a municipal antipicketing injunction, charging that picketing was illegal in view of the settlement, but the drivers, while dismantling the picket line, refused to go to work.

They returned only after their secretary-treasurer, Francis L. Hennessey, at a 2 a.m. meeting outside the plant July 4, read a telegram from the Eastern Conference of Teamsters telling them they had a binding settlement and had to go back.

Hennessey told them they could draw up a bill of complaint about the ratification procedure and promised to bring it to the attention of Teamsters' President Frank E. Fitzsimmons.

8.6% Toledo package OK'd by controls unit

The Cost of Living Council, in one of its last actions before fading from the scene July 1, granted the Toledo Guild its full 8.6-percent wage and fringe package for the contract year ending in March 1973.

The council, in a decision announced June 21, reversed a previous order holding the Toledo Blade and Times increase to 6.9 percent—5.5 percent in wages and 1.4 percent in fringe benefits. The new order allows a 7.2-percent wage hike.

The council, in its earlier decision last February, noted that craft unions at Block's Blade and Times had been held to a 5.5-percent wage increase. But the

Guild, in submitting its appeal, pointed out that the full increase was necessary to keep Toledo employees on a par with those at Cleveland newspapers and Block's Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.

Keith Prouty, acting director of the council's Self-administered Industries Division, agreed in the June 21 decision that an exception to the government's general wage standards was warranted.

The council died quietly July 1, along with other remnants of President Nixon's economic-controls program. Cases still pending at the time of its demise will be handled by Treasury Secretary William Simon through a new Office of Economic Stabilization.

High court lets unions fine strikebreaking supervisors

The Supreme Court, in test cases similar to one involving the Erie Guild, ruled June 24 that unions can fine supervisory members who do rank-and-file work during a strike.

By a 5-to-4 majority, the court upheld the validity of fines imposed by two locals of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Overtaking the National Labor Relations Board, it rejected the argument that a union's right to discipline members who are supervisors deprives management of the supervisors' full loyalty.

The ruling was in accord with a decision by the Third Circuit Court of Appeals, which had thrown out a NLRB decision that the Guild could not fine three supervisors who worked during the 1969 Erie Times and News strike. That case was remanded to the NLRB to determine whether the supervisors performed rank-and-file work.

The cases passed on by the Supreme Court involved strikes against the Illinois Bell Telephone Co. and the Florida Power & Light Co. Two appellate courts had issued conflicting opinions.

The high court said the intent of federal labor law was to exempt supervisors from union discipline only when they are participating in grievances or bargaining as management representatives. Neither was involved

in the Illinois and Florida cases.

While acknowledging management's argument that such discipline might sap supervisors' loyalty, the court said that doesn't make it an unfair labor practice.

The majority opinion was written by Justice Potter Stewart, supported by Justices William O. Douglas, William Brennan, Thurgood Marshall and Lewis F. Powell. Dissenting were Chief Justice Warren Burger, and Justices Harry Blackmun, William Rehnquist and Byron White.

... Ethics code

(Continued from Page 1) pany has agreed to negotiate those elements of the clause that involve this area.

The code provides for suspension of any employee who violates it and dismissal for repeated violations.

Guild President Diane Woodstock, said that since every provision of the code is backed by "an ultimate threat of dismissal," the rules constitute "a change in employment and working conditions and a mandatory subject for bargaining."

Publisher Miles McMillin, claiming that promulgation of the code was a "management prerogative," said the Guild's charge provided "a welcome test of management's authority to insist on proper ethical standards."

Salary hikes settle strike at Harper's

New York City—A July 3 settlement that will give 320 Harper & Row employees increases that may reach \$62 over three years ended a 2½-week strike that was prosecuted with strong support from the New York Guild.

The settlement was negotiated by the Independent Assn. of Harper & Row Employees, which has been discussing affiliation with the Guild. The Guild made a \$500 contribution, assigned a staff member to give the strikers assistance and sent members to the picket line.

It was the first strike in recent book-publishing history, and Bernice Krawczyk, head of the independent union, predicted it will bring "some changes in the industry."

Employees of other book-publishing companies sent a telegram to Harper, voicing support for the strikers and urging it to meet their demands. Middle-management members at Harper sent top management a letter warning that "the fragmentation of Harper & Row seems a distinct possibility" and urging that a mediator be called in.

Several books publishers gave their employees wage increases during the strike, and organizing campaigns are reportedly under way at least two.

The settlement provides increases in minimums of \$17, plus cost-of-living increases of up to \$5 every six months, expected to reach the maximum under anticipated price increases.

In addition, the company will restore a profit-sharing plan worth \$3.70 a week.

"Up your minimum!" had been the strikers' slogan.

Some 200 persons attended a benefit reception for the strikers at Guild headquarters June 25, donating \$2,000 to the strikers.

Among those attending were former Atty. Gen. Ramsey Clark, poet Muriel Rukeyser, authors Sol Yurick, Nat Hentoff and Barbara Garson, British comedian Peter Cook and employees of other book-publishing houses.

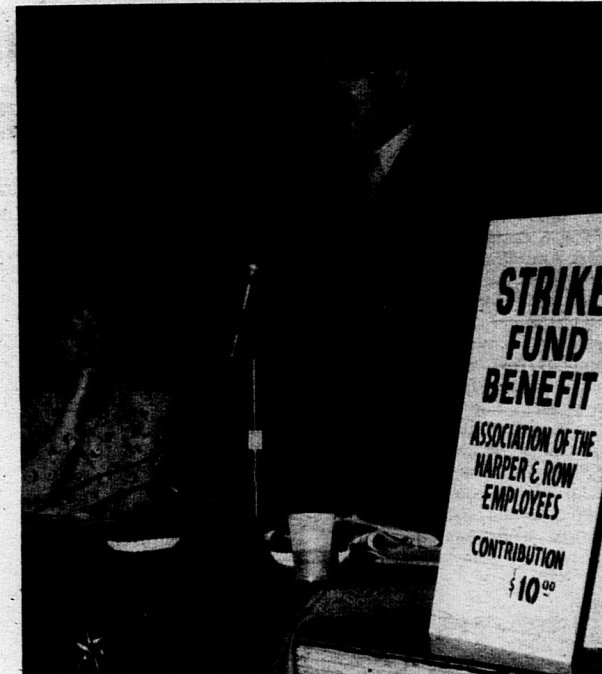
Toronto wins OK to prosecute CCH

Toronto, Ont.—The Ontario Labour Department has granted the Toronto Guild permission to prosecute the Commerce Clearing House on unfair-labor-practice charges.

The Guild had accused the company of refusing to bargain on employees CCH contends are "professionals" and of taking the position that "proper negotiations" could not proceed unless demands on union security were met. The company was also accused of instituting unilateral changes in wages and working conditions.

GR to skip issue

The Guild Reporter, normally published on the second and fourth Fridays of each month, will not be published on July 26 because that date falls too close to the end of TNG's 1974 Convention to allow the preparation of a full convention report. A 16-page convention issue will be published Aug. 2.



Guild Reporter Photo by Jules Geller

Strike review

New York Guild President Thomas Lask reaffirms all-out Guild support for Harper & Row strike at reception for strikers hosted by the Guild. Next to Lask—a book reviewer for the New York Times—is Bernice Krawczyk, head of the Independent Assn. of Harper & Row Employees. Lask told the employees, who conducted the first strike in recent book-publishing history, that "you are writing a chapter in the history of labor in the United States, and we are sure that that chapter will appear one day in a book published by Harper & Row."

