

# Montreal strike closes F.P. chain's Star



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Washington, D.C.

## 1-year, 12% offer nixed by members

Montreal, Que.—Some 450 Guild members employed in the Montreal Star's advertising, delivery, editorial and maintenance departments struck and closed the city's largest and only afternoon English-language daily on May 30.

A week later, 85 inside and outside circulation employees, for whom the Guild was certified in February, were locked out by the company.

At the same time members of the printing crafts unions were given a week's notice-pay and told that they, too, were locked out. The notice is required under the craft unions' contracts with the paper.

The Guild had asked both the craft unions and its new circulation members to remain at their jobs when the strike began.

The Montreal Guild has been seeking initial contract coverage for the circulation group and a new contract for its members in the other departments since February.

The strike began about noon on May 30 when, an hour after

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Photo by Ronnie Yull, Montreal Guild

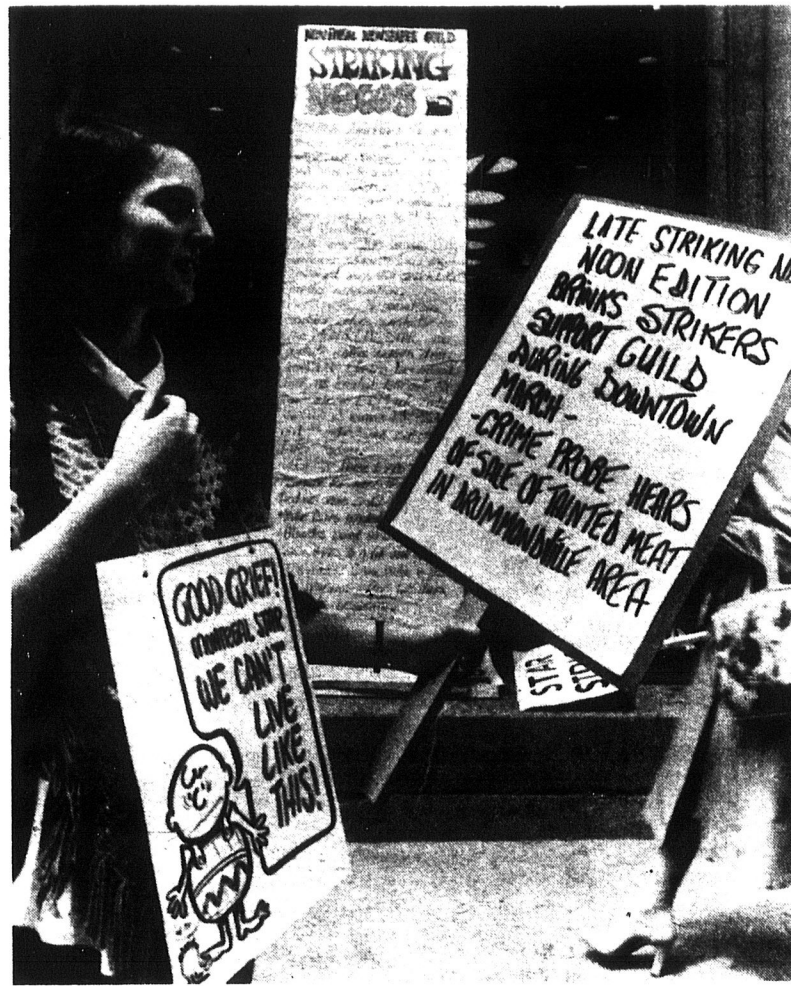


Photo by Paul Taillefer, Montreal Guild

## Montreal Guild's 'Striking News' services

Montreal Star striker Paul Taillefer pastes hand-lettered late news-bulletin on tall poster maintained in front of struck paper's main entrance by striking Montreal Guild members (left); Marlene Currie

poses with news-bulletin picket-sign containing latest news from the board (right). Cartoon-sign she wears is work of striking Star editorial cartoonist Yardley Jones.

## Sunpapers' reporter-top to go to \$400

Baltimore, Md.—Minimum and general increases of \$33 to \$82.40 and the first \$400-a-week top minimum for newspaper reporters, photographers and news artists outside Washington and New York City are provided in a new three-year contract with the Baltimore Sunpapers.

The contract was ratified by Washington-Baltimore Guild

members at the Sunpapers June 6 after four days of intensive bargaining following a May 30 strike authorization vote. The ratification meeting was the third time in as many days that Sunpaper members met to consider the progress of bargaining.

The new contract also provides cost of living increases of up to four percent in its third year if

the Consumer Price Index for the area goes up more than seven percent between June 4, 1976, and June 4, 1977.

The first provision for gradual retirement in any Guild contract—the option of a four-day week the year before an employee retires after age 60—also is provided.

Dental insurance and improved major medical insurance are provided in the contract's second year.

The settlement also provides for institution of an "expedited arbitration procedure" to be built around a standing panel of arbitrators.

Mileage is increased two cents, to 14, for the first 150 miles a week, and a cent, to 13, thereafter. Mileage rates also will be adjusted quarterly up or down one-twelfth cent for each one cent change in the average price of gasoline in the area.

A prohibition against use of an employee's by-line or credit-line

over his or her protest is added to the contract.

The minimum and general increases are provided at six six-month intervals over the contract's term. Guild demands for upgradings in 11 job classifications are to be submitted to arbitration.

The \$82.40 increase goes to

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## L.A. Guild files petition for Van Nuys unit of 395

Van Nuys, Calif.—The Los Angeles Guild filed a petition with the National Labor Relations Board June 4 seeking recognition as bargaining agent for 395 advertising, business office, circulation and editorial employees of the 260,000-circulation Valley News & Green Sheet.

The local said a substantial

majority of the affected employees have signed cards applying for Guild membership and designating the local their bargaining agent.

It is the largest group for which the Guild has sought bargaining rights in the past 6½ years.

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## Rayl named to position in welfare, rights areas

Hannah Jo Rayl, TNG international representative since last September and a former chairperson of the Cleveland Guild's Canton unit, has been named to a new position on TNG's collective bargaining staff to give concentrated attention to retirement, human rights and health and welfare matters.

Her appointment to the position, funded by the International Executive Board during its spring meeting, April 28-May 2 [GR, May 16], was announced by TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., on June 2 "effective today."

At the same time he announced appointment of Marlene L.

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## News industry proves 'recession resistant'

THE PROFIT RECORD for 1974 and the initial months of 1975 indicates that newspapers, if not recession-immune, are tenaciously recession-resistant.

Twenty of 26 U.S. and Canadian publishing companies that disclose their finances harvested fatter profits in 1974 than they had in prerecession 1973. And earnings of 13 major publicly owned U.S. newspaper companies increased by an average of six-tenths of a percent in the first quarter of 1975, at a time when profits of 644 companies in other industries fell 21 percent.

In Canada the net operating income of printing

The accompanying text is excerpted from the Industry section of the Officers' Report to TNG's 1975 Convention. Prepared by TNG's Research & Information Dept., it analyzes the business performance of the publishing industry during 1974 and the first quarter of 1975.

and publishing companies increased from \$36,000,000 to \$38,000,000, according to the official Statistics Canada.

Newspaper stocks, after suffering with the rest of the economy late last year, rebounded with a vengeance in the first quarter of 1975. Those of the 13 major publicly held U.S. companies—as defined by a leading newspaper-stock analyst—rose by a dizzying 64.9 percent, with increases ranging from 15.9 percent for Affiliated Publications, publisher of the Boston Globe, to 150 percent for the Harte-Hanks chain.

But even in December, securities analysts specializing in communications-media stocks were bullish about newspaper stocks, with 33 percent of those

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## Puerto Rico says talks at Star resume

San Juan, P.R.—The Puerto Rico Guild, which had a strike against the San Juan Star ended after three weeks by a U.S. District Court judge's order May 22, reports "absolutely no progress" toward a new contract with the paper at initial post-strike bargaining sessions.

The local also said it has reached agreement on resolution of a National Labor Relations Board complaint against it for allegedly failing to notify the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service 60 days before striking the paper. Under the agreement, the local said it will be free to strike the paper again Aug. 3 if a new contract has not been reached.

The strike was enjoined temporarily May 22 by Judge Juan R. Torruella, formerly counsel for El Mundo, the island's largest Spanish-language paper, who said there was no "hard evidence" that the local had, as it testified, mailed the required notice to the FMCS on Jan. 8. The judge's injunction expires July 3.

The Puerto Rico Guild also reported receipt of \$1,270 in contributions to its defense fund during the strike, including:

|                              |       |
|------------------------------|-------|
| New York Guild               | \$300 |
| Southern District Council    | 100   |
| Pacific Northwest Guild      | 150   |
| Chicago Guild                | 100   |
| San Francisco-Oakland Guild  | 200   |
| Washington-Baltimore Guild   | 250   |
| Great Lakes District Council | 50    |
| Cleveland Guild              | 100   |

## Manchester wins \$25 in 1-year pact

Manchester, N.H.—A new, one-year contract hikes minimums and salaries by \$12 to \$25 a week and institutes an employer-paid pension plan at the Manchester Union Leader and Sunday News.

Top minimums for reporter, photographer, bureau and dark-room employees are increased \$25—\$15, to \$269, retroactive to Jan. 1, and another \$10 to \$279, July 1. Starting minimums also rise \$25 to \$222.50.

Display and outside classified sales top minimum also is up \$25, to \$289, while the inside classified sales top is raised \$18.50, to \$209. Switchboard operators, clerks and typists, are up \$15, to \$17.50.

The settlement also provides for the Guild to prepare a pension plan conforming to the Employee Retirement Security Act of 1974 and regulations of the U.S. Treasury and Labor Depts. and for the publisher to contribute \$1 per shift, to a maximum of \$5 a week, increasing to \$2 a shift and \$10 after one year, to the plan.

Mileage is increased three cents, to 15, for the first 2,500 miles a year, one cent, to 12, for the next 5,000, and one cent, to 11 cents, for all over 7,500 a year.

Bereavement leave also is added to the contract.

## L.A. petitions for 395 in Van Nuys

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The filing came after a year-long effort by more than 20 employees of the paper, assisted by TNG international representatives, to organize their co-workers. In the latter stages of the effort in-plant organizers numbered 100.

