

Rallies defend jailed Fresno Four

Fresno, Calif.—More than 900 people from around the state launched a three-day, around-the-clock vigil at the county courthouse here in support of four jailed Fresno Bee staffers.

The demonstration, by members of the San Francisco-based People's Temple, followed by four days a Sept. 5 rally organized by Guild activists led by Los Angeles Guild President George Laine.

Planted on the county honor farm for indefinite sentences—until one or more of them identifies a source—are George F. Gruner, managing editor; James H. Bort, Jr., ombudsman and

former city editor; and reporters and Central California Guild members William K. Patterson and Joe Rosato.

They have refused to identify the source which provided copies of secret grand jury testimony concerning municipal corruption. The Bee's stories appeared in January, 1975, and the case has wound through various courts since.

The four were sent to the farm when a last-ditch appeal was rejected by two U.S. Supreme Court associate justices, William H. Rehnquist and William J. Brennan, Jr.

A hearing was scheduled in Superior Court for Sept. 17, when the four's at-

torneys will present evidence that the men never will reveal the source and, therefore, should be freed.

The People's Church, a human rights-oriented institution, joined the defense of the four journalists when it decided that the Fresno community was leaving the job to newspaper people even though the issue concerns all citizens.

Their arrival was as unexpected as it was welcome, said Lanny Larson, secretary of the Central California Guild and a reporter on the Bee.

Five hundred of the vigilers were from the temple in San Francisco; the rest

were from elsewhere in the state.

On the vigil line singing "We Shall Overcome" were adults and children. One of the adults was a 91-year-old man who was blinded on a union picket line.

All adults on one shift of 130 vigilers also signed the petition to prevent contempt citations against CBS reporter Daniel Schorr, who provided a copy of a House committee report on the CIA to a New York weekly.

Approximately 150 persons demonstrated during the protest organized by the Guild alone on Sept. 5.

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Vol. XLIII, No. 16 Washington, D.C. September 10, 1976

Immediate Schorr effort vital, TNG tells U.S. locals

Washington—An emergency petition campaign—joined by TNG—has been launched in city rooms from one U.S. coast to the other in an attempt to head off a contempt of Congress citation against reporter Daniel Schorr.

Schorr, a CBS Washington correspondent, has been subpoenaed by the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct—the so-called Ethics Committee—in regard to the leaking of a report on the CIA by the House Select Committee on Intelligence.

Subpoenaed with Schorr were Clay S. Felker, editor of New York Magazine and editor-in-chief of the Village Voice in New York; Sheldon Zalaznick, senior editorial director of New York Magazine; Aaron Latham, a contributing editor of New York Magazine, and 18 former members of the Intelligence Committee's staff.

Schorr obtained a copy of the Intelligence Committee's CIA report and gave it to the Village Voice, which published lengthy extracts.

Writing to all U.S. Guild locals Sept. 3, TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., said that "Schorr has made it clear that he will not disclose his source . . . and there is a substantial possibility that he will be cited for

Hebert remembers and votes 'no'

Washington—Rep. F. Edward Hebert of Louisiana is no liberal, but he used to be a newspaperman himself once and he hasn't forgotten.

Hebert voted against subpoenaing Daniel Schorr because, he said, he believes in the need to protect sources. Without it, he couldn't have exposed the Huey Long scandals as a reporter for the old New Orleans States, he said. And that expose got him elected to Congress.

Another House member, Minority Leader John Rhodes of Arizona, was never a newspaperman. As a lawyer, though, he said that if Schorr refuses to disclose his source, "so be it; that is his prerogative as a newsman."

contempt if he refuses."

Perlik underscored the emergency nature of the petition drive by asking locals to return signed petitions to TNG by the fastest means possible, including air express.

Schorr and the others are scheduled to testify before the Ethics Committee on Sept. 15 and Perlik asked that signed petitions be returned to TNG in Washington by Sept. 13.

He enclosed "sufficient petitions to accommodate the signatures of every member in your local; your goal should be no less."

It should be made clear to persons signing the petitions that TNG plans to release signers' names to the press, Perlik wrote. The issues posed by the

Schorr-case subpoenas were starkly pointed up by Schorr in an interview with the Washington Star on Sept. 3.

"I think it's a bad thing when congressional committees cross

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Central California Guild photo by Ralph V. Throneberry, Fresno Unit

FRESNO FOUR'S HIS PET CAUSE

Jim Hannah, a Bee reporter's husband, and friend

Perlik, Crocker back Carter

Washington—TNG's president and secretary-treasurer have announced that "as individuals" they are supporting and will vote for Jimmy Carter in the U.S. presidential election Nov. 2.