A bittersweet merger: 20 get Guild, 18 get sack

Mount Clemens, Mich. — A two-year fight for Guild representation by employees of 10 Detroit-area shoppers was won the painful way June 24—by a merger with the Guild-covered Macomb Daily.

Only 20 of 50 employees in the Guild's unit at Detroit Area Weekly Newspapers Inc. will be covered by the Guild contract they sought. Eighteen others are being dismissed in the merger, and 12 printers will remain at the company's plant in Warren doing other printing work.

Management agreed in bargaining with the Guild to dismiss the 18 in accordance with seniority, give them up to four weeks' severance pay and put them on a rehiring list.

Both the Macomb Daily and the shopper chain are owned by the Panax Corp., which bought the weeklies in the midst of a protracted legal dispute over Guild representation.

Merger of the two operations at the Macomb plant here took place just a day before the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals reversed a National Labor Relations Board order requiring the company to bargain with the Detroit Guild for employees of the 10 shoppers.

The board had certified the Guild as bargaining agent after finding that "outrageous" company conduct destroyed the Guild's majority prior to a representation election lost by the Guild in June 1972.

The court agreed that the company's dismissal of three employees for union activity, its "coercive interrogation" of employees and institution of new benefits and working conditions violated the law. But it said the violations were not severe enough to justify certification without a new election.

The court upheld the board's award of reinstatement with back

pay for the three fired employees. All three had been offered reinstatement earlier, without back pay, but only one accepted.

July 25 election slated at Bremerton paper

Seattle, Wash.—Sixty-two employees of the Bremerton Sun will get a chance to vote on representation by the Pacific Northwest Guild July 25 after more than seven months of litigation before the National Labor Relations Board.

The election, originally scheduled for February, was delayed by the company's appeal of a NLRB regional director's exclusion of 26 parttime mailroom employees. In late June the board itself upheld the ruling.

Employees in the advertising, business, editorial and inside-circulation departments will vote.

NLRB orders new election at 2 plants in Puerto Rico

The National Labor Relations Board has set aside the Puerto Rico Guild's victory in a July 1973 representation election at two garment plants. It ordered a new vote.

The board, overruling its regional director, said the Guild's conduct during a week-long strike that preceded the agreement for an election made the vote invalid. The Guild had won, 160 to 136.

The bill extends from 10 years to 16 the period for phasing in increases as high as 1100 percent for publications such as the Guild Reporter. The International Labor Press Assn. had warned that the steep rate rise threatened the existence of many labor papers.

The House passed the bill by 277 to 129 and the Senate by 71 to 11. Nixon signed it during his visit to Moscow, blunting a rate increase slated for July 6.

Farr gains round in new struggle to avoid prison

Los Angeles, Calif.—Los Angeles Times reporter William Farr won a new round in his fight to avoid a return to jail July 2 when a Superior Court judge reversed a contempt order against him.

Judge Raymond Choate ruled that Farr was entitled to withhold information from a grand jury under California's reporter-privilege law. The reversal removed the threat of a new 30-day jail term and a \$3,000 fine.

Meanwhile, Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas ordered the release of Will Lewis, a Los Angeles radio-station manager jailed for refusing to answer a grand jury's questions on the Symbionese Liberation Army.

Douglas, who had freed Farr in a similar situation two years ago, ordered Lewis freed pending his appeal of a contempt charge. Earlier, an appellate court had denied a stay of the contempt charge and reduced bail.

On June 20, another Superior Court judge had vacated an indefinite jail sentence imposed on Farr for refusing to answer a judge's questions about the source of a story on the Manson murder case. Farr had served 45 days of that sentence.

Another threat still looms, however. Farr must appear July 29 before Superior Court Judge Charles H. Older for a possible new sentence of five days for each of 13 questions he has refused to answer. It was Older who sent him to jail the first time, in 1972.

Farr has refused to disclose the sources of a story on how the Manson family allegedly planned to murder celebrities. The story appeared during Manson's trial for the murder of actress Sharon Tate, and Older insisted Farr disclose his source to determine whether a gag order imposed on trial participants had been violated.

The same grand jury before which Farr refused to testify June 27 handed down an indictment the next day against Vincent Bugliosi, the chief prosecutor, and Daye Shinn, a Manson attorney. They were accused of committing perjury by denying they were Farr's sources.

Choate reversed his contempt order against Farr after hearing arguments by the reporter's attorney, Mark Hurwitz. Choate found Farr was entitled to withhold his sources under a section of the state shield law broadened in 1972 to specifically protect reporters from having to testify

before grand juries.

The courts have ruled that the law does not protect Farr from questions by a judge, however, leaving him open to further action by Older. And Farr is expected to be subpoenaed in the perjury case against Bugliosi and Shinn.

Lewis, manager of Station KPFK, was released on his own recognizance by Douglas, who noted he was "a newsman with all First Amendment protections." Without Douglas's order, he could have been held for the duration of the grand jury's term, scheduled to expire in September.

Earlier, Federal Judge Andrew Hawk, who had ordered Lewis to jail, apologized and lifted a gag order prohibiting anyone connected with the case from discussing it in public or with the media.

Hawk acted after the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals stayed the gag order until July 8. Hawk said he had issued it in anger. Lewis has refused to turn over a tape from Patricia Hearst and a letter from the Weather Underground, although he has made copies available to the FBI.

2 plead the Fifth to shield source

Cambridge, Mass.—A Massachusetts judge ruled July 3 that two Lowell Sun newsmen cannot be forced to disclose their sources—but under the Fifth Amendment, not the First.

Superior Court Judge Joseph Ford refused to order reporter Frank Phillips, a Guild member, and City Editor Kendall Wallace to answer questions about the sources of published information on a grand-jury investigation of bribery involving Dracut town officials.

Ford said that the newsmen enjoyed no privilege to protect their sources under the First Amendment but upheld their claim that answering might expose them to contempt prosecution for interfering with the judicial system.

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Nixon signs bill cushioning 2nd-class postage hikes

Congress has passed and President Nixon has signed a bill that will ease the impact of astronomical postal-rate increases on labor and other nonprofit publications.

The bill extends from 10 years to 16 the period for phasing in increases as high as 1100 percent for publications such as the Guild Reporter. The International Labor Press Assn. had warned that the steep rate rise threatened the existence of many labor papers.

The House passed the bill by 277 to 129 and the Senate by 71 to 11. Nixon signed it during his visit to Moscow, blunting a rate increase slated for July 6.

The ILPA and TNG's International Executive Board had urged adoption of the bill as a reprieve that will keep financially pressed labor papers alive while efforts are made to achieve a long-term legislative solution. Rep. James M. Hanley, chairman of the House Postal Subcommittee, has already introduced new legislation to reduce rate increases through a subsidy of 20 percent of the Postal Service budget.

The bill already adopted benefits commercial publications as well as nonprofit ones, extending the phase-in period for their increases from five years to eight.

THE SHORT OF IT

The International Typographical Union and the Printing and Graphic Communications Union have established a joint international board of review to encourage mutual cooperation, including joint organizing and bargaining and "a strong and mutually acceptable defense structure." The board is intended as a step toward merger, on which negotiations are continuing. . . . Los Angeles Times Publisher Otis Chandler is in new trouble. Charged last year in a 30-million-dollar securities-fraud complaint filed by the Securities and Exchange Commission, he was named in June as a defendant in a four-million-dollar class-action suit arising from the same case. . . . A photographer from the Washington Star-News and a camera crew from WTOP-TV, the Washington Post's station, were banned from the Post's annual stockholders' meeting. The Post's general counsel said they were kept out lest they disrupt the meeting, but Publisher Katherine Graham said it wouldn't happen again. . . . And from the Sacramento Bee comes this story: A 14-year-old girl, part of a high-school class touring the plant, became ill as she was leaning over one of the paper's new IBM Selectric typewriters used to produce scanner-ready copy and threw up on the machine. "My sentiments, exactly," said a reporter standing nearby.