The campaign was capped by a four-day blitz which saw Guild

# Sunpapers' reporter-top to go to \$400



Photo by Weyman Swager, Sunpapers unit

## Decision in Baltimore

Washington-Baltimore Guild Sunpapers unit members vote to accept settlement recommended by local bargainers. The tally: 257, yes; 146, no.

From left: Bob Wade, Marie Orr, John Ketchum, Carl Gail, Patrick Gilbert and, behind Gilbert, John Hudson.

# CIA study calls for secrets law

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reporters' phones in search of news leaks.

The CIA's investigations of newsmen "stemmed from pressures from the White House and were partly a result of the FBI's unwillingness to undertake them," the report said.

"The FBI refused to proceed without an advance opinion that the Justice Dept. would prosecute if a case were developed" the report added.

Phones of three reporters were tapped in 1959 and 1962, but only the '62 tap appears to have had the approval of the attorney general, then Robert F. Kennedy, the report said.

Reporters also were investigated in 1967 during the Johnson Administration and in 1971 and 1972 under the Nixon Administration, the commission said.

The six-month-old panel said these and other wiretaps violated the CIA's 1947 charter, which limits such activity to foreign intelligence. It said it wants President Ford to place more stringent limits on the agency's do-

mestic surveillance.

"The CIA has no authority to investigate newsmen simply because they have published classified information," it said.

According to the Washington Post, the commission's recommendation for legislation to criminalize disclosure of classified information supports the CIA's "long-sought version of an official secrets act."

The Senate Judiciary Committee presently is considering a bill (S.1) to revise the federal criminal code which many news-

industry-connected groups—including TNG—have labelled an official secrets act.

Among the bill's provisions is one to make it a crime for any present or former federal employee to disclose any classified information to an authorized person. Another would make it a crime to pass information to a third party.

The commission said the legislation it recommends should provide "appropriate safeguards of the constitutional rights of all affected individuals."

# Rayl, Johnson get TNG appointments

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Johnson newswoman at Associated Press's bureau in Detroit, to TNG's headquarters staff as assistant editor of the Guild Reporter and assistant director of research and information.

The position has been open since last November. She began June 9.

Before joining AP in September, 1972, under a training program for members of minority groups, Johnson had worked for the Michigan chapter of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, for U.S. Rep. John Conyers, Jr., in his Detroit office, for Chrysler Corp. in Warren, Mich.

A member of the Wire Service Guild, Johnson's work for AP has run the full gamut, including consumer, community-relations, sports and financial reporting and features.

Rayl was asked to arrange transfer of her present assignments and responsibilities as quickly as possible "so that you may assume your new ones at the earliest opportunity." In asking the IEB to fund the position, Perlik had expressed the hope that it could be "filled and in full operation" by the time the Guild's 1975 Convention meets in Denver July 7-11.

Rayl was chairperson of the Canton unit during its 5½-month strike against the Thomson chain's Repository in 1972. One of the



MARLENE L. JOHNSON



HANNAH JO RAYL

principal Guild demands achieved in the strike settlement was parity for social-news reporters with other key-classification minimums.

She was the second person to join TNG's field staff under a special two-year organizing program approved by the Guild's 1974 Convention and financed by two special membership assessments. The new retirement-rights-welfare position is not connected with the special program.

A newspaper worker since 1955 and an assistant city editor of the Repository until joining TNG's staff, Rayl was elected to four

terms on the Cleveland Guild's executive committee and to every position in the Canton unit except treasurer.

She received the Cleveland local's Guild Service Award in 1973, was a delegate to two TNG conventions and represented the local at TNG's 1971 Women's Rights Conference.

## Perlik's back is tested

TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., was hospitalized for tests June 10 following aggravation of what he described as a chronic condition in his lower back.



## LOCAL ELECTIONS

### Eugene

President Dean Baker; vice president, Lloyd Paseman; secretary, Ann Baker Mack; treasurer, Paul Havery III.

### Hudson County

President, Peter Weiss; vice president, Patricia Donnelly; recording secretary, Peter Wewurski; corresponding secretary, Harvey Zucker; treasurer, Milt Kersner.

### Indianapolis

President, Monte I. Trammer; first vice president, Dennis Hoffman; second vice president, Ellen McKianey; secretary, A. George Lindberg; treasurer, Fred J. Engelking.

### Lehigh Valley

Interim election: Vice president, Charlyne Varkonyi (Varkonyi 23, Richard Johnson 14, William Schneider 11, Laura Mace 2).

### Northern Ontario

President, E. A. Vallancourt; vice president, Ron Gibbons; secretary, Peter Desilets; treasurer, Diane Cornish.

### St. Louis

President, Victor Jaeger; first vice president, Charles Owen (Owen, 237; Christine B. Yaw, 148); second vice president, Ronald Duckworth; secretary, Barbara Anderson; treasurer, James Marquis.

### Toledo

President, Sidney Goldberg; vice president, Thomas James; secretary, William Lee; treasurer, Robert Bailey.

### Washington-Baltimore

President, Warren E. Howard; vice president, Gregory Kenefick; treasurer, Patricia A. Wert; secretary, Doris Canter.

### Winnipeg

President, Ion Kustra; secretary, Carol Young; treasurer, James McCready.

## Guild is behind in ballot tally in Minneapolis

Minneapolis, Minn.—The outcome of a National Labor Relations Board election among advertising employees of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune on a bid for representation by the Twin Cities Guild remained in doubt here after June 11 balloting.

It appeared "no union" had won, however.

With 83 votes counted for "no union," 65 for the Guild and 32 challenged ballots, resolution of the challenges could swing the result to the Guild. Leaders of the organizing effort said they doubted that would be the outcome, however.

"A handful" of the ballots were cast by employees the NLRB allowed to cast challenged votes pending resolution of their supervisory status. The rest were cast by ad-department clerical workers, also allowed to cast challenged votes pending outcome of a Guild appeal of the NLRB's excluding them for the unit in its direction of the election.

The election was ordered in May, more than seven months after the Guild filed a petition on behalf of the group. The untoward delay was caused by the company's seeking to split its advertising workers into four groups: outside sales, classified phone room, creative services and office clericals, with the 27 clerical employees excluded from the election as part of a plant-wide unit of some 350 unorganized such employees.

Resolution of the challenged ballots is expected to be a lengthy process. Ballots were cast by 180 of the 197 employees entitled to vote.

### Average reporter top is up \$2.49, to \$288

Average reporter top minimum in effect in Guild contracts June 1 was \$288.52 a week, up \$2.49 from April 1, according to TNG's Collective Bargaining Dept.

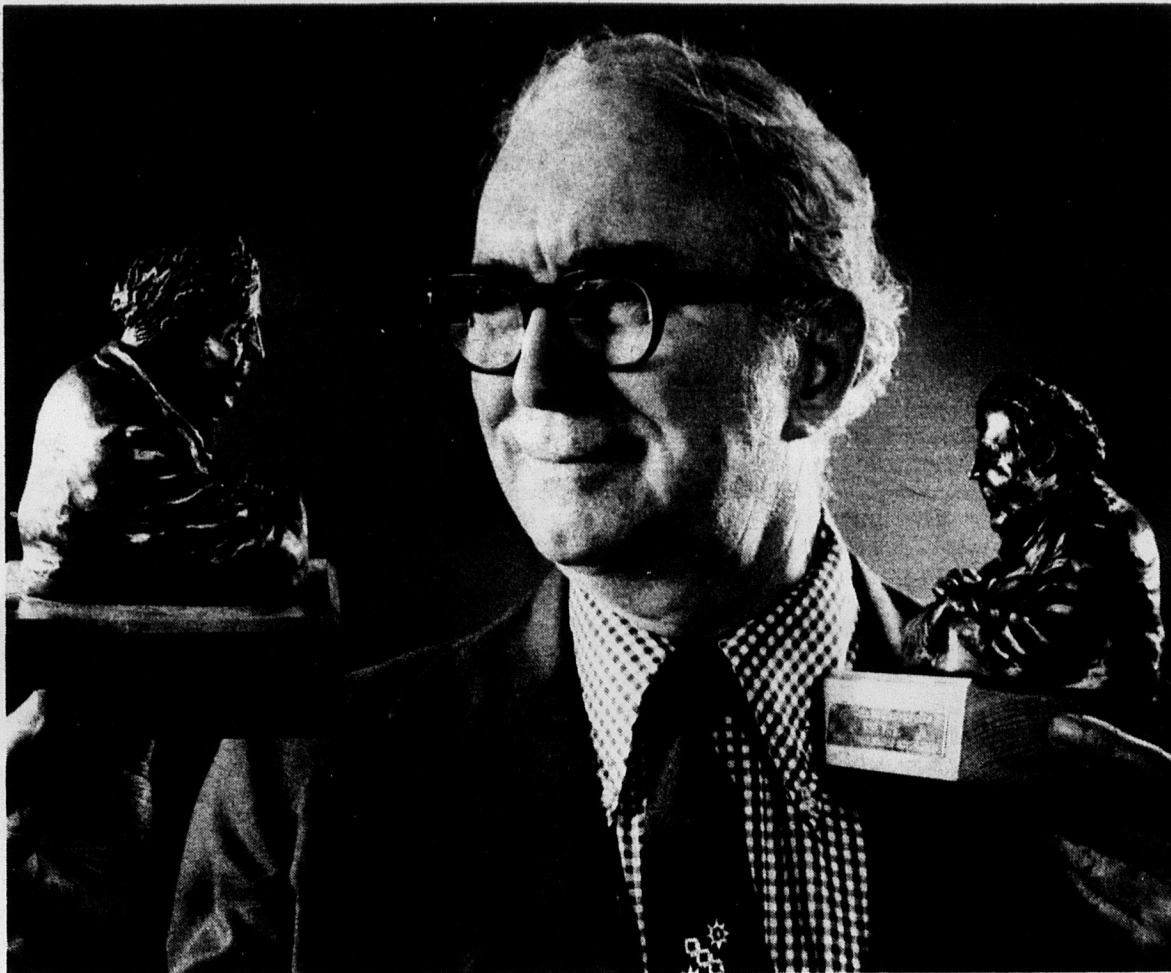


Photo by Paul Toppelstein, Cleveland Guild

## 'Heywoods' to Wical

Former TNG Vice President Noel Wical of Cleveland studies pair of "Heywoods," small figures of Heywood Broun, the Guild's founding president, presented him during the Cleveland Guild's annual awards program. Wical received one for prize-winning headlines written for the Cleveland Press, the other for his Guild activity and leader-

ship locally and internationally. He served on the International Executive Board from 1963 to 1969, is a former local president, has been Press unit chairperson three years and on the local executive committee since 1960. The service award is made annually in memory of Antony J. Mazzolini, former local leader who died in 1972.