Charles A. Perlik, Jr., and Robert M. Crocker, in a statement just before the Labor Day weekend, at the same time called upon the Guild's U.S. members

Full text of Perlik and Crocker's statement, Page 6.

"as trade unionists and forward-looking citizens" to do the same.

Earlier the same week both TNG officers participated in the AFL-CIO General Board meeting that voted its support for the Carter-Mondale ticket and

adopted a six-point labor program of support for their candidacy. (See story, page 6.)

Noting that TNG officers did not recommend to the Guild's 1976 Convention that the Guild endorse a presidential candidate this year, Perlik and Crocker pointed out that they had "made it clear at that time . . . that we

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Newspaper profits are rising to record highs

Having moved through 1975, a down year for most U.S. industry, with but a few isolated dips, U.S. newspapers' profits are riding 1976's general profits recovery toward new, record highs.

So are magazines.

And so are newspapers' in Canada, where a government economic controls program has been in effect since last Oct. 14.

That's the story told by industry financial analysts and the financial reports of public publishing companies on their performances through the first half of 1976.

One newspaper economic authority attributes it to automation, decelerating cost increases and accelerating advertising and circulation.

A newspaper stocks analyst attributes it to "rising advertising lineage plus comparatively high ad

rates." That, says John Morton of Colin, Hochstin Co., "equals surging profits."

The "surging profits" are six-month gains ranging from six percent to 79.5 percent for 13 of the 14 publicly held U.S. companies on which his company keeps tabs. The combined after-tax profits of the 14 were up 40 percent for the period.

And the weighted average after-tax profit margin of the 14 companies for the first half of 1976 was 7.9 percent, up from 6.7 percent in the first half of 1975. A Business Week survey of the performance of 890 U.S. corporations through the same period of 1976 produced a profit margin estimate of 5.4 percent.

Combined six-months profits for the dozen newspaper, magazine and book publishing companies Business Week included in the survey were 39 percent

higher than in 1975. Profits for its "all-industry composite" were 36 percent higher.

The continually improving advertising component in the newspaper industry's performance equation has led the Newspaper Advertising Bureau to increase for the second time its projection for total newspaper ad revenue for 1976, to 9.68 billion dollars, 14.7 percent more than in 1975.

The leading analyst of U.S. advertising trends, Robert Coen of McCann-Erickson, Inc., also has raised his projection of total ad expenditures for the year for the second time. He now sees a 14.3 percent increase, to 32.5 billion.

Newspapers' total retail advertising revenues for the first half of 1976 totaled 2.63 billion dollars, a 16.9 percent increase over 1975, according to the

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Guild, church rallies defend four jailed in Fresno

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Among them were U.S. Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) and a delegation from the United Farm Workers of America.

The farm workers, who had been meeting in Fresno, adopted a resolution in support of the Fresno Four.

"I think it is an outrage that these four and others have to go to prison to protect the First Amendment rights of all of us," Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) told the rally after he visited the four.

Cranston is a former wire service reporter who covered European news just before World War II.

"I first learned as a newsman in Nazi Germany what happens when you lose freedom of the press," he said.

Reporting from confidential sources led to the end of the Vietnam war and the revelations of Watergate, Cranston added.

The sentences were handed down in Fresno County Superior Court after the four again refused to say who their source was. Moreover, they told that court and others that they would never reveal the source's identity no matter how long they were in jail.

"Sooner or later," they said upon entering jail on Sept. 3, "the courts will be forced to acknowledge the deeply held convictions of newsmen concerning constitutional guarantees of freedom of the press."

"Confidential news sources are vital links providing full information on government activities."

"It is apparent that the courts intend to punish us for our dedication to the public's right to know and for protecting confidential sources. We are being held hostage under a court rule which seems a relic from the days of medieval justice," the statement, read by Gruner, said.

Superior Court Judge Denver



LANNY LARSON OF FRESNO BEE UNIT SPEAKS TO RALLY FOR JAILED MEN

At left (wearing tie) is U.S. Sen. Alan Cranston, who visited the four; to Larson's left, in print shirt, Guild Local President Michael Otten

C. Peckinpugh, now retired, cited Rosato, Patterson and Gruner on 62 counts on Jan. 27, 1975, and three months later also cited Bort, on 17 counts of contempt of court.