The Montreal Guild has won a promise that a reporter's copy will never again be shown to an interested outside party for revision. The pledge came after reporter Robert Sterling filed a grievance over alterations in a story on no-fault auto insurance made by an executive for the Prudential Life Assurance Co.; Managing Editor Art Wood said he was appalled and issued orders against any repetition. . . . A hayride held by the Sacramento Guild raised \$1,500 for Harvey MacIntosh, a Sacramento Bee ad salesman who faces a \$50,000 hospital bill for heart surgery, only \$15,000 of which is covered by insurance. The Guild also suspended his dues indefinitely and refunded dues he had paid since stopping work. . . . The San Diego Guild's human-rights committee has distributed a questionnaire to local members to gather statistics to be used in monitoring the San Diego Union and Tribune's affirmative-action program for hiring minorities and women. . . . Anna M. Padia, secretary of the Pacific Northwest Guild, has been elected chairperson of the Seattle chapter of the Coalition of Labor Union Women.

Wire Service Guild members have voted 433 to 342 against levying an additional 10-percent assessment on Associated Press members to help defray costs of the recent United Press International strike. AP members had paid a 10-percent assessment at the start of the strike, and both AP and UPI members paid a five-percent assessment in December prior to AP negotiations. . . . UPI is trying to exclude White House correspondent Helen Thomas from Guild jurisdiction by terming the White House a bureau and listing her as a bureau manager. The Guild has filed a grievance. . . . TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., was on a panel of judges that selected civil-rights leader Bayard Rustin for the National Urban Coalition's annual Lyndon B. Johnson Award for commitment to justice, equality and opportunity. Rustin was Perlik's second choice; his first was the late Chief Justice Earl Warren. . . . Perlik has also been named a member of the dinner committee for the fourth annual Congressional Black Caucus Weekend in Washington Sept. 27 and 28. The caucus will honor four black women—the widows of Medgar Evers, Martin Luther King, Jr., Malcolm X and Whitney M. Young, Jr.

Three Guild members are among 13 newpersons selected for Nieman Fellowships at Harvard this year. They are John P. Corr of the Philadelphia Inquirer, Thomas J. Dolan of the Chicago Sun-Times and Joseph D. Whitaker of the Washington Post. . . . Thomas Stundza, a vice president of the Gary Guild, is the winner of Columbia University's 1974 Paul Tobenkin Award for newspaper writing combating discrimination. The award, in memory of a former Guild member at the New York Herald Tribune, went to Stundza for articles documenting discrimination in Gary. . . . The Memphis Local's Guildsman of the Year Award has gone to Reed Stafford, president of the Southern District Council and a member of the local executive committee. . . . And the Buffalo Guild's 1974 Circulation Service Award went to Frances Corrigan, circulation vice chairman of the Courier-Express Unit.

With Nixon through the looking glass

Anyone in the White House who got a "good press" was "automatically suspect," according to Charles W. Colson, President Nixon's former special counsel.

Colson, in an interview with the New York Times, said White House staffers receiving favorable press treatment were suspect because to get it "you must have been cultivating the press" and "the whole attitude was don't give them a damned thing."

Colson complained that he himself had been the victim of an "almost irreversible" set of mind in which "it becomes kind of unfashionable for a guy who was 'in' with the Washington press corps to write a nice thing about a guy who is perceived to be a bad guy."

But he said he was impressed by investigative reporting, as "one of the only deterrents that you could have to guys in the White House who have unchecked power."

Supreme Court throws out access law, eases libel path

The Supreme Court ruled unanimously June 25 that Florida's 1913 "right of reply" law for political candidates violates the First Amendment's guarantee of press freedom.

In other decisions related to the media, the court, in a 5-to-4 opinion, narrowed the press's immunity from libel in cases involving public figures and held in two cases by 5 to 4 that reporters have no constitutional right to interview prison inmates.

Writing for a unanimous court in the Florida case, Chief Justice Warren E. Burger said the government could not require "a newspaper to print that which it

would not otherwise print" and that compelling the inclusion of a story was the equivalent of censorship.

The ruling reversed a decision by the Florida Supreme Court, which had upheld the statute on the grounds that it expanded rather than limited free speech and encouraged the flow of information about elections.

The case arose when Pat L. Tornillo, Jr., a Teachers' union official, demanded that the Miami Herald print his replies to two critical editorials that had appeared while he was running for a seat in the state House of Representatives in 1972. The news-

paper refused to do so.

In rejecting the lower court's decision, Burger said it has yet to be demonstrated how governmental regulation of the editing process can be exercised consistent with First Amendment guarantees of free press as they have evolved to this time.

In the libel case, the court ruled that safeguards against libel suits by public officials and "public figures" do not apply to situations in which a person who suddenly comes into prominence is defamed.

The case involved a 1967 suit by a Chicago lawyer, Elmer Gertz, against American Opinion, the John Birch Society's monthly magazine. The magazine had accused Gertz of a "frame-up" in the murder conviction of a policeman and of being a "Communist-fronter."

Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr., writing for the majority, denied the magazine's contention that Gertz was a "public figure," saying Gertz had achieved "no general fame or notoriety in the community" and "did not thrust himself into the vortex of this public issue, nor did he engage the public's attention in an attempt to influence its outcome."

In two other decisions, one on regulations in California prisons and one on a Washington Post attempt to gain access to inmates in federal prisons, the high court said the Constitution does not require prison officials to allow prearranged, face-to-face interviews with specified prisoners.

Justice Potter Stewart, writing for the majority in the California case, said the rights of reporters are not infringed by prohibitions on interviews because the rules do not deny the press access to information that is available to the general public. In the federal-prisons case, Stewart said the ban merely applies to reporters a general restriction on visits to inmates.

The Pacific Northwest Guild had joined with the American Civil Liberties Union in a federal-prisons access case in the State of Washington after an inmates' strike in 1971 but decided not to appeal an adverse ruling when the ACLU decided to focus on the Post case.



JOHN E. DEEGAN, JR.

ing the Guild's 1937 strike against the Eagle, also serving as vice chairman of the strike. Subsequently he became unit chairman.

He was elected a local vice president in 1943 and later became a fulltime local organizer. In 1946 he organized the Buffalo Guild's Evening News Unit and bargained its initial contract.

He has been a familiar figure at Guild conventions over the past three decades, serving in recent years as the New York delegation's principal spokesman.

Deegan to step down from top N.Y. post

New York City—John E. Deegan has announced he is stepping down at the end of 1974 as executive vice president of the New York Guild.

Deegan, who has served as the local's top fulltime officer since 1971, said he was making the announcement "now that the differences between the major daily publishers and the ITU appear to be settled."

Deegan said his decision was taken more than a year ago but that he had not made it public due to "the long, drawn-out ITU dispute and its possible effect on Guild members."

"Having completed 30 years of fulltime Guild service on last March 31," he said, "I believe that younger people should be given the opportunity to carry on."