## Reporters committee seeks two million for legal defense

The Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press, active over the past five years in the struggle against court-imposed gag orders and attempts to subpoena newsgatherers, has launched a U.S.-wide, two-year drive for a two-million-dollar First Amendment Research and Defense Fund.

The fund will be used to cover costs of legal research and information services and legal defense for news workers faced

with legal action as a result of their occupational activity.

The committee, with which TNG has worked since its early days, relied in the past on services of volunteer attorneys. Now, however, it says, the absence of means for a full legal defense can mean that the mere threat of court action has a restraining effect on the press.

Arthur R. Taylor, CBS president, is chairman of the Fund.

## C. A. Olson, Sioux City ex-president

Sioux City, Iowa — Clarence A. Olson, 67, president of the Sioux City Guild for 14 years, died May 2 of complications of a congestive heart ailment.

Night police reporter for the Sioux City Journal for more than a quarter century before leaving the paper in 1971, Olson also had served the Guild as secretary, treasurer, executive-committee and bargaining-committee member.



Olson

He had been vice president of the Sioux City Industrial Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and a member of the executive council of the Iowa CIO.

Before joining the staff of the Sioux City Journal in 1943 he had been editor and manager of a weekly newspaper in Yankton,

S.D., and had owned and operated a weekly in Crofton, Neb.

At the time of his death he was treasurer of the Greater Sioux City Press Club and a director of the Journal Employees Credit Union, which he had helped organize.

He also organized a credit union at the Immaculate Conception Catholic parish and was active in civic and fraternal organizations.

Survivors include his widow, two sons, a daughter and 11 grandchildren.

## Aurora unit is eroded, Guild pulls petition

Aurora, Ill.—The Chicago Guild has withdrawn the petition it filed seven months ago to represent 130 advertising, business, circulation, editorial, engraving, mailroom and maintenance employees of the Copley chain's Aurora Beacon-News.

The Guild said its majority had been eroded while it sought a direction of election from the National Labor Relations Board by employee turnover, failure of the NLRB to move against the company for discharges, replacement of the publisher and managing editor and substantial pay increases.

## Unit at CBC studies after assignment

Toronto, Ont. — Canadian Broadcasting Corp. news employees represented by the Canadian Wire Service Guild stayed away from their jobs across Canada for 15-hour "study sessions" June 6 when a CBC-TV anchorman appeared on evening news shows as a reporter.

The study sessions occurred after management rejected the Guild's protest that its contract's jurisdiction provisions were violated by assignment of Lloyd Robertson, anchorman of the CBC National News, to cover Britain's European Common Market referendum. He appeared in June 5 and 6 newscasts.

Guild members—300-plus strong at CBC—returned to work for their normally scheduled morning shifts June 7 after the protest was moved to immediate arbitration. Management contends it was free to assign Robertson to report from London because, it says, the Guild contract's jurisdictional language does not apply outside of Canada.

In the aftermath of the study sessions, management threatened to suspend the Guild local's leaders and unspecified "others," according to Jerry E. MacDonald, servicing representative with the Guild's Eastern Canada-CWSG Servicing Program.

The threat was made by Mike Daigneault, chief CBC news editor, in what he described as an attempt "to break the Guild's back once and for all," MacDonald said.

The Guild represents CBC editorial employees across Canada with the exception of those in Montreal and Quebec City.

## Membership records set in 18 Guild locals

Membership in 18 Guild locals attained record-high levels during TNG's fiscal year ended March 31. They are:

Akron, Canadian Wire Service, Coos Bay, Denver, Kenosha, Memphis, Montreal, Mountaineer (Morgantown), Ottawa, Portland, Puerto Rico.

Also: Sacramento, San Diego, San Jose, Terre Haute, Vancouver-New Westminster, Victoria and Washington-Baltimore.

## Supreme Court oks film-ban fight

Ottawa, Ont.—The Supreme Court of Canada has upheld Canadian Press reporter Gerard McNeil's right to challenge the Nova Scotia Board of Censors for banning the film "Last Tango in Paris" from the province.

A benefit dinner for a censorship trust fund set up to assist McNeil meet legal expenses, held at the National Press Club on May 21, the day after the ruling, was attended by about 90 members of the Ottawa press corps and raised about \$4,000. The dinner was organized by Ottawa Guild CJOH-TV member, Finlay MacDonald.

The same night the Toronto Guild executive committee voted a \$1,000 contribution to the fund.

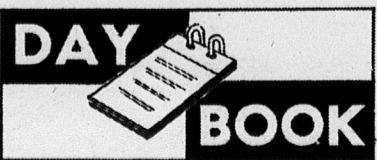
## The U.S. price elevator

The following table shows the steep ascent of the United States' Consumer Price Index over a 28-month period following a 0.5-point rise, to 158.6, in April. The first column shows the index, with a 1967 base. The second shows the percentage increase over the same month of the preceding year; the third, the increase over December, 1972.

|               | Index * | Percentage over       |                 |
|---------------|---------|-----------------------|-----------------|
|               |         | Same month prior year | December 1972 † |
| April, 1974   | 143.5   | 10.1                  | 13.0            |
| May           | 145.5   | 10.6                  | 14.3            |
| June          | 146.9   | 11.0                  | 15.4            |
| July          | 148.0   | 11.5                  | 16.3            |
| August        | 149.9   | 11.0                  | 17.8            |
| September     | 151.7   | 12.0                  | 19.2            |
| October       | 153.0   | 12.0                  | 20.2            |
| November      | 154.3   | 12.1                  | 21.2            |
| December      | 155.4   | 12.2                  | 22.1            |
| January, 1975 | 156.1   | 11.7                  | 22.6            |
| February      | 157.2   | 11.1                  | 23.5            |
| March         | 157.8   | 10.3                  | 24.0            |
| April         | 158.6   | 10.2                  | 24.6            |

\* 1967 = 100

† Index = 121.3



42nd Annual TNG Convention, July 7-11, Denver Hilton Hotel, Denver.



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surveyed by Media Report predicting an above-average performance and 47 percent an average one. They saw Gannett, Knight-Ridder and the Washington Post doing particularly well.

"The newspaper industry should be able to 'ride out the current business downturn in good shape and cash in when the cycle turns,' according to Barron's, the national business and financial weekly.

Why?—Lee E. Dirks, a leading newspaper-stock analyst gave a detailed explanation of the industry's relative invulnerability to recession at the American Newspaper Publishers Assn.'s annual convention this spring.

"The newspaper business—at least the publicly owned sector—is proving itself to be what Wall Street calls a defensive business," Dirks said. "The bulk of its revenues (circulation and retail advertising) are relatively stable and are not especially vulnerable during recessions, for most readers and retail advertisers regard newspapers as almost essential.

"Last year, the first full year of this recession, nine of the 13 [major] publicly owned newspaper companies reported higher earnings—though a couple of these would have been down had they not owned interests in newsprint mills. We're looking for slightly more than half to report higher earnings this year (as happened in the previous recession in 1970)—a far better performance than is expected in industry at large.

"The newspaper business is a cash-generating business. In 1973, cash and marketable securities of the publicly owned newspaper companies nearly covered all of their current liabilities—89 percent, to be precise. That's an unusually healthy figure among industries, and it's symptomatic of the broader fact that most newspapers have strong balance sheets with sound working-capital and debt-to-equity ratios.

"If the publicly owned companies are any guide, the newspaper business is a growth business," Dirks continued later, explaining that "productivity improvements and price flexibility have enabled the publicly owned companies to report earnings growth of about 13 percent compounded annually on the average in recent years, far above industry at large.

"The newspaper business is a profitable business for most publishers," he declared. "The 13 publicly owned newspaper companies last year earned an average of 8.5 percent of their revenue after taxes, compared with a little over five percent for industry at large."

Dirks is no minority report. A survey by the New York Printing and Publishing Industry Analysts Assn. showed that its members considered newspapers their "favorite group relative to market performance," with Knight-Ridder and Media General deemed the best choices for short-term investment and Gannett the best long-term pick.

J. Kendrick Noble, of Auerbach, Pollak & Richardson, a stock-brokerage firm, told investors in December that it is because he believes the earnings of newspapers "will come through better than is likely for industrial companies that I recommend them as a short-term purchase."

Joan Lapin of the Dreyfus Corp. advanced another reason for bullishness: automation.

Declaring that last year's automation agreements at the New York Times and Washington Post were "an enormous breakthrough for all the bigger city newspapers," she called it "a reason to get excited about investing in this industry."

Alvah H. Chapman, Jr., president of the Knight-Ridder Newspapers, voiced optimism early in the year that 1975 will see an upturn for the economy in general and newspapers in particular.

"The sales leadership that has almost doubled our industry sales in the last 10 years will lend a keen ear to the case of optimism as we face 1975," he declared.

The Washington Post expressed its optimism in the most eloquent fashion possible—with its money—by deciding to buy up to 300,000 shares of its stock, a step interpreted by a Wall Street broker as an expression of confidence that the stock is a worthwhile investment.

James F. Urbanski, president of the International Newspaper Advertising Executives, told the group's winter sales conference that the history of past recessions showed that newspapers' share of advertising revenue increased because "wise retailers realized that, while most people were going to continue to buy, they simply had to promote harder to maintain their share-of-market."

# News industry proves to be 'recession resistant'

And New York Times managing editor A. M. Rosenthal, in a lecture this spring, said that the trouble with newspapers is not that they don't make money but that they don't spend enough of it on their product.

While "constitutionally and pragmatically there cannot be a limit on the amount of money a business can earn," Rosenthal said, since publishers and broadcasters "have Constitutional protection under the First Amendment" they have a "moral or ethical obligation to define for themselves how much is enough." [GR, April 11.]

The industry's 1974 performance makes it clear that it has a solid foundation from which to surmount the obstacles of recession.

• Ten publicly held newspaper companies were among the top 500 U.S. companies in 1974 performance.

• The before-tax profit margin of Editor & Publisher's typical big-city daily was two and a half times that of U.S. industry as a whole.

• U.S. and Canadian readers spent a half billion dollars more for their newspapers.