On March 21, 1975, now-retired U.S. Supreme Court Associate Justice William O. Douglas granted a temporary stay of proceedings against the four men, but the full court 10 days later refused to halt the proceedings permanently. It did not give a reason.

Peckinpugh on April 21,

1975, sentenced the first three men to indefinite jail terms, but stayed execution of the sentences until the following month.

The Bee's stories were based on secret testimony to a grand jury that led to a land developer and a Fresno councilman being indicted on charges of bribery. The developer pleaded guilty; the councilman on April 22, 1975, was acquitted in a trial held in Oakland.

Last fall, TNG's International Executive Board authorized the Guild to join in an amicus brief with the Mellett Fund for a Free and Responsible Press, the McClatchy Newspapers, the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press, and the National Press Club.

Last September, the Fifth District Court of Appeals upheld two-thirds of the contempt charges and dismissed the others. It said that state shield laws, such as California's, do not protect reporters and editors from questions asked by a judge to determine if his orders had been violated. Peckinpugh had sealed the grand jury transcript.

The full U.S. Supreme Court refused to review the case this June 30.

Only Brennan and Associate Justice Thurgood Marshall voted to hear the case.

The court's refusal to hear the case occurred during TNG's Convention in Washington and delegates unanimously adopted a resolution commending the journalists and urging further efforts to aid them.

The California Supreme Court had ordered a stay of execution earlier pending its determination of whether a hearing should be held. But there was no hearing.

There is the possibility of another appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Legal costs have reached \$100,000. The Bee is paying them and also is paying the four men's straight-time salaries while they are in jail.

Michael Otten, president of the

Central California Guild and a reporter on the Sacramento Union, said at the Guild rally that the local is ready to render all possible assistance to the four.

The Guild's Larson told the crowd that "we are protesting on behalf of all Americans whose right to know has been shoved aside by the court."

From behind the honor farm fence, the four sent a message to the demonstration giving "our thanks to you all and we wish we could be with you."

The statement said that the four were "not at all surprised at the tremendous show of support" because "we all share the same code of professional ethics and the same deeply held principles embodied in the First Amendment."

Another demonstration is planned for Sept. 19 at the convention in Fresno of the California Bar Assn.

Down on the farm, the four's spirit seemed in good shape.

"We watch the cattle graze and the vegetables grow. It's quite bucolic," Gruner reported. Rosato said the biggest problem was learning jail routine. "Everything's so new to us. We're just finding our way around, which is not too difficult because we can't go anywhere."

New Mexico high court invalidates shield law

Santa Fe, N.M.—The New Mexico Supreme Court has ruled the state's shield law invalid on grounds it encroaches on the court's authority over judicial procedure and rules of evidence.

The case arose when Albuquerque radio station KOB appealed a lower court decision which required it to disclose names of sources for stories about the sheriff's office.

Florida court reverses conviction of reporters

Tallahassee, Fla.—The contempt conviction of a reporter who refused to identify her

sources has been thrown out by the Florida Supreme Court.

Acting in the case of Lucy Ware Morgan of the St. Petersburg Times, who reported on a grand jury probe of county officials, the court said that reporters cannot violate grand jury secrecy without fear of prosecution.

But the public's need to know outweighed the need for grand jury secrecy, the court held.

Court upholds right of 2 to refuse to testify

Richmond, Va.—The right of two Charleston (W. Va.) Gazette reporters to refuse to testify in a court proceeding has been upheld by the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals.

The reporters, Rick Steelhammer and Andrew Gallagher, attended a meeting of coal strikers and were subpoenaed by the mine owners to testify against two of the strikers.

The court said it was not according a broad privilege, absolute or qualified.

Levi rejects subpoenas for reporters in Ray case

Washington—Atty. Gen. Edward H. Levi has rejected a request by federal prosecutors that two Washington Post reporters who broke the Elizabeth Ray story be subpoenaed.

Prosecutors said they wanted the testimony of Rudy Maxa and Marion Clark in order to corroborate Ray's own "shaky" testimony about former Rep. Wayne L. Hayes.

... send it by mail

Fresno, Calif.—Messages of support may be sent to the Fresno Four at the Fresno County Industrial Farm, Elkhorn and Elm Aves., Caruthers, Calif. 93609, or in care of Lanny Larson at the Bee, 1626 E St., Fresno 93786.

Immediate Schorr defense vital, TNG tells U.S. locals

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the constitutional great divide that exists between what Congress is doing and what reporters do," he said.

He said he did not quarrel with the right of Congress or the Executive Branch to keep secrets and try to find out how they were leaked.