Deegan was secretary-treasurer of the local for six years before becoming executive vice president. He had served an earlier term as secretary-treasurer in 1947-48, stepping down to become staff director, a nonelective post.

He ran for executive vice president of TNG in 1949 but lost to Sam B. Eubanks.

A circulation branch manager at the old Brooklyn Eagle, Deegan was unit vice chairman dur-

Holt elected an MP; Liberal tide swamps Reilly, Lewis, Collister

Ottawa, Ont.—A Liberal sweep put Simma Holt, a former vice president of the Vancouver-New Westminster Guild, into Parliament July 8 but brushed former TNG International Representative Peter Reilly out.

The Liberal tide also swept

David Lewis, New Democratic Party chief and former Toronto Guild and TNG counsel, out of the House of Commons after nine years and cost Ron Collister, a Canadian Wire Service Guild member, a seat in the House and possibly in the Cabinet.

Holt, running as a Liberal in Vancouver-Kingsway, was one of

nine women elected. Another, Ursula Appolloni, defeated Lewis in a suburban Toronto riding, York South.

Barry Mather, a former Vancouver-New Westminster Guild member and an MP for 12 years, did not seek reelection from New Westminster, which he had represented as a New Democrat.

Holt defeated New Democrat Dennis Mulroney, 11,513 to 10,127, Appolloni, a Conservative, upset Lewis in another close race, 12,541 to 10,686.

Reilly, a Conservative elected to Parliament for the first time in 1972, lost his re-election bid to Liberal Lloyd Francis in Ottawa West, 23,588 to 21,839. Two years ago, Reilly defeated Francis by more than 4,000 votes.

Ron Collister, a Conservative

and Ottawa correspondent for the Canadian Broadcasting Corp., was defeated by Robert Stanbury, Minister of Revenue in Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau's Cabinet. There had been reports that Collister was in line for a Cabinet post himself had he been elected as part of a Conservative majority.

Instead, he lost 47,389 to 38,614 in York-Scarborough, and the Conservatives went down to a crushing defeat nationally.

The election gave the Liberals a clear Parliamentary majority of 141 seats, 46 more than they had before, while the Conservatives slipped from 107 to 95. The New Democrats, too, suffered severe losses, holding only 16 of their 31 seats.

The Conservatives' advocacy of wage-price controls received much of the blame for their loss.

7% raises net \$370 Nation top

New York City—Wage increases of seven percent in each year of a three-year contract have been negotiated by the New York Guild at the Nation magazine.

The increases will raise the top minimum for literary editor and production manager, highest-paid jobs in the contract, by \$67.95, to \$369.95.

The contract includes a cost-of-living clause that will provide an increase equivalent to any rise in the Consumer Price Index over four percent annually.

Severance pay will be paid to employees retiring at 50 or after 25 years' service. Life-insurance coverage is increased from \$5,000 to \$7,000.

The Guild also won jury-duty pay for the first time and a clause providing that maternity leave will not be considered a break in continuity of service for benefit purposes.

12.5% increases gained in 2-year Forward pact

New York City—A 27-month contract calling for 5.5-percent increases the first year and seven-percent the next 15 months has been negotiated by the New York Guild at the Jewish Daily Forward.

The contract is retroactive to Jan. 1, 1973, and the Guild obtained full retroactivity only after taking a strike vote. Management had taken the position it would not grant any retroactivity for 1973.

The settlement increases the top minimum for classified telephone solicitors and stenographers \$21.18, to \$183.70, that for clerks and telephone operators \$19.89, to \$174.31, and that for office boys \$15.51, to \$135.86.

Maximum sick leave is increased from 15 weeks at full pay and 15 weeks at half pay to 18 and 18.

Harry Reckner dies; led local in Cincinnati

Covington, Ky.—Harry Reckner, former president of the Cincinnati Guild, died June 26 of an apparent heart attack.

Reckner, 56, was stricken while buying lumber in nearby Florence. He was dead on arrival at St. Elizabeth Hospital here.

Reckner was long active in the Cincinnati Guild and served as its president from 1957 to 1963. In 1964 he became a temporary international representative to organize the Lexington Herald and Leader. At first a unit of the Cincinnati Guild, the Lexington members now constitute a separate local.

A journalism graduate of the University of Kentucky, Reckner began his newspaper career at the Kentucky Post, moving in 1943 to the San Antonio News, where he rose to assistant to the city editor and sports editor.

He joined the Cincinnati Post in 1952.



Reckner

Oakland's exterior decoration

"For sufferance is the badge of all our tribe."

—Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice"

Oakland, Calif.—Employees at the Oakland Tribune now have an additional badge to bear—a company identification tag.

The day after Guild members at the Tribune voted unanimous strike authorization in current citywide bargaining, Publisher Joseph W. Knowland ordered ID badges for everyone.

Guild members greeted them with derision.

Several pinned their Guild cards next to the badges. Others decorated their chests with a whole array of IDs—badge, credit cards, drivers' licenses and press cards. Local President Floyd Tucker dangled his from his eyeglasses.

When Knowland called two newswomen "girls" and complained about where their badges were pinned, other unit members protested.

The ultimate touch was provided by one member who streaked through the newsroom late one night with his badge doing fig-leaf service.



From the Bay Guildsman

Women's jobs upgraded

Brantford changes net up to \$107

Brantford, Ont.—Upgradings, including two for women's-page positions, will produce increases as high as \$107.65 in the Toronto Guild's new two-year contract at Southam's Brantford Expositor.

The contract, which increases the reporter top minimum \$60, to \$262.10, provides increases of 29.19 percent for all jobs at or below the reporter top—almost 15 percent a year.

The settlement was reached jointly with Brantford craft unions June 27 in crisis bargaining in which production difficulties forced the Expositor to suspend publication for three days. The Guild and other unions have ratified it.

The biggest upgrading will

raise the top minimum for the Expositor's Simcoe correspondent \$107.65, to the reporter level. The top for women's-page editor, boosted to parity with sports editor and deskmen, is raised \$64.42, to \$270.53, and that for women's-page copy handlers is increased \$80.62, to \$199.53.

Other upgradings will benefit bureau chiefs, librarians, rural copy handlers and receptionists. Progression schedules are decreased in several cases, with the period for reaching the reporter top minimum reduced from six years to five.

New automation terms include notice to the Guild when new technology is introduced. The company must provide retraining,

but employees, who continue to be protected against automation dismissals, will have the option of refusing it and taking severance pay instead.

The ceiling on severance pay is doubled, to 26 weeks. Discrimination because of age is added to those banned under the contract, and seniority provisions in economic dismissals and recall are strengthened.

The company's payments for extended health insurance are increased from two thirds to cover the entire premium.

Mileage allowances are increased five cents, to 15, and will rise another cent should prices at area stations rise 10 cents above the level of May 15.

Top salary to hit \$379 at BNA

The highest editorial top minimum will be increased at least \$40.32, to \$379.43, in a new two-year contract between the Washington-Baltimore Guild and the Bureau of National Affairs.

The settlement provides for a six-percent increase in salaries each year, plus an additional second-year increase matching any rise in the cost of living from February 1974 to February 1975.

The top minimum for the highest technical classification will go up at least \$36.19, to \$340.95, and that for the highest commercial classification will rise at least \$23.53, to \$222.07.

A revised "union-rights" clause in the contract requires the company to provide the Guild with offices at two BNA facilities to administer the agreement. It sets a minimum of one steward for

every 20 BNA employees.