• Publishers are overcoming the obstacle of spiraling newsprint prices by reducing their page widths while maintaining their advertising rates despite the resulting reduction in ad sizes.

Little wonder that stock analysts and newspaper executives alike view the industry through rose-tinted glasses.

And that goes for small town newspapers as well as big city ones.

Only more so, if anything, as the analysts remind us, citing what Barron's describes as "a brace of small-newspaper, high-margin" operations including Spideil, Gannett, Hartke-Hanks, Booth, Multimedia and Lee.

And the New York Times.

"Contributing to the New York Times Company's higher overall net last year," Barron's observed, "were its ten small newspapers in Florida and three in North Carolina, journals every bit as profitable as the Times is eminent."

"The '74 pretax margin of 12 of the 13 (not including a recently-acquired newspaper in Wilmington, N.C.) averaged 26.1 percent, off from 27.4 percent in 1973, but still a handsome return."

## The profit picture

**MOST PUBLICLY HELD** newspapers—the ones whose financial statements are usually made public—did handsomely in 1974 despite the falling economic barometer. An overwhelming majority increased their profits, with most of the big newspapers and chains showing double-digit percentage gains.

**Spideil Newspapers**, a Nevada-based chain was among the bellwethers, racking up a 23.1-percent gain in after-tax profits, from \$6,106,300 to \$7,518,100. Its revenues increased 12.4 percent, to \$42,791,400.

Spideil accelerated its gains in the first quarter of 1975, reporting a 27.9-percent increase in profits, to \$1,757,400. Revenues climbed 15.3 percent, to \$10,584,300.

**Tribune Co.**, second only to the new Knight-Ridder chain in U.S. daily circulation, increased its profits by 24.3 percent to \$30,411,000, up from \$24,465,000 in 1973, on revenues that climbed only 17.4 percent, to \$689,094,000.

Profits for the first quarter of 1975 spurted another 13 percent, to \$4,975,000, while revenues climbed eight percent, to \$165,821,000. And President Stanton R. Cook predicted that earnings for the full year would compare favorably with those for 1974.

The Tribune Co., which owns the Chicago Tribune and the New York Daily News, among other papers, has been issuing financial statements despite the fact it is still privately held, sparking predictions it will go public.

**Toronto Star** demonstrated that major profit gains are not limited to south of the border. It posted an 18.2-percent profit increase in its fiscal year ended Sept. 30, 1974, to \$8,411,000, while revenues increased 21.3 percent, to \$116,794,000.

The Star showed a more modest gain for the first six months of the new fiscal year, its profits rising 3.7 percent, to \$3,596,000, and revenues increasing 14.5 percent, to \$62,149,000.

**The New York Times Co.**, which has had one of the industry's smallest profit margins at the Times over the years, registered a

15.3-percent gain in 1974, to a record \$20,315,000, compared to \$17,610,000 the previous year, while revenues climbed 9.2 percent, to \$389,604,000.

The Times itself accounted for \$10,966,000 of the company's profits, compared to \$22,887,000 in 1973, but 13 affiliated newspapers in Florida and North Carolina contributed \$4,711,000, up from \$3,891,000. Magazines accounted for \$6,091,000, up from \$5,639,000.

For the first quarter of 1975, the company earned profits of \$3,810,000, compared to \$4,772,000 in the same period last year. Revenues rose from \$92,394,000 to \$97,580,000.

**Gannett Co.**, which owns more newspapers than any other U.S. chain, reaped record profits for the 13th consecutive year: \$33,234,744, up 13.9 percent from 1973's \$29,170,612. Its revenues rose 7.3 percent, to \$331,312,547.

And in the first three months of 1975, the company posted its 29th consecutive quarter of earnings growth. Net income rose 21 percent, to \$6,741,630, and profits, revenues and earnings per share all set records. Forty-eight of Gannett's 50 dailies reported higher earnings.

**Harte-Hanks Newspapers** showed a 19.7-percent profit gain: \$6,520,000, compared to the \$5,449,000 earned in 1973 by all operations other than the San Antonio Express, which was sold during that year. Revenues climbed 15 percent, to \$79,066,000.

Harte-Hanks President Robert G. Marbut said he expects 1975 to be another good year, barring "an all-out depression," and first-quarter earnings bore out the prediction: net income up 21 percent, to \$1,460,000, for the 13th consecutive quarter of record earnings per share; revenue up 15 percent, to \$19,559,000.

**Lee Enterprises**, with 14 dailies and a half-dozen broadcasting stations, registered a 16.6-percent profit gain in its fiscal year ended Sept. 30. Net income was a record \$5,527,000, up from \$4,744,000, and revenues climbed 7.6 percent, to \$48,409,000.

President Lloyd G. Schermer forecast increases in both profits and revenues for the current fiscal year, and first-half results made this prediction seem modest. Net income rose 23.4 percent, to \$3,254,000, while revenues rose 16.1 percent, to \$27,254,000.

**Thomson Newspapers**, which publishes 48 newspapers in Canada and 55 in the United States, had its usual record year. Profits zoomed 14.4 percent, to \$29,707,466 as against \$25,966,008 in 1973. Revenues rose 11.6 percent, to \$175,396,106.

**Minneapolis Star and Tribune Co.**, which owns the Great Falls Tribune, Rapid City Journal and Harper's magazine in addition to the two Minneapolis papers, increased its net income 15 percent to \$8,399,000 in the year ended Feb. 22. Revenues climbed 9.1 percent, to \$105,000,000. The Star and Tribune Co., privately held, announced its financial figures for the second time in three years.

**Quebecor Inc.**, the second largest publisher of French-language dailies in Canada, wasn't quite able to match the 82-percent profit gain it showed the previous year. It had to settle for a 21.2-percent increase, from \$2,555,077 to \$3,096,186, in its fiscal year ended Sept. 30. Revenues rose 32.3 percent, to \$55,322,457.

Revenues continued to climb, by 23 percent, in the first quarter of the new fiscal year, reaching \$15,174,960, although net income fell from \$750,342 to \$475,284.

**Multimedia Inc.**, which owns four Southern dailies and 15 other newspapers, in addition to broadcast properties, increased its profits by 14.6 percent, from \$5,956,825 to a record \$6,822,138. Revenues rose 9.8 percent, to \$55,654,274.

**Booth Newspapers**, which owns eight Michigan dailies and the Parade Sunday supplement, reaped a 13.3-percent increase in net income, which rose from \$11,055,000 to \$12,530,000. Revenues were \$156,087,000, up 14.2 percent.

Company officers predicted that 1975 would be "another outstanding year," and first-quarter returns bore them out. Profits were up 12.3 percent, to \$2,516,000, even though revenues rose only 2.6 percent, to \$37,564,000.

**ComCorp**, Cleveland-based owner of suburban weeklies, had a 12.3-percent profit increase, from \$328,368 to \$368,887. Its

revenues rose a whopping 45.3 percent, to \$8,554,798. The discrepancy between profits and revenues was the result of a \$403,000 loss sustained due to the closing of a Cleveland printing company to which ComCorp had extended loans and financial guarantees.

**Times Mirror Co.**, which owns the Los Angeles Times, Newsday and the Dallas Times-Herald, among other properties, had its fourth consecutive year of record profits: up 6.6 percent, to \$58,521,000, on revenues of \$751,113,000, up 6.4 percent.

Profits for the first quarter of 1975 fell from \$8,977,000 to \$7,453,000, although revenue rose from \$157,651,000 to \$161,515,000.

**Southam Press Ltd.**, Canada's largest chain of big dailies, reported profits up 7.5 percent, to \$20,023,000 from \$18,634,000 in 1973. Revenues rose at a much higher clip, 20.4 percent, to \$225,870,000.

Revenues in the first quarter of the new year climbed 21.1 percent, to \$59,610,000, although profits fell 34.1 percent, to \$2,980,000.

**Washington Post Co.** enjoyed another record year, with profits rising 8.3 percent, from \$13,334,000 to \$14,441,000 and revenues 16.4 percent, from \$246,949,000 to \$287,579,000. Newsweek magazine was a major contributor to the profit increase.

The Post reported a first-quarter drop of 18 percent in profits, to \$1,306,000, although revenues increased by the same percentage, to \$70,668,000, and both newspaper and magazine operating profits rose. It attributed the profit decline to lower interest income and higher interest expense.

Publisher Katherine Graham, at the annual stockholders' meeting in May, reported that the recession has had no "significant" effect on Post profits.

**Capital Cities Communications**, which owns two daily newspapers and Fairchild Publications, in addition to a number of broadcast

properties, also enjoyed a record year. Profits climbed 9.3 percent, to \$22,025,000, from \$20,146,000, while revenues were up 8.7 percent, to \$138,585,000. Earnings from publishing operations were up 28 percent and revenues 17 percent.

Profits continued to rise in the first quarter of 1975, by a handsome 19 percent, to \$5,038,000, while revenues soared 33 percent, to \$39,580,000.

**Time Inc.**, following a smashing 49-percent profit increase in 1973, showed a more modest gain of 5.7 percent in 1974, but still enough to give it another record year. Net income was \$50,224,000, compared to \$47,520,000 in 1973. Revenues rose 10.9 percent, to \$825,569,000.

Time's revenues rose 12 percent, to \$199,667,000, in the first quarter of 1975, but net income fell from \$10,372,000 to \$8,003,000.

**Media General Inc.**, a diversified communications company with both newspaper and broadcast holdings, had a 2.4-percent gain in net income, from \$8,677,000 to \$8,885,000. Its revenues rose more sharply, by 15.3 percent, to \$144,945,000.

President Alan S. Donahoe, attributing the relatively small earnings increase to "several unusual or nonrecurring items," predicted "a significant increase in net income in 1975." He was more than borne out by first-quarter results: a smashing 61.4-percent increase in profits, to \$2,899,000, on a 20.4-percent increase in revenue, to \$40,403,000.

**Sun Publishing Co.**, which publishes the Vancouver Sun, increased its profits two percent, to \$3,739,000 from \$3,658,000. Revenues rose five percent, to \$4,167,988.

The Sun, owned by F. P. Publications, is published under a joint operating arrangement with Southam's Vancouver Province. The Sun's equity in the joint operating company, Pacific Press, increased 5.2 percent during the year, to \$2,996,000.