But, Schorr added, "that doesn't mean you call in and arrest or threaten the reporter; you just try to find out the source of the leak."

"They've got to keep order in their own house, but not invade our house," he said.

While saying that he was reluctant "to draw too many long-range conclusions from too many short-range events," Schorr remarked that he was certain of this:

"You start with the '72 Watergate and take the FBI and CIA investigation, which in many senses is the sum of Watergate. . . . The public thinks it knows enough, some are bored, some are afraid, some are security-minded. In that period, it's easy enough to stop the weight of reform that we think we started."

"The fact of the matter is that [with] all we have found out about abuses that can happen in government in the intelligence

community, we've had only minimal reform come out of it."

Joseph A. Califano, Jr., Schorr's attorney, said his client "would appear before the committee, would not refuse to answer all questions put to him, but is not going to reveal his source."

The Intelligence Committee voted Jan. 29 to keep its report secret on grounds of national security. In the last five months, a dozen former FBI agents hired by the Ethics Committee have questioned more than 400 persons about the leak.

And the committee has voted to ask the House for an additional \$100,000 to finance its search for the leaker. The panel already has spent \$150,000.

The Ethics Committee voted to subpoena Schorr and the others by an 8 to 4 count.

Voting to subpoena were Reps. Charles E. Bennett (D-Fla.); John J. Flynt (D-Ga.), the committee chairman; Floyd Spence (R-S.C.); James H. Quillen (R-Tenn.); Olin E. Teague (D-Tex.); Edward Hutchinson (R-Mich.); Donald J. Mitchell (R-N.Y.), and Thad Cochran (R-Mo.).

Voting against subpoenas were Reps. Melvin Price (D-Ill.); F. Edward Hebert (D-La.); Albert H. Quie (R-Minn.), and Thomas S. Foley (D-Wash.).

North Jersey to vote on N.Y. merger

Union, N.J.—Members of the North Jersey Guild will vote in a referendum Sept. 27-28 on whether to merge their local with the New York Guild.

The referendum was set by the North Jersey executive committee, which overwhelmingly endorsed merger, President Elias Holtzman said.

Attending the executive committee meeting were Thomas J. Murphy, president; Harry Fisdell, executive vice president, and Ray Mann, secretary-treasurer, of the New York Guild.

Holtzman, in an open letter in the Bulletin, the local's monthly publication, said merger of the 260-member North Jersey Guild with the 6,500-member New York Guild would be mutually advantageous.

North Jersey's five units would receive improved servicing from the large New York staff, he said. North Jersey Administrator Donald Rosselet has been working part-time because of the local's financial limitations.

And New York would benefit, Holtzman said, because merger would open New Jersey to further organizing, which the North Jersey local has been unable to pursue.

Rosselet, in a second open letter in the Bulletin, wrote that although there had been some organizing by both TNG and the local, the North Jersey Guild "never has had the manpower or resources to pursue adequately the organizing opportunities in New Jersey," and TNG has "seldom" focused on organizing in the area.

He said that regional locals are nothing new in TNG and pointed to Washington-Baltimore, San Francisco-Oakland, Central California, Pacific Northwest and New York itself, which has bargaining units at the Racing Form in New Jersey and at the New Haven, Conn., newspapers.

Better service and contracts, Rosselet said, transcend "all the arguments about loss of autonomy and identity."



San Francisco-Oakland Guild Photo by Barney Peterson

On the line at Guardian

Demonstrators march in front of the San Francisco Bay Guardian Aug. 31 to protest the paper's refusal of an offer by Farm Workers President Cesar Chavez to mediate the Guild-ITU strike at the alternative weekly. Among organizations which demonstrated were several Bay Area Guild units and ITU chapels, the Farm Workers,

Union WAGE (Women Allied to Gain Equality), Bay Area Gay Liberation Group, Coalition of Labor Union Women, Prisoners Union, and the Women's Marching Band (not visible). The San Francisco-Oakland Guild and Bay Area Typographical Union struck the paper June 15 in an attempt to get an initial contract.

Demonstration raps Guardian hard line

San Francisco—About 125 Bay Area union members and others rallied Aug. 31 in support of Guild and Typographical Union members who have been striking the weekly Bay Guardian in quest of an initial contract since June 15.

The San Francisco-Oakland Guild and the Bay Area Typographical Union were certified jointly to represent all the alternative, weekly's employees after National Labor Relations Board elections Dec. 26.