A revised leave clause allows the use of sick leave to cover disability arising from pregnancy or childbirth. Sick leave can also be used for medical or dental appointments, and bereavement leave is extended from three days to five in the death of a spouse or child.

In addition, all employees are entitled to three days' personal leave a year.

The contract's bar against discrimination is extended to bias based on marital or parental status or political beliefs.

Severance pay is extended to cover termination of employment for any reason, and the ceiling is increased six weeks, to 48. Maximum company benefits under a tuition-aid plan are increased from \$300 to \$450.

There will be a joint study of the feasibility of a four-day week, with a reopener in this area next March.

\$19 increases raise pay to \$307 in IUE contract

The top minimum for employees of the International Union of Electrical Workers' publicity department is increased \$1,000 a year, or \$19.23 a week, under a new one-year contract with the Washington-Baltimore Guild. It will go to \$16,000, or \$307.69 a week.

The contract's fair-employment clause has been broadened to bar discrimination because of marital or parental status and to cover dismissal as well as hiring. The unit's dental plan has been improved to pay 80 percent of a maximum of \$400 per year.

Doug Bailey, 70; headed N.J. local

Watchung, N.J.—Douglas E. Bailey, former president of the North Jersey Guild, died at his home here June 12, apparently of a heart attack. He was 70.

Bailey was stricken shortly after returning home from his night shift as suburban editor of the Elizabeth Daily Journal, where he had worked for 42 years.

Bailey helped found both the North Jersey Guild and the Journal Employees' Federal Credit Union. He was vice president of the local and its Page One Book editor before serving as president from 1947 to 1951.

Bailey was a delegate to eight Guild conventions and ran unsuccessfully for an at-large seat on the International Executive Board in 1953.

Bailey was a graduate of Middlebury College in Vermont and before settling into the newspaper business was a professional boxer, a merchant seaman and a vaudeville entertainer, conducting a canine act. In later years he was a licensed horse-show judge and steward; the Watchung Riding and Driving Club established a trophy in his name.

He worked variously as a reporter for the North Westchester Times in Mount Kisco, N.Y., and the Newark Times, editor of the weekly Madison Eagle and associate editor of the weekly Cranford Citizen & Chronicle, all in New Jersey, before joining the Journal.



Bailey

Perlik in plea to free Chilean journalists

11 proposals face Canada conference

(Continued from Page 1)

All media that had supported the coalition of parties that elected Salvador Allende in 1970 were closed after the 1973 coup, he reported. Outright censorship imposed in the early weeks of the coup has been replaced by "self-censorship," he said.

After a week of wrangling over the names of journalists in prison, Perlik reported, he talked for 15 minutes with three in different jails or detention points.

"All visits were conducted in the offices of the commandant of the detention place or jail, in his presence and in the presence of at least one other man," Perlik said. "All conversations had to be in Spanish."

"The more revealing questions were not asked in order to spare the men the ordeal of lying or exposing themselves to harsher treatment sure to come if they answered truthfully."

But Perlik said one man, in response to a muted question as to whether he had been tortured, said "yes, several times."

Perlik received permission to leave gifts of candy, cigarettes, pastries and reading materials.

Because they are left with little money and have lost their husbands and fathers, the families of prisoners held in the desert-bound concentration camp at Chacabuco, some 1,000 miles north of Santiago, have a particularly arduous lot, Perlik said. "Uniformly depressing stories" emerged from a talk with the wives and a son of five of at least 10 journalists believed held there, he said.



Fact-finding session

TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., meets with wives and children of imprisoned Chilean journalists during his mission to investigate the prisoners' plight. Standing from left, Julieta Sepulveda de Gomez Lopez; Rolando Carrasco, 19; Carolina

Cabienes, 15; seated, from left, Oliva Vargas de Figueroa Fernandez, whose husband was released during Perlik's visit; Oriana Zorrilla de Torres, herself a journalist who lost her job, and Flora Martinez de Cabienes, who lost her job as a nurse.

"We can visit Chacabuco every so often, but only when the Red Cross or some religious order arranges bus transportation; it's so expensive and we haven't any money," a mother of two told Perlik. "We can write, but we have to be cautious because the letters are read by censors."

"The days are hot, the nights cold in Chacabuco. Food is bad—just beans and grains and no meat."

Perlik gave the journalists' relatives part of an \$800 fund collected in the newsroom of Dagens Nyheter, Sweden's largest morning paper, on the initiative of the paper's Santiago correspondent, who was himself detained for a week before being ejected from the country.

"Unofficially, between 300 and 400 journalists, from newspapers, magazines, agencies and radio and TV stations, are said to be out of work," Perlik said. "Add to these some 2,000 employees in nonjournalistic capacities of the enterprises, and the dimensions of the problem begin to emerge."

Early in the postcoup days, the Colegio de Periodistas, Chilean journalists' organization, attempted to set up a relief mechanism, Perlik said, but the Solidarity Committee that was established could locate few jobs.

"Some see the unemployment situation as being more devastating even than prison," Perlik said. "... At least the imprisoned are clothed, fed and housed. None of the elements can be met by some of the unemployed."

Perlik said "everyone believes there's a black list" of Chilean journalists released from prison or left jobless.

Perlik met with Chilean exiles and foreign correspondents in Buenos Aires for five days before going to Santiago. There, he reported, the former dean of the University of Chile's journalism school told him that Chilean journalists "are at the edge of the end."

"This mission is the last opportunity to act on behalf of the newspapermen and women," he said. "There won't be anything left to do after a year."

Mayor bows on exclusion of Honolulu Guildsman

Honolulu, Hawaii—The city has agreed that Mayor Frank F. Fasi's exclusion of Honolulu Advertiser Guildsman Douglas Carlson from a January news conference was unconstitutional.

The admission was made in the course of an agreement and judgment reached June 12 under the auspices of Federal Judge Martin Pence. The agreement closed a controversy that had simmered for almost six months.

Fasi had first barred Richard Borreca, a Guild member at the Honolulu Star-Bulletin. Then, when the Star-Bulletin obtained a preliminary injunction against the

ban, Fasi excluded all print media from his news conferences. The Advertiser filed suit when Carlson was kept out.

Fasi subsequently relented, and Deputy Corp. Counsel Patrick Monaghan conceded in the course of discussions before Judge Pence that it was illegal to bar the Advertiser.

... Convention

(Continued from Page 1)

The convention's emphasis on organizing will be reflected in an organizing forum for all delegates on the opening day. It will be conducted by TNG Field Operations Director J. William Blatz.

In the evening, there will be two workshops, one on job safety and health, the other on an employee voice in the product. The first will be conducted by Nancy Heinberg, assistant director of Research and Information, the second by John Carmichael, executive secretary of the Twin Cities Guild.

Rep. James W. Symington, Missouri Democrat, will address the convention banquet July 16. Sol Fishko, newly elected president of the International Printing and Graphic Communications Union, is also expected to speak at the convention.

Ottawa, Ont.—Eleven resolutions, ranging from protests against Chilean repression to support of striking automobile workers in Quebec have been presented for submission to the Guild's annual Canadian Policy Conference in St. Louis July 13.

Most have been drafted by the Guild's Canadian regional office. The conference will be open to additional resolutions submitted in writing.

Among the resolutions is one calling on TNG to promote "working arrangements" with the craft unions "with a view to eventual merger."

William H. McLeman, the Guild's Canadian director, disclosed in a report prepared for the policy conference that the Guild in Canada has reached an agreement with the Typographical Union and the Printing and Graphic Communications Union in an attempt to head off jurisdictional conflict.