**Knight-Ridder**, newly merged, earned profits

of \$34,925,000, down 3.8 percent from the \$36,305,000 the separate Knight and Ridder chains made in 1973. Revenues were up 11.7 percent, however, to \$565,151,000. Expenses related to the merger helped produce the decline.

Knight said its Philadelphia newspapers showed "a modest operating profit, a substantial improvement over 1973's loss." And the Wichita Eagle and Beacon and Lexington Herald and Leader, acquired in 1973, "exceeded our expectations in the first full year of Knight-Ridder ownership," the company said.

The chain's net income for the first quarter of 1975 was down again, from \$6,368,000 to \$4,425,000, but revenues continued to rise, from \$130,725,000 to \$136,303,000, and 12 of Knight-Ridder's 23 dailies earned more. Chairman Lee Hills expressed optimism about prospects for the second half of 1975 if the economy begins to rebound.

**Journal Co.**, publisher of Milwaukee's two newspapers, earned \$9,000,000 one percent less than in 1973, although revenues increased four percent, to \$152,800,000.

**Dow Jones & Co.**, which publishes the Wall Street Journal, Barron's, the National Observer and the Ottawa chain of dailies, reported profits of \$21,300,000, down 7.2 percent from \$23,000,000 in 1973. Revenues were up 6.8 percent, to \$192,700,000. The company blamed the profit decline on accounting changes and a write-down in the carrying value of equity investments.

**Affiliated Publications** [publisher of the Boston Globe] reported profits of \$4,200,133, down 11.7 percent from \$4,756,416 in 1973.

Revenues climbed 7.5 percent, to \$101,740,867. For the new year's first quarter, net income was \$96,000, down from \$746,000 in the same period of 1973, while revenues declined slightly, from \$23,845,000 to \$23,297,000.

**Panax Corp.**, Michigan-based chain of dailies and weeklies, lost \$277,041, contrasted to a \$577,457 profit in 1973. Revenues increased seven percent, to \$27,242,902. President John P. McGoff said the profit decline was due to closing of the company's American Press printing division and the cost of converting to photo-composition. A nine-percent drop in revenues for the first quarter of 1975 was blamed on the printing plant's absence from the revenue picture. Panax sustained a \$46,972 loss for the quarter, but McGoff voiced optimism about prospects for the year as a whole.

## Advertising

**THE ADVERTISING INDUSTRY** has been immune from the recession," in the words of stockmarket analyst Andrew Melnick, and newspapers in both the United States and Canada have been benefiting from that immunity. Industry forecasters predict that they will continue to do so through 1975.

U.S. newspaper advertising revenues reached a record eight billion dollars in 1974, according to the Newspaper Advertising Bureau, a 5.3-percent increase over 1973.

Canadian newspaper ad revenues also hit a new peak—\$484,200,000 according to the Maclean-Hunter Research Bureau, a 9.8-percent climb.

Magazines shared in the bonanza. U.S. magazine advertising revenues registered a four-percent gain, reaching a record \$1,366,328,994, according to the Magazine Publishers Assn.

Retail advertising set the pace for U.S. newspaper gains with revenues up 7.5 percent, to \$4,550,000,000 the Newspaper Advertising Bureau reported. National advertising was close behind, with a 7.4-percent increase, to \$1,119,000,000, while classified advertising climbed 3 percent, to \$2,260,000,000.

The Newspaper Advertising Bureau predicts a five-percent increase, to \$8,400,000, for U.S. newspapers during 1975. Robert J. Coen, vice president of McCann-Erickson, sees a seven-percent increase in local advertising and a five-percent boost in national advertising for all U.S. print media. Lee Templeton, executive vice president for marketing of the Detroit Free Press, predicts a six-percent increase in total newspaper advertising, as does J. Kendrick Noble, Jr., of Auerbach, Pollak & Richardson, New York stock-brokerage firm. The

Lee E. Dirks Division of C. S. McKee & Co. predicts a five-percent gain.

Figures for the first quarter of 1975 confirmed the predictions. Ad revenues increased 4.2 percent over the same period of 1974, the Newspaper Advertising Bureau reported, with retail up 7.3 percent and national three percent; classified was down 1.2 percent.

Canadian forecasters also are optimistic. The Canadian Daily Newspaper Publishers Assn. expects 1975 ad revenues to increase 10 percent with the help of additional rate increases on top of the seven-to-eight-percent average increase imposed in 1974.

Maclean-Hunter put 1974 advertising revenues for Canadian dailies at \$458,000,000, up 10.3 percent from 1973. It estimated ad revenues for weekend supplements at \$26,200,000, a 2.3-percent increase. The total for weeklies, not included in that for Canadian newspaper advertising as a whole, was \$74,500,000, up eight percent.

The total of \$558,700,000 for all Canadian newspapers, including weeklies, gave the industry 35 percent of the Canadian advertising dollar, a 1.1-percent bigger slice than it had the previous year. It was also the biggest slice; broadcasting's was the second largest, with a 25.1-percent share, while periodicals had 10.6 percent.

Local advertising in Canadian dailies totaled \$293,000,000, up 6.9 percent; classified ads yielded \$131,000,000, a 21-percent gain and national advertising produced \$88,000,000, an increase of 5.4 percent.

The four-percent gain in U.S. magazine-advertising revenues was achieved despite a 1.6-percent drop in the number of ad pages. Time led in revenue, with \$132,492,743; the New Yorker led in total pages, with 3,858. Parade headed the list of newspaper supplements, with \$81,973,155; the New York Times Magazine ranked third, with \$25,990,463, and New York Magazine was fourth, with \$19,381,263.

Charles Whittington, associate publisher of Fortune, predicted continued if modest U.S. magazine-advertising gains in 1975. And the Magazine Assn. of Canada is looking for a five-percent increase in total advertising pages.

## Circulation

**CANADIAN AND U.S. READERS** spent \$3,860,997,000 for their newspapers in 1974, according to estimates by the Newspaper Advertising Bureau, an increase of more than half a billion over 1973, when readers spent \$3,263,520.

In the United States, readers spent \$3,581,733,000, up more than half a billion from 1973's \$3,037,820, an increase achieved in the face of a two-percent decline in average daily circulation and a .7-percent drop in Sunday circulation.

The reason for the paradox is not hard to find—rising per-copy prices. A spot check of 260 U.S. and Canadian dailies by the Audit Bureau of Circulation showed that 76 percent increased their prices in the year ended Sept. 30. Fifty-five percent of Sunday papers raised their prices over the same period.

Canadian publishers took in \$279,264,000 from their readers, up more than 54 million dollars. The circulation of their daily and weekend papers each registered a 1.2-percent gain, according to Editor & Publisher, continuing a steady growth trend.

The number of U.S. dailies selling at 15 cents more than doubled during 1974, to 855, the American Newspaper Publishers Assn. reported, while the number selling at 20 cents rose to 35. And some major dailies, including the New York Post and Christian Science Monitor, have gone to 25 cents.

Experience shows that newspapers temporarily lose about five percent of their circulation when they raise prices. But an ANPA executive said reader resistance to increased prices can be easily overcome "as long as the newspaper's price tag remains close to that of a cup of coffee or a soda."

There appeared to be little resistance at all in Canada, where the average daily circulation of daily newspapers rose to 5,052,076 in 1974, E&P reported, while the average circulation of weekend papers climbed to 2,675,017. The number of dailies increased one, to 115, while the number of weekend papers remained steady at 22.

In the United States, average daily circulation was 61,877,197, down approximately 1,300,000, as the number of dailies fell from 1,774 to 1,768. Sunday circulation declined to 51,678,726, but the number of Sunday papers rose by seven, to a record high of 641.

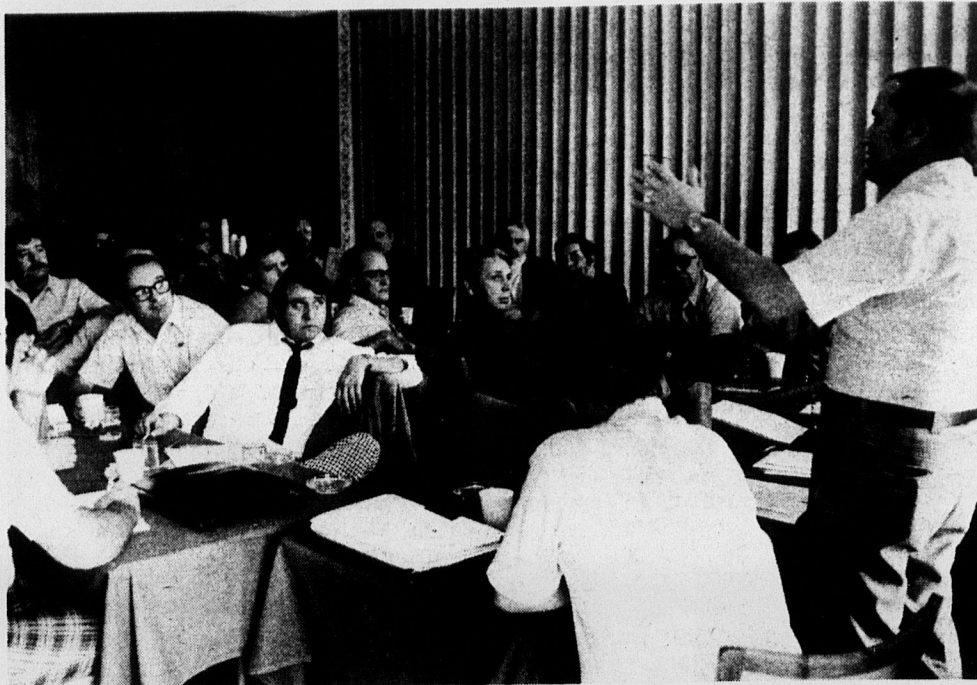


Lord Thomson's 'little cash boxes' all in six rows  
Reproduced from the chain's 1974 annual report of another profits record





In Tacoma ... at Northwest Printing and Related Trades session  
At left, Charles Dale of TNG, Robert L. Wartinger of the ITU



In Stockton ... at Guild's Western District Council  
Speaking, Allan J. Heritage, assistant to the ITU president

Earlier sessions draw more than 150

## Seventh TNG-ITU meet to be in N. Jersey

New Brunswick, N.J.—Leaders of area locals of the Guild and International Typographical Union and international representatives of the two unions will meet here June 22 with the four-member task force set up by the presidents of the two international unions to explore areas for coordinated activity.