No bargaining has been conducted or scheduled since Aug. 9 when the unions rejected a "final offer" that failed to address their proposals for job and union security, including guarantees against free lances displacing staffers and a week's notice before economic dismissals. The unions earlier had agreed to wage increases of 15 cents an hour over one year.

The Guardian, meanwhile, continued to publish with news and editorial material supplied by free

lances and syndicates. Its display lineage has been at about half prestrike levels.

The Guild reported receipt of \$3,405 in additional contributions to the unions' Guardian strike fund, including the following:

Ottawa Guild	\$ 50
Hawaii Guild	50
Denver Guild	150
Wilkes-Barre Guild	100
Pacific Northwest Guild	200
Central California Guild	150
Bay City Guild	50
Puerto Rico Guild	50
St. Louis Guild	100
Cleveland Guild	100
New York Guild	250
San Jose Guild	350

Portland Guild	100
Toronto Guild	250
Canadian Wire Service Guild	200
Chicago Guild	100
Boston Guild	200
Victoria Guild	50
Memphis Guild	100
San Diego Guild	100
Scranton Guild	50

The contributions brought the total to date to \$3,809, including \$54 from a collection among members of the Printco ITU chapel, \$25 from the ITU chapel at Cleo's and \$75 from the ITU chapel at the Oakland Tribune. Delegates to TNG's 1976 Convention contributed \$404.

Washington-Baltimore to vote on creating assembly

Washington—Members of the Washington-Baltimore Guild will vote Sept. 17-23 on establishment of a representative assembly for the local.

The local's executive committee voted unanimously Aug. 27 to recommend that the local's by-laws be amended to establish a representative assembly and sent the matter to membership referendum with "the fervent hope" that if it is approved, "the RA will help kindle a new activism in our ranks, and that it will work to unite this local and make it strong."

The proposed changes would make the assembly the local's legislative and policy-making body subject to the authority of the general membership. The executive board would be the local's administrative body, "subject to the authority of the Representative Assembly and the membership."

Representative assemblies—used in several other large locals—are bodies which have a wider membership than executive

committees and to which delegates are elected on a unit basis. Washington-Baltimore's assembly initially probably would have 96 delegates and 96 alternates.

Delegates and alternates would be elected on a formula providing one of each for each 25 members of a unit and one more delegate and alternate for any remainder of 10 or more members.

Units of fewer than 25 members would have one delegate and one alternate.

For assembly purposes, general at-large members and those other at-large members who work for various unions would be considered one "labor-at-large" unit.

Units of members who work for unions with which the local has bargaining relationships would not be part of the "labor-at-large" unit. Those units, like the ones at the AFL-CIO and the Communications Workers, would have their own representation on the assembly.

Each unit would have as many votes in the assembly as it has

members. The votes would be divided among the delegates. If a delegate, or his or her alternate, was not present, that portion of the votes would not be cast.

The assembly would meet at least nine times a year, with at least three of the meetings in Baltimore.

With an assembly of almost 100 members, the by-laws amendments would reduce the membership of the executive committee by eliminating at-large seats, beginning next January.

If the by-laws changes are approved, units will hold meetings to elect RA delegates between Sept. 24 and 28 and the assembly will hold its first meeting on Sept. 29.

The assembly at that time will elect a chairperson, vice chairperson, and secretary. Another election will be held in January for a full term.

Establishment of a representative assembly was part of a package of compromise actions wrought at the 1976 TNG Convention in July. The compro-

mises were designed to avoid a heated floor fight over a proposal by the International Executive Board to charter a second local for the bargaining unit at the Washington Post.

The fight was avoided and the local and TNG worked together to turn back a challenge to the Guild's representation rights at the Post in an election July 17, 20 and 21. The Post Unit remains in the local and, under the by-laws change, would have 25 assembly delegates and 25 alternates. The Baltimore Sunpapers Unit would have 21 and the Washington Star Unit 18.

In a related matter, the executive committee, at a special meeting Aug. 25, passed a resolution providing that it will not appoint a permanent administrative officer until it has received a recommendation from the assembly. It also passed a resolution providing that the appointment would be subject to review by the membership, including use of referendum.