Under its terms, McLeman said, each union has agreed to advise the others if it plans to organize outside its "normal jurisdiction." If the union whose jurisdiction is affected is not conducting or preparing to conduct an organizing drive at the plant in question, the other union is free to proceed.

Among resolutions prepared by the regional office are proposals for a dual price system for newspaper "so that Canadians are not forced to pay inflated world prices," and for Guild action against any future attempt at prior censorship similar to that invoked against the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. documentary, "Dying of Lead."

A resolution initiated by the Canadian Wire Service Guild calls for representations to the Chilean Embassy demanding the release of all political prisoners in Chile and expressing particular concern for the fate of imprisoned journalists.

It asks TNG's convention, which follows immediately after the policy conference, to authorize a donation to a fund for Chilean refugees and calls on the Canadian Government to aid "Chilean victims of oppression."

A resolution initiated by the Canadian Wire Service Guild and International Vice President Roger L. Stonebanks of Victoria calls for conference recommendations on "the election of Canadian officers by Canadians" and "independent Canadian representation in international bodies," such as the International Federation of Journalists.

...N.Y. Times

(Continued from Page 1)

Key top minimums at the Post go up \$16 under the 4.4 percent increase, to \$379.80. At the News they would have risen \$16.09, to \$381.80, but News members voted to divert one percent of their total salaries after the increases to pensions, reducing the key top to \$377.98 under a 4.4-percent increase.

Added to negotiated increases, the cost-of-living hike produces total key-top-minimum increases of at least \$35.01 at the Times, \$33 at the Post and \$29.77 under the reduced News increase.

Raises for bosses average 8.1 percent

Total compensation—salaries, bonuses, profit sharing, incentive payments—for top executives in publishing increased an average of 8.1 percent in 1973, according to Business Week magazine's annual survey of executive compensation. Publishing executives' salaries alone were up an average of 4.6 percent, according to the survey.

Average increase in total compensation for top executives among the 32 industries surveyed last year was 13.3 percent, while the salary increase average was 10.2 percent.

(In 1972, publishers averaged a 10.2 percent increase in over-all compensation and an 11.4 percent increase in salaries, while the survey averages were 13.5 and 10.1 percent respectively; in 1971 publishers averaged 12.5 percent in salary increases and 14.3 percent raises in over-all compensation, while the survey averages were 7 percent and 9.3 percent.)

The inflation pinch, poorly-written federal controls and pressure for raises at lower levels were cited in the survey as factors contributing to bottled-up demand for big raises that could push executive pay up as much as 14 percent this year.

Record sum expended for plant expansion

U.S. and Canadian daily newspapers spent a record 256.8 million dollars during 1973 for plant expansion and modernization, according to a survey by the American Newspaper Publishers Assn., much of it for conversion to the new automated electronic "cold-type" production systems.

Capital outlays by the 821 U.S. dailies that responded to the survey totaled 243.1 million dollars and by the 27 responding Canadian dailies they totaled 13.7 million dollars.

A total of 761 U.S. dailies surveyed said they will have laid out another 210.6 million dollars for expansion and modernization by the end of 1974, while the 29 Canadian respondents said they will spend 7.7 million dollars this year.

A total of 109 plants converted to offset printing from letterpress in 1973, according to an annual survey by ANPA's Research Institute, bringing the number of offset plants to 434, or 39.3 percent of all reporting in the survey. In 1963, the survey turned up only five dailies with offset plants.

The number of computers in use by dailies in 1973 was 719, compared with 707 in 1972.

Video display terminals—685 of them—were in use at 191 newspaper plants in 1973, compared to 360 units in 60 plants the year before.

Optical scanners were in use at 99 newspapers, compared to 58 the year before.

The two anonymous dailies in the 35,000-circulation class that Editor & Publisher reported on this spring—a 33,700-circulation, six-day-a-week, letterpress-produced paper it has reported on annually since 1970 and a 35,130-circulation, seven-day-a-week paper that switched from letterpress to cold type and offset printing during the year—did very well financially in 1973.

The letterpress daily's before-tax profits (\$833,400) were up 20.9 percent over 1972 and amounted to 20.4 percent of its total revenues. It had earned 17.6 percent on revenues in '72.

Its after-tax profits (\$387,400) were up 16.8 percent and were 9.5 percent of its revenues.

Total revenues (\$4,085,200) were up 4.37 percent while the paper's operating expenses were up .87 percent despite a 7.2 percent increase in its newsprint and ink costs (to \$394,000) and a 12 percent increase in its press-room costs (to \$73,500).

The offset daily's before-tax profits (\$899,500) were 37.6 percent higher than they were in 1972, when it too was produced by letterpress. Its profit-as-percent-of-revenue was 28.2 percent, up from 19.9 percent in 1972. And its before-tax profits were \$66,100 higher than those earned by the letterpress daily.

The offset paper's 1973 after-tax profits (\$422,800) were up 34.7 percent from 1972 and were 12 percent of its revenues, compared to 9.5 percent in 1972. And they were \$35,400 higher than the letterpress paper's 1973 profits.

The offset daily did all this on an increase of only 7.7 percent in its total revenues. And its total

salaries alone were up an average of 4.6 percent, according to the survey.

Average increase in total compensation for top executives among the 32 industries surveyed last year was 13.3 percent, while the salary increase average was 10.2 percent.

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The inflation pinch, poorly-written federal controls and pressure for raises at lower levels were cited in the survey as factors contributing to bottled-up demand for big raises that could push executive pay up as much as 14 percent this year.

Times Mirror Co. Chairman Franklin D. Murphy, after gaining five percent to \$265,668. Otsing a 36.7 percent increase in salary for 1972, had his pay cut Chandler, the company's vice chairman and publisher of the Los Angeles Times, had his salary cut 3.9 percent to \$228,993 after getting a 20.7 percent raise in 1972. Times Mirror President Albert V. Casey took a cut of 4.7 percent to \$218,998 after gaining a 32.7 percent raise in 1972.

Forbes magazine ranked Mur-

phy, who is the highest paid executive in the publishing business, 142nd among the 842 highest-paid executives in the United States. He also receives about \$22,000 a year in deferred compensation and owns or controls \$224,000 in Times-Mirror stock.

Time Inc. gave Andrew Heiskell, its chairman and chief executive officer, a 20.7 percent raise to \$242,493. Hedley Donovan, editor-in-chief, received \$241,693, up 20.6 percent over 1972.

New York Times executives, who received no raises in 1972, made up for it in 1973. Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, chairman, was paid \$181,000, up 20.83 percent. Fred D. Thompson, vice president and president of Family Circle, received \$157,500; Ivan Veit, executive vice president, got \$134,500, up 22.27 percent; Harding F. Bancroft, vice chairman, received \$129,500, up 17.72 percent, and James Reston, vice president, received \$118,750.

Gannett paid Paul Miller, its chairman and chief executive officer, \$230,000 in salary and bonuses, 3.6 percent more than he received in 1972. Gannett President Allen H. Neuharth received \$187,000, up \$2,000 from 1972. He had an 11.3 percent

raise in 1972. Others drawing more than \$100,000 at Gannett were John Heseldon, vice president for personnel, \$109,794, up 1.27 percent; John Purcell, vice president for finance and general business manager, \$132,238, up 5.11 percent, and J. Warren McClure, vice president for marketing and president of McClure Newspapers, \$100,575, down 2.4 percent.