It will be the seventh such meeting of members of the union's field staffs with the task force, and sixth involving local leaders as well, since early in March. More than 150 local leaders and staff members have attended.

The earlier meetings were held in Cincinnati, on May 24 and 25; Stockton, May 9 and 10; Tacoma, May 2 and 3; Memphis, April 12 and 13; Vancouver, March 17, and in Boston, on March 9.

The Tacoma meeting was held in conjunction with the 40th annual conference of the Northwest Printing and Related Trades; the Stockton session in connection with the spring meeting of the Guild's Western District Council, and the others as separate meetings. In Vancouver the task force met with representatives of all the newspaper

unions that have been bargaining jointly with area publishers.

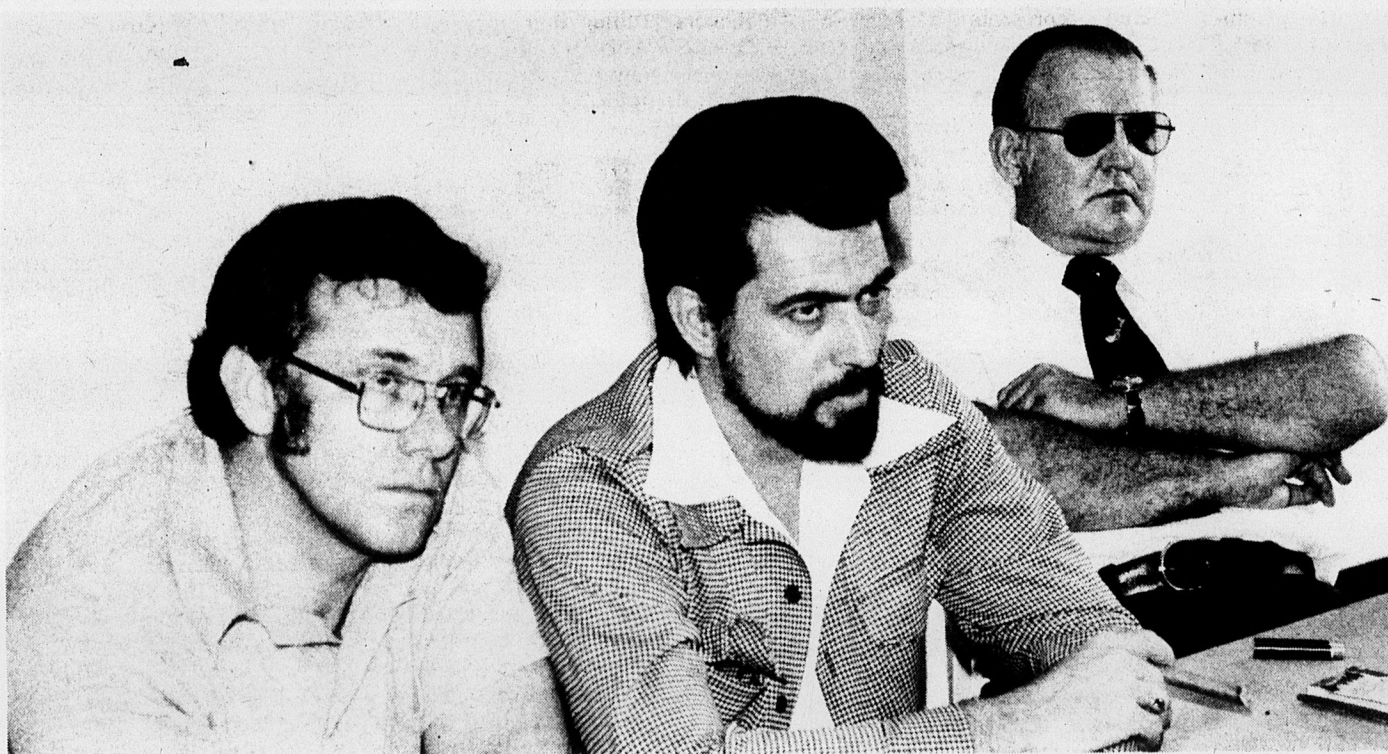
Previously the task force had held three meetings of its own, one at ITU headquarters in Colorado Springs and two at TNG headquarters in Washington. It was appointed by TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., and ITU President A. Sandy Bevis last Nov. 7 when they met in Colorado Springs. Its members are TNG Director of Field Operations J. William Blatz, TNG International Representative Charles Dale, Allan J. Heritage, assistant to Bevis, and Robert L. Wartinger, director of

the ITU's bureau of contracts.

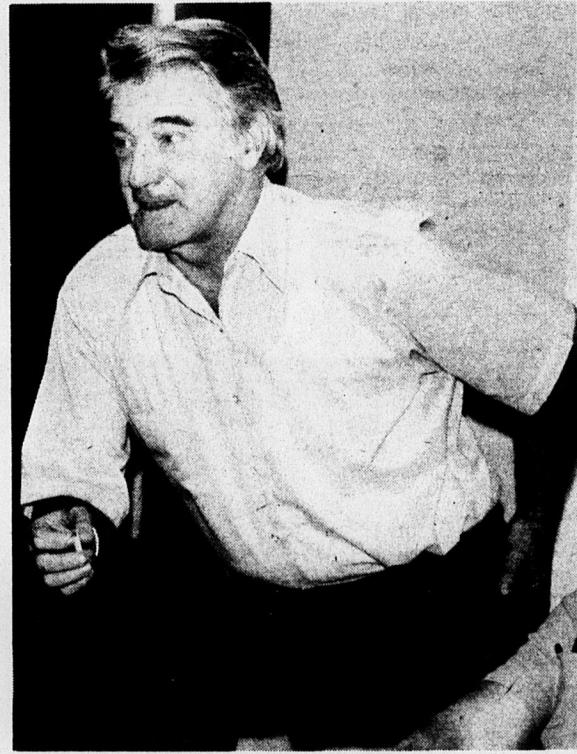
Discussions at the sessions have concentrated on what Wartinger describes as the "four Cs" of the task force's mission: "communication, cooperation, coordination and credibility."

Participants also have discussed what Dale describes as the fact that "down the road, ultimately, there has got to be a merger of the unions in the newspaper industry."

The two international union presidents agreed earlier that each of them and the task force members will visit the other union's 1975 convention.



In Cincinnati ... Columbus printer and mailers listen expectantly ...  
Gus Ruzicka, Typographical Union; Willis E. McNabb and Charles Strohl, ITU-Mailers



... Chair prepares to speak  
J. William Blatz of TNG

## Key top rates up \$40 in Fall River

Fall River, Mass.—Minimums and salaries are increased \$18.12 to \$40.76, with the top minimum for reporters, photographers, local and classified-outside sales up \$39, to \$269 a week, in a two-year Boston Guild contract with the Fall River Herald-News.

The settlement, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1974, also raises the employer's health and welfare contribution by \$3.40, to \$9.25 a week; adds Martin Luther King's birthday as an 11th paid holiday, boosts night differential by 10 cents, to 25 cents an hour, cuts service time for four weeks' vacation by three years, to 10, and provides sick pay for pregnancy incapacity.

It also provides for written notice at least 90 days before introduction of any new process or equipment, obligates the company to meet with the Guild to discuss its effect, and states the Guild's right to arbitrate any issue not resolved within the 90 days.

The reporter-photographer-ad sales top is raised \$19, to \$249, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1974, and \$20, to \$269, retroactive to Jan. 1, 1975. Starting minimums are up for those jobs by \$24.59, to \$169.59.

Top minimum for national advertising sales goes up \$40.76, to \$281.15, with the starting rate up \$27.30, to \$188.30.

The new top minimum for edi-

torial writer and sports editor is \$280.69, up \$40.69, and the starting minimum is up \$38.11, to \$262.87. Copy editor, women's editor, assistant sports editor and wire editor have a new top of \$274.84, up \$39.84. Their starting minimum is up \$36.41, to \$251.17 for copy editor and women's editor, and up \$37.26, to \$257.02, for assistant sports editor and wire editor.

The top for women's news specialist is up \$27.05, to \$186.60; for librarian, up \$22.31, to \$153.92; for copy boy, up \$19.40, to \$133.84. Their starting minimums are up \$20.27, to \$139.82 for the women's news specialist; up \$19.42, to \$133.97, for librarian.

## Guild protest 'de-sexes' classified ad

Montreal, Que.—Montreal Star management switched a classified ad for an advertising sales representative from the paper's "Help Wanted, Male" classification to "Help Wanted, Male/Female" after the Guild protested its original placement.

The Montreal Guild said it considered the ad's April 10 appearance under the "Male" heading to be in violation of its contract clause forbidding sex discrimination in hiring.

In its original incarnation the ad also had specified that a male was sought for the job. Second time around it specified "sales person."

The new dispatch-desk top is \$150.38, up \$21.80, with the starting minimum up \$19.93, to \$137.48, and for secretary is up \$22.81, to a new top of \$157.36. Assistant mail room foreman and circulation roadmen have a new top of \$194.24, an increase

of \$28.16, with a start of \$156.72, up \$22.72.

For billing machine operators and telephone operators, the new top is up \$21.80, to \$150.35.

A new classification, assistant local advertising manager, has a flat minimum of \$294.



# Other unions organize in Guild jurisdiction

While the tempo of Guild organizing activity has picked up, a dozen other unions—with the International Typographical Union in the forefront—have been active in organizing efforts among employees in traditional Guild departments of newspapers and other publishing enterprises.

And seven of the dozen—with the ITU at the head of the pack—have gained recognition as bargaining agent for at least 47 groups, containing 1,500-plus employees, in Guild jurisdiction in less than two years, according to a summary in the Organizing section of TNG's Officers' Report to the 1975 Convention.

During TNG's last two fiscal years, ended March 31, the Guild won recognition for 37 new groups containing 2,000-plus employees.

The ITU's expanded organizing activity, the report notes, began after its August, 1973, convention launched an "Associate Membership" program to "provide a broader membership base and to promote" organizing.

Previously, the ITU represented about a half dozen groups in Guild jurisdiction, five of them referred to it by the Guild as too small and isolated for the Guild to properly organize and service, the report points out.

Since its 1973 convention the ITU has won bargaining rights for "at least 34 more" groups; 13 in Canada via "card-check" procedures and 21 in the United States via elections. The 34 groups contain more than 1,000 employees, with an average of 19 persons in the 21 won via elections, the report states.