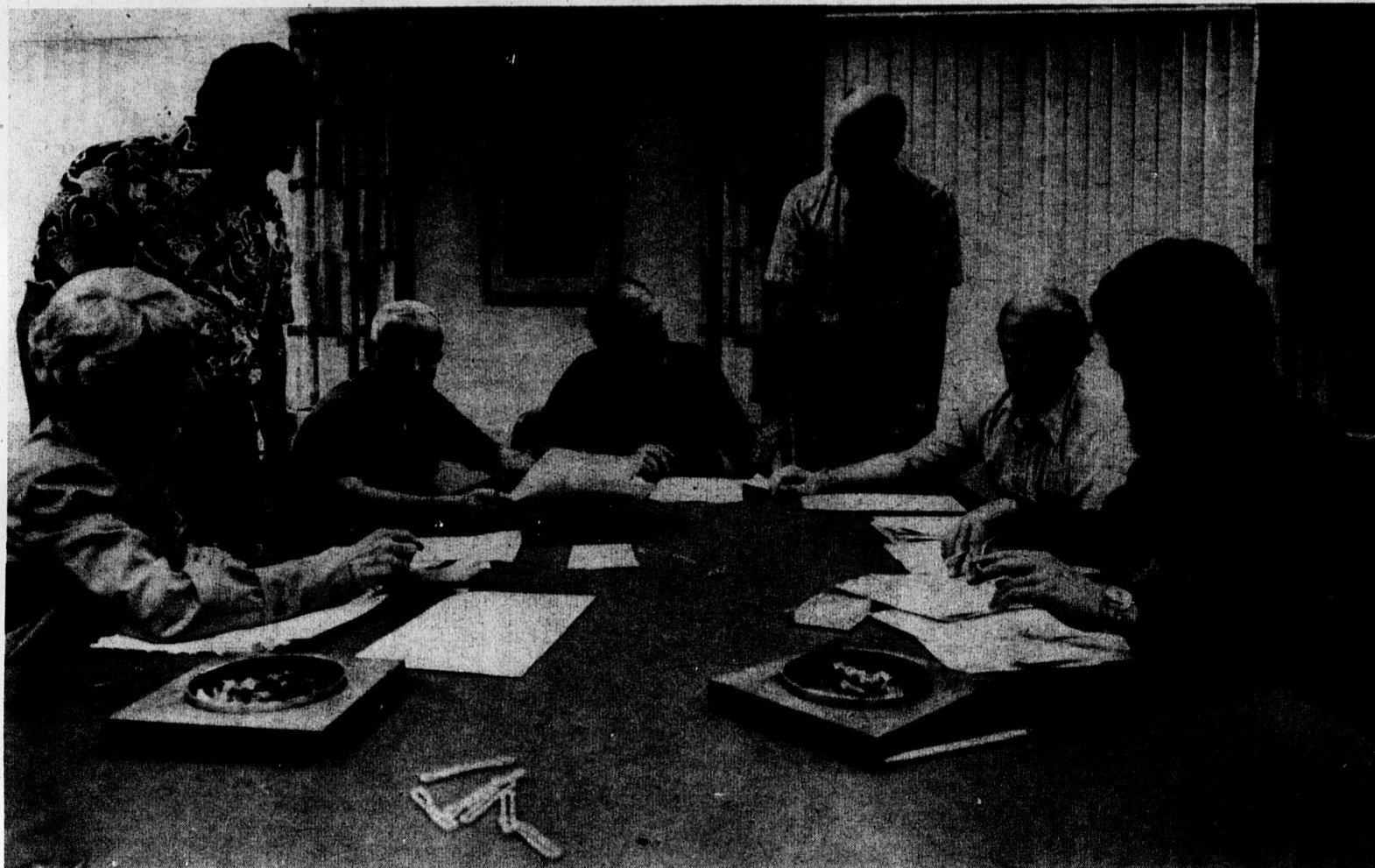
Dorothy Struzinski became the local's interim administrative officer upon the resignation of Brian

L. Flores, who quit as part of the convention compromises after the Post election was won.

The recommended by-laws changes were the product of 50 hours of meetings by a committee appointed by local President Tom Grubisich. Headed by Joe Bowman of the Star Unit (formerly of the Post Unit), it had three representatives each from the Post, Star and Sunpapers Units and one each from the AFL-CIO, Bureau of National Affairs and Labor Press Units.

Meanwhile, the executive committee approved appointments of Willie Tyner and Peter Milius as trustees of the Post pension plan and of Yetta Gruen and Grubisich as Post health and welfare plan trustees. Struzinski is the third Guild trustee of each plan.

Post Unit members, meantime, elected Megan Rosenfeld to be unit chairperson for the balance of the term of Donald P. Baker, who resigned before the representative election at the Post. Rosenfeld drew 131 votes, to 125 for Bill MacKaye. There were 11 challenged ballots.



IERC prepares for