Washington Post Chairman and Publisher Katherine Graham got a pay boost of 32.25 percent to \$132,258 in 1972. John S. Prescott, Jr., president of the Post, received \$120,000, up 9.09 percent, while Osborn Elliott, editor-in-chief of Newsweek, received \$125,000, up eight percent. Others paid more than \$100,000 by the company were Larry H. Israel, Post Co. president, \$225,000; Gibson McCabe, president of Newsweek, \$125,000, and Mark J. Meagher, vice president for finance and administration, \$101,667.

Knight Newspapers' paid Chairman and Chief Executive Officer Lee Hills \$165,000, some 10 percent more than he received in 1972. Alvah H. Chapman, Jr., the firm's president, received a 12 percent raise to \$140,000 for 1973.

8 publishers make top 500

Fortune's "500 largest corporations" for 1973 (ranked by sales) include seven publishers: Time Inc., 219th; Times-Mirror, 229th; McGraw-Hill, magazine and book publisher, 309th; the New York Times, 394th; Knight Newspapers, 411th; Gannett,

445th, and the Washington Post Co., 496th.

Fortune's "second 500 largest industrial corporations" for 1973 (ranked by sales) include one publishing newcomer: Affiliated Publications, owner of the Boston Globe, ranked 913th in its first appearance on the list.

Other newspaper and magazine publishers among the "Second 500" are Dow Jones, 613th; Ridder Publications, 643rd; Booth Newspapers, 716th; Media General, 735th; Capital Cities Communications, 744th; Downe Communications, 770th, and Hartke-Hanks, 982nd.

Forbes magazine's lists of 1973's "500 Biggest Corporations," ranked separately according to revenues, profits, assets and stock-market values, included five newspaper and magazine publishing companies, plus Jefferson-Pilot Corp., primarily an insurance conglomerate but also owner of six papers in the South and Southwest.

The newspaper and magazine companies are Times-Mirror, Time Inc., Gannett, McGraw-Hill and Knight.

Forbes's 26th annual "Report on American Industry" included Gannett, Knight, McGraw-Hill, the New York Times Co., Time Inc., Times-Mirror, the Washington Post Co. and Jefferson Pilot among the 851 companies it ranked according to their five-year records on profitability, growth and stock-market value increase.

The U.S. Commerce Department has projected magazines' total receipts for 1974 at just under 3.9 billion dollars, up six percent.

The big-city daily Editor & Publisher magazine has been analyzing since 1960 returned profits at more than 2½ times the rate for all U.S. manufacturing industries in 1973, despite the fact that a second-half squeeze kept the paper from attaining the even more spectacular margins expected on the basis of earlier returns.

Its rate of before-tax profit as percent of revenue was 21.5 percent, while the rate for all U.S. industries was 8.2 percent, according to the Federal Trade Commission. (The E&P analysis does not report the paper's after-tax profits.)

The anonymous 260,000-circulation daily's before-tax profits for 1973 were \$5,038,365, off \$428,768 or 7.9 percent from 1972, while its revenues were up 1.7 percent, to \$23,444,375.

In Guild jurisdiction, salaries were up an average of 4.49 percent to an average of \$180 a week. Average salary in retail advertising was up 11.35 percent to \$225.27. In classified, the average was up 5.93 percent to \$147.37, but in national, the average was down 1.6 percent to \$207.16. In circulation, salaries were up 4.69 percent to \$161.52; in the business office, up 5.11 percent to \$167.73; in editorial, up 5.59 percent to \$210.80 and in dispatch, up 3.54 percent to \$137.87.

Average production-department salary was up 8.2 percent, to \$247.43 a week.

Magazine picture

The U.S. Commerce Department has projected magazines' total receipts for 1974 at just under 3.9 billion dollars, up six percent.

You're a paper tiger.

Newspapers are one tough breed. As an industry, we kept growing right through some economic brambles. And it shows. In the electronic wizardry of your composing room. In the simple math of your annual report. Grrr.



Gannett

The newspaper industry, as Gannett sees it

1973 revenues of \$3,522,200 were \$563,000 less than those of the letterpress daily. E&P said the figures are even

"more significant than they appear because the switch to new methods was not made until after midyear of 1973."



Empire State District Council, summer meeting, Aug. 17, 18, Rochester, N.Y.
Middle Atlantic District Council, summer meeting, Aug. 17, 18, Allentown, Pa.
TNG Wage Conference, Oct. 12, 13, Executive House, Washington.
Southern District Council, fall meeting, Oct. 19, 20, Chattanooga, Tenn.
Western District Council, fall meeting, Nov. 15, 17, Hawaiian Regent Hotel, Honolulu.

Prices soar, pay hikes, escalators seen urgent

Prices rising at their fastest rate in 27 years gave U.S. workers "no alternative but to seek larger wage increases and cost-of-living-escalator protection," according to AFL-CIO President George Meany.

Meany issued the statement after the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported a 1.1-percent increase in the Consumer Price Index for May. The index, at 145.6 percent of its 1967 base, stood at 10.7 percent above price levels a year earlier.

The BLS reported a 7-percent increase in real spendable earnings, but Meany noted that the

buying power of workers' take-home pay was still 4.6 percent below that of a year earlier.

"The raging inflation that started in the second half of 1972 continues, with devastating impact on workers' buying power and living standards," Meany said. "Spectacular price rises in the past year for food and fuel, as well as increased interest rates, are now boosting prices of industrial goods, utilities and services."

"Companies are seeking to maintain and widen already fat profit margins."

The May increase was almost double that in April.

The U.S. price elevator

The following table traces the continuing rise in the U.S. Consumer Price Index over a 17-month period. The first column shows the index, with a 1967 base. The second shows the percentage increase over the same month of the preceding year, and the third, the cumulative percentage increases over December 1972.

	Index	Same month prior year	December 1972
January 1973	127.7	3.7	3
February	128.6	3.9	1.0
March	129.8	4.7	2.0
April	130.7	5.1	2.7
May	131.5	5.5	3.3
June	132.4	5.9	4.0
July	132.7	5.7	4.2
August	135.1	7.5	6.1
September	135.5	7.4	6.4
October	136.6	7.9	7.3
November	137.6	8.4	8.1
December	138.5	8.8	8.8
January 1974	139.7	9.4	9.7
February	141.5	10.0	11.2
March	143.1	10.2	12.4
May	145.6	10.7	14.4

Editorial

Opportunity's finger

As The Newspaper Guild moves into its fifth decade, we can look forward to dramatic new growth and expanded achievement in the immediate years ahead—if we play our cards right.

• With President Nixon's wage and price controls behind us, our wage bargaining can resume its forward march.

The average two-year money gain negotiated in wages and welfare at the reporter top-minimum level, which attained a record high of \$50.56 in 1971-72, fell to \$41.29 in 1972-73 and, despite mounting inflation, to \$36.36 in 1973-74. Now we can recapture the ground lost in these two years, recover the full amount of the rise in the cost of living and return to the regular negotiation of the kind of real-dollar increases our members demand and deserve.

• With bargaining rights won for more persons in the past year than in any year since 1956-57, and with interest in the Guild increasing throughout our jurisdiction, we can at last rise above our 16-year membership plateau to a new high level of membership growth.

The 1,369 persons for whom bargaining rights were won in the past year was the second highest number of eligibles organized in any one year in the past 25 and, with the 1,074 eligibles organized the year before, brings the number of persons for whom bargaining rights have been won in the past two years to more than 2,400. Organizing inquiries were received from nearly 150 groups in the past year, and, despite the fact that many of them had to be denied or deferred because of the lack of money and staff to handle them, inquiries continue to arrive at a record rate.