During the same period the ITU lost 14 elections, 13 in the United States and one in Canada,

had two of its representation petitions dismissed and withdrew another. Average size of the groups that voted against ITU representation was 49, the report notes.

The 34 new ITU groups cover: all employees in five plants; all commercial-department employees in three; editorial departments in 15; advertising-dispatch in four; complete classified-ad departments in two; inside-classified in one; the complete ad department in one; electronic data processing in one, and maintenance in two.

Ten of the ITU's 13 new groups in Canada are in the East, stretching from the 11-employee editorial department of the Stratford, Ont., Beacon-Herald to the 18 nonproduction employees of the Cape Breton Post in Sydney, on the northern tip of Nova Scotia.

Five of its new Canadian groups, containing more than 500 employees, are on French-language papers. Three of the five, in fact, are the largest among 34 total new ITU groups on both sides of the border: a 200-employee unit at Le Droit in Ottawa covering the accounting, advertising, circulation, commercial, data-processing and general services departments; a 150-employee unit of all office workers except editorial at Le Soleil in Quebec City, and a 132-worker unit of all employees of La Tribune in Sherbrooke, Que.

Other ITU certifications in Canada involving employees in the Guild's traditional jurisdiction were, the report says: all employees of the Vancouver, B.C., Journal of Commerce; the four commercial department employees of the Yorkton, Sask., Enterprise; the 34-employee editorial department of the Kings-

ton, Ont., Whig-Standard; the 18-employee editorial department of the Moncton, N.B., Times and Transcript; the nine-employee editorial department of the Moose Jaw, Sask., Times-Herald, and the 11-employee classified department of the St. Catherine's, Ont., Standard.

ITU representation was rejected, 39 to 45, in the only Canadian election it was involved in, among the advertising, business, circulation and editorial employees of the Sault Ste Marie, Ont., Star.

Eight employee groups in traditional Guild jurisdiction voted for the ITU in the Midwest: two at the Minneapolis Star and Tribune, 29 to 8 in the ad-dispatch department and 10 to 5 in the electronic data processing department; two at the Superior, Wis., Telegram, 5 to 4 in advertising and 12 to 1 in editorial; plus the editorial departments of the Elgin, Ill., Courier-News, 18 to 3, the Portsmouth, Ohio, Times, 7 to 5, the Leavenworth, Kan., Times, 3 to 2, and the Champaign-Urbana, Ill., News Gazette, 36 to 11.

Six groups in the East voted for ITU representation: classified inside at the Buffalo Courier Express, 16 to 1; advertising dispatch at the Buffalo News, 13 to 2; the editorial departments at the Warren, Pa., Times and Observer, 11 to 5, the Shamokin, Pa., News-Item, 6 to 3, the Middletown, N.Y., Times Herald-Record, 22 to 5, and the maintenance department as part of a larger unit on the Waterville, Me., Sentinel.

In the South, the ITU was elected representative of employees in the editorial departments of the Petersburg, Va., Progress-Index, 9 to 1, the

Birmingham, Ala., Post-Herald, 34 to 17, and the Dothan, Ala., Eagle; all employees of the Covington, Va., Virginian, 17 to 11, and the ad-dispatch department of the Daytona Beach, Fla., Journal and News.

In the West, the ITU won elections among workers in the ad-dispatch department of the Santa Rosa Press Democrat, 5 to 0, and the classified department of the Redwood City, Calif., Tribune, 6 to 5.

At the same time, however, the report points out, the ITU has lost most of its larger elections among employees in the Guild's usual jurisdiction.

Largest was in the advertising department of the Pittsburgh Press, where the vote May 22 was 52 to 105 against ITU representation. Among the other large-group losses were the advertising, business, and circulation departments of the Greensburg, Pa., Tribune-Review, 35 to 41, and the editorial departments of the Mobile, Ala., Register and Press, 24 to 40, on April 25.

The International Printing and Graphic Communications Union (pressmen), however, was certified for the largest group in traditional Guild jurisdiction—the 330-employee editorial department at Newsday. The IPGCU was certified there in January after 14 ballots challenged in an election 16 months earlier were disposed of to give it a 149 to 144 victory.

In April, however, the National Labor Relations Board dismissed an IPGCU petition to represent 294 Newsday district managers, ruling that they are supervisors of 9,100 carriers who, at Newsday, the NLRB said, are employees.

The IPGCU was selected by circulation and maintenance employees of the Madisonville, Ky., Messenger, 13 to 2, and the mailers, drivers and inserters at the Cape Cod Standard-Times in Hyannis, Mass., 29 to 7.

The Communications Workers of America won an election among New York City editorial employees of the new tabloid, the National Star, 11 to 8, and added advertising sales (5 to 3) and ad-dispatch (2 to 0) to its editorial representation at the Burlington, Iowa, Hawkeye.

The Teamsters, meanwhile, raided and won the New York City municipal photographers from the Guild, 36 to 22, and were chosen by five other groups including the circulation department of the Haverhill Gazette, 14 to 13, and all clerical employees of the Edmonds, Wash., Tribune Review, 7 to 5.

The district managers at the Alexandria Gazette voted 10 to 1 for the Retail Clerks International Assn.; an all-employee unit at the commonly owned and published Lead, S.D., Call and the S.D., Pioneer-Times voted for representation by the Laborers' International Union, and the advertising, business and circulation employees of the 12,000-circulation Mattoon, Ill., Journal-Gazette, voted for the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union.

Among the other unions active, but unsuccessful, in organizing efforts among Guild-jurisdiction employees, the report says, have been the International Mailers Union, the Office and Professional Employees International Union, the Graphic Arts International Union, the Congress of Independent Unions and the United Electrical Workers.

## Strike by Guild in Montreal shuts F.P. chain's Star

(Continued from Page 1)

a fruitless bargaining session, Montreal Guild President Sterling Taylor and other members of the local's bargaining committee entered the plant and called out advertising, delivery, editorial and maintenance members.

Local representatives said the last offer from the F.P.-chain paper's management was for a one-year contract providing wage increases of 12 percent, between \$17.50 and \$35, "and very little else."

The Guild is proposing increases of 24 percent with no increase less than \$35 a week.

Bargaining sessions on June 2, 3, 4, 5, 9 and 11 brought tentative agreement on job security, promotion, jurisdiction and transfer proposals, local bargainers said, but no movement on economic

issues.

Top minimums for reporters and photographers under the local's contract which expired March 15, was \$280 a week; for retail-ad salespersons it was \$269.50. The local struck the Star for an hour Aug. 22 to secure initial contract coverage for the paper's advertising employees.

The 85 circulation members locked out on June 6 included 15

persons management was seeking to exclude from the Guild unit in an appeal of a Quebec Labour Board commissioner's certification ruling of Feb. 11. A labor board tribunal rejected the appeal on June 9.

W. A. Goodson, president of the paper, said it has no intention of attempting to publish until the strike is over, according to the Wall Street Journal.

### New unit observes lines in Kelowna

**Kelowna, B.C.**—Members of the Vancouver-New Westminster Guild's six-month-old unit at the Thomson chain's Kelowna Courier began observing printing-craft union picket lines June 6.

Members of the International Printing and Graphic Communications Union (pressmen) struck

the 12,000 circulation paper for a new contract March 21 and International Typographical Union members were locked out.

The Guild and ITU were jointly certified as bargaining agent for all the paper's employees except the pressmen Jan. 29. The Guild bargained once before the strike.

## 15 miles by bike to picket... in rain

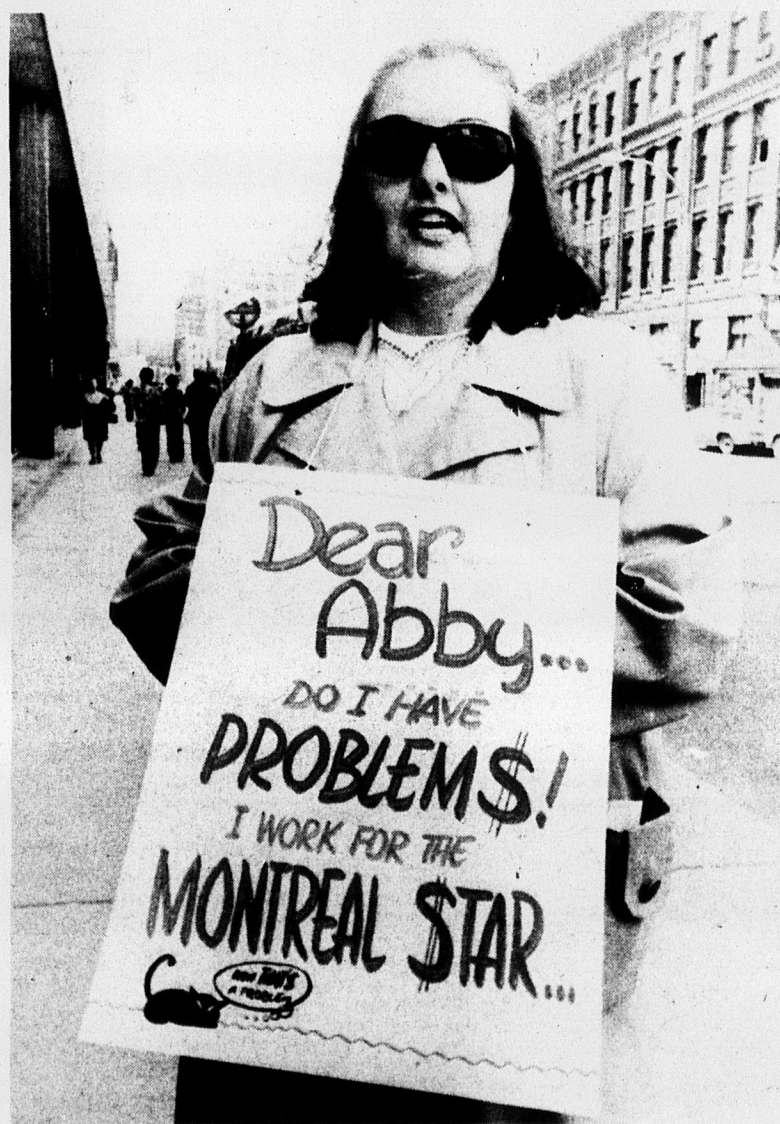
**Montreal, Que.**—First word to the public that the Guild's strike against the Montreal Star had begun was given by the paper's classified-ad takers.