• With new opportunities increasingly developing in other areas of expanding Guild concern, such as reporters' and women's rights, minority employment, health and welfare protection, automation and occupational safety, we can serve our members more effectively in more ways than ever before.

We can accomplish all this, and more, in the years to come, but only if we act now to provide the necessary money, staff, time—and determination. And we must do so at a time when TNG and its locals, no less than its members, are confronted with the necessity of economizing in the face of rising costs.

The alternatives leave us little choice.

If we do not determine as a union to restore full momentum to our wage bargaining, in every negotiations in every local, management will continue to meet its rising costs out of our pockets.

If we do not somehow come up with more money and more outside staff and organize the unorganized in our industry, other newspaper unions have made it plain that they will.

And if we do not somehow make more inside-staff time available to respond to the increasing opportunities being presented us in other areas of expanding Guild concern, our members will turn elsewhere for the assistance they have every right to look to their union for.

At its spring meeting, the IEB called an international wage conference for this fall to mobilize the full resources of the Guild to win the wages our members are entitled to but are now being denied. The IEB asks that the convention call upon every Guild local, large or small, to support the conference call and ensure its success by sending the largest possible delegation to the conference, the first since our 1962 conference set in motion the wage surge that culminated in the record gains of 1971-72.

The IEB also recommends that the convention authorize two special organizing assessments to enable TNG to employ six additional international representatives to take advantage of the opportunities increasingly afforded us to organize growing numbers of persons in our jurisdiction who seek the benefits and protection of a Guild contract.

The IEB also recommends that the convention provide that Guild conventions be held every other year instead of every year, beginning after those conventions now scheduled, to effect economy of operation for both TNG and its locals and to make more of TNG's limited staff time available to serve the expanding interests of its members.

The future, the IEB believes, is now.

—From the Introduction to the 1974 TNG Officers' Report

Toledo moves to swat bugs

Toledo, Ohio—The Toledo Guild is going to arbitration to halt the activities of the Toledo Blade Co.'s own "plumbers."

The Guild acted after management refused to abandon the monitoring of classified-advertising employees' telephone calls. Under the Blade's system, management can monitor the classified telephones at will, without giving employees any indication they are being overheard.

"Blade representatives who think this is horrible on the Washington level appear gung ho in favor of it at the Blade-Times," the Guild said in announcing its challenge.

IT SEEMS



TO US

Reaction to an expletive: some heckish laughter

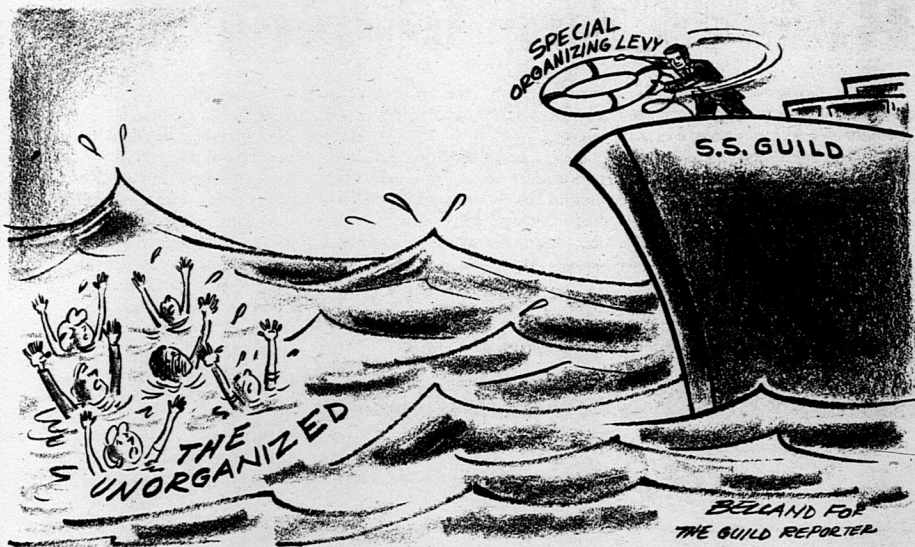
ALLENTOWN, Pa.

Editor:

If Michael Casano ("It Seems to Us," June 14 issue) wants to keep the Guild Reporter out of his home, he certainly has the right to do so.

For the rest of us, however, I hope you will continue to publish gems like the Manchester Guardian story. I laughed at it like hell—oops, heck.

DONALD E. ALLEN
Lehigh Valley Guild



DATELINE: WASHINGTON

The impeachment inquiry: crawl to judgment

By WILLIAM J. EATON, Chicago Guild



WHEN DEBATE begins to drag and the hours grows late in the House of Representatives, a rumbling chorus of "Vote! Vote!" invariably is heard. It is the call to action by those who realize that the need to reply yes or no often produces more decisions than does eloquent argument.

Such an hour has arrived for the House Committee on the Judiciary on the once-a-century question of impeaching a President. The 36 men and two women on that committee are scheduled to decide this month whether Richard M. Nixon should stand trial in the Senate or be exonerated.

A judgment is overdue on this man who has brought more dishonor on the White House than any of his predecessors. The evidence against the President is massive, and it shows that, rather than faithfully executing the laws as the Constitution commands, he bent them out of shape, to advance his own interests.

Nixon prefers to ignore the issues involving abuse of power on the cynical theory that the members of Congress and the American people do not care about how his office is corrupted so long as he does not steal the White House silver.

CONSIDER: The President has connived on his taxes, enriched himself by federally financed improvements on his California and Florida homes, tried to stop a grand-jury investigation of a White House burglary, lied about the secret bombing of Cambodia.

Nixon set up his own secret police, swore revenge on enemies who dared to oppose him, arranged government favors for financial supporters and defied Congressional subpoenas for evidence while forwarding doctored transcripts of his disgusting tapes.

The men who served as his counsel, special counsel, appointments secretary, deputy campaign director and personal lawyer—fund-raiser already have been sentenced. Others, including his two former chief aides and onetime attorney general, await trial on Watergate cover-up charges. A federal grand jury added Nixon's name to the list of unindicted coconspirators in

the cover-up case.

An enormous array of offenses, some proved and some only allegations. Yet the President's only defense before the House impeachment inquiry has been that his fingerprints are not on every bill in the \$75,000 that went to hush up E. Howard Hunt on March 21, 1973. Even that argument has not been very impressive with his strongest supporters.

THOSE MEMBERS of the House who flinch from judgment, however, are now taking the line that the President must be found guilty of a felony beyond a reasonable doubt before they will vote even to bring formal charges against him through the impeachment process. It is a wonder that none of these timid souls has suggested that the Judiciary Committee and Congress must be unanimous, as a trial jury must be, before impeachment can be approved.

If such a standard had been applied in the criminal courts, no one ever would have been convicted of murder unless caught with a smoking pistol over a dead body, shouting at the top of his lungs: "I did it and I am glad, officer!"

If our forefathers had insisted on such absolute certainty, this nation never would have declared its independence, adopted a Constitution, approved a Bill of Rights or abolished slavery. There were excellent arguments for doing nothing in each case.

The summer doldrums have arrived in Washington, sapping energy if not resolution. Way down deep, Congress knows that it must deal with the case against Richard Nixon before our country can be whole again.

The fact-finding process has been painstaking and as thorough as the President would permit. Now the solemn act of judgment must begin.

The Guild Reporter

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and
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