When a Guild bargaining committee member walked into the phone room at noon May 30 to call members out, several were in the midst of taking ads on the telephone. They interrupted callers to announce, "I'm sorry, sir/madam, but we're now on strike!" hung up and joined the exodus.

Guild Canadian Director William McLeman apologized to members as they marched from the building into pouring rain to begin picketing, but disclaimed responsibility for the downpour, explaining that "the guy responsible for the weather doesn't negotiate."

With the rain continuing into Saturday, May 31, sports reporter Danny Rosenberg's home-made picket sign fell apart as he marched. While he struggled ineptly to repair it, a city bus driver left his bus, said, "Here, let a pro show you how it's done," and repaired it quickly and expertly.

It was still raining Sunday, June 1, and Margaret Brown, photo-department secretary, who lives about 15 miles from the Star, was due for 8 a.m. picket duty. She has no car and no public transportation was available. She put on a raincoat, hopped on her bicycle and, as the Montreal Guild's News Bulletin describes it, "pony-expressed it all the way in, repeating to herself 'neither hail, nor rain, nor snow...'"

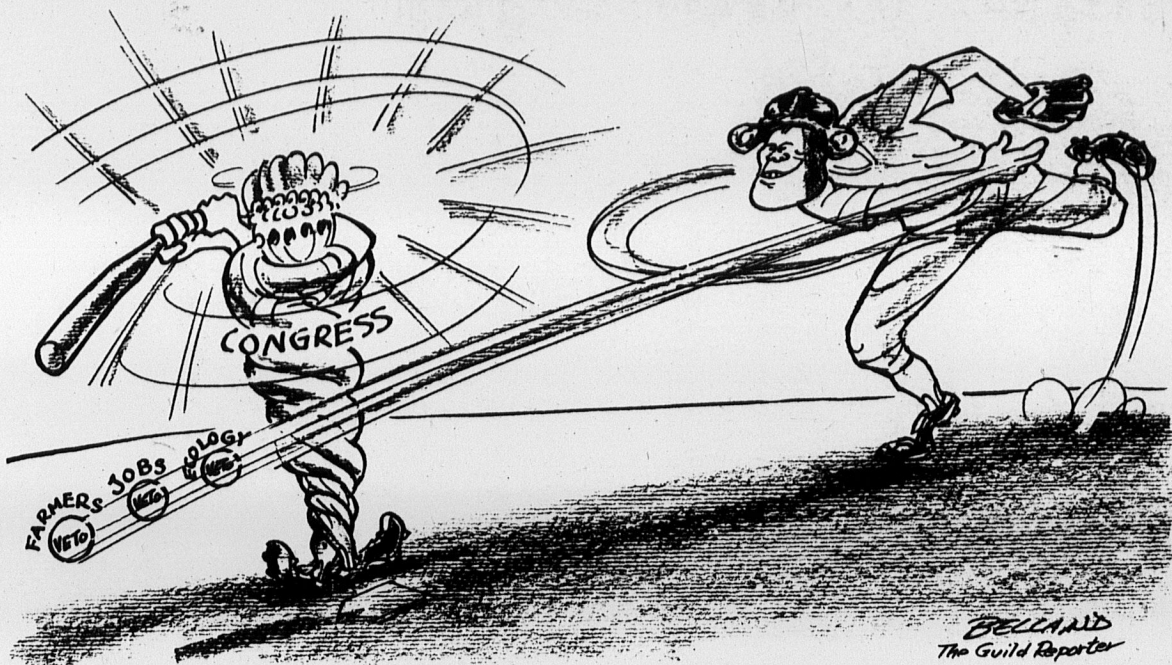


### Answering the question

Montreal Star classified-ad employee Andree Alleyn's picket sign, by cartoonist Yardley Jones, poses a question that provides its own answer in first week of Guild unit's strike against the paper.



## Stee-rike threeeeel



DATELINE: WASHINGTON

## Ford, the 'abominable no-man', pitches a mean veto

By WILLIAM J. EATON, Chicago Guild



ON THE BIG ISSUES of the economy and energy, the President and Congress appear to be headed for a stalemate.

The Democrats on Capitol Hill, riding high six months ago, are batting 0-for-3 on overriding Presidential vetoes. They may not improve all season.

For his part, President Ford cannot get his sky's-the-limit energy plan to first base. If he has any comprehensive antirecession program, that fact has been well concealed.

Instead of a veto-proof Congress, the nation obviously has a landslide-proof President who is willing and able to rule by one-third-plus-one of either the Senate or the House.

When Ford took office last August, there was a widespread feeling that his relations with Congress would be little short of perfect in view of his 25 years as the Representative from Grand Rapids.

Now, as the vetos pile up, we

are seeing what a cast-iron conservative Ford can be.

Is the United States gripped by the worst recession-depression in 35 years, with unemployment at 8.5 million and likely to remain there for months, if not years?

Yes, of course.

THE PRESIDENT'S answer might as well be: "So what?" He vetoed a 5.3 billion dollar emergency money bill that would have put one million Americans back to work. Too inflationary, Ford said.

Even the ultra-conservative Chairman George Mahon of the House Appropriations Committee, a pinchpenny on almost everything but military bills, could not buy that. He sponsored the bill and, with Speaker Carl Albert, fell five votes short in an effort to override Ford's veto.

No doubt, it was a personal defeat for Albert and the Democratic high command. But it was

also a defeat for every person on the jobless rolls, plus their families, plus everyone else who is shocked by the human tragedy and economic waste of unemployment.

The story was the same on the bill to regulate strip mining. Approved by overwhelming majorities in the Senate and House with the backing of environmental groups, it was vetoed by Ford in response to the crocodile tears of the coal industry.

Shameful, but effective, hard-nosed use of Presidential power.

Ford's vetoes, however, do little to advance his own programs. As a result, Congress and the President seem deadlocked on legislation to deal with the monstrous problem of joblessness and to reduce oil consumption.

AS THE 1976 ELECTION draws near, an orgy of scapegoating seems inevitable. The President, with his cornball calendar-ripping number on television, apparently has decided on a GOP version of Harry S. Truman's 1948 attack on a dawdling, do-nothing Congress.

There is something to be said for that viewpoint. The large Democratic majority in the House, while scornful of Ford's proposal to raise oil and natural gas prices to limit their use, has failed to rally behind any clear alternative.

As an institution, Congress has been painfully slow to adjust to the energy crisis. Dozens of subcommittees still claim jurisdiction over some phase of energy legislation, confusing things and delaying action.

On the economy, however, Congress has tried. Its leaders truthfully can picture Ford as the "abominable 'no-man'" next year.

### Date changes

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## IT SEEMS TO US

### First-Amendment threat is named Senate Bill 1

STAMFORD, CONN.

Editor:

What kind of reporting (or editing) is it that gives us three stories in GR of May 14 about legislation threatening freedom of the press, without even once mentioning the specific bill in question? Shouldn't our union tell our members where the danger lies so that we can do something about it?

The pending measure referred to—without being named—in each of the above-cited stories is S.1. It is now being quietly and speedily pushed to passage in the U.S. Senate. Although its sponsors profess to seek only modernization of the criminal code, S.1 would actually legitimize future violations of Constitutional rights by the powers—that-be, such as those the Watergate hearings exposed as criminal. And it would make it a crime to reveal the truth about such activities in high places.

As newspeople concerned with the preservation of democratic liberties, we should be among the first to call upon our senators to make sure that S.1 is scrapped before it is too late.

CARL WINTER  
Detroit Guild

### Veterans' Day is Nov. 11, Allentown member says

ALLENTOWN, PA.

Editor:

The International Executive Board is, as usual, a little late with its resolution to retain Veterans Day on the fourth Monday in October [GR, May 14].

In the last count I saw, 46 or 47 of the 50 states had passed legislation returning it to Nov. 11—where it belongs.

This means that if Congress doesn't act, federal employees will get a long weekend and everyone else will work.

Big deal.

DONALD E. ALLEN  
Lehigh Valley Guild

## Editorial

### A question of confidence

The following is excerpted from an advertisement run in newspapers in eight major U.S. cities by the AFL-CIO. It leads with a question "for the President and the Congress."

Have you lost confidence in America?

We certainly hope not. But their actions cause us to wonder.

The President and the Congress are putting dollars ahead of people. Instead of putting America back to work, they want to hold the line on the budget deficit.

They are ignoring the fact that for every 900,000 unemployed workers put back to work, the federal treasury gains about \$16 billion in revenue.

They are forgetting that America has gone into debt before—an even higher debt—to keep this country strong.

America's economic problem today is not budget deficits. It is jobs.

- More than nine million Americans are unemployed—a million of them so discouraged they have even stopped looking for work.

- Nearly four million more are forced to work part-time because there aren't enough full-time jobs.

- 25 million Americans will be unemployed at some time this year.

Instead of action to put these Americans back to work, the President and a majority of the Congress say: Creating jobs is secondary to holding down the budget deficit.

The President says \$60 billion, and no more. The Senate and House say \$68.8 billion, and no more.

What is the deficit? Simply, it is borrowed money.

Borrowing money is part of the American way of life.

When families need a new car or money for college tuition, they borrow. When big corporations need millions to build plants, they borrow. When communities need new schools or firehouses, they borrow.

These are investments in the future. While the debt is being paid off, the money they borrowed is put to good use.

We think the government should do the same thing. Its investment should be in the people of the United States.

That means: Invest in jobs now to build America for the future.

There's more to be considered than dollars. There is a deficit in human lives . . . lives wasted by unemployment. Holding the deficit to \$60 billion would mean a human deficit of seven million workers unemployed for four more years.

The choice is dollars or people. We choose people.

When today's unemployed get jobs, they will pay taxes and the budget deficit will come down. It is as simple as that.

How much deficit is too much?

In 1947, right after World War II, the publicly-held federal debt was 103 percent of this country's Gross National Product.

Today, that debt is less than 26 percent of our Gross National Product. This means America is worth three times more than it owes. It also means that America can afford to borrow even more today to put her people back to work.

Put every unemployed worker back to work, and America will have a budget surplus.

Jobs are the only real solution to unemployment and to budget deficits.

If you, too, believe that it is time to put America back to work, write your Senators and Representative. Tell them you have confidence in America. Tell them jobs are the *only* solution.

## The Guild Reporter

JAMES M. CESNIK  
Editor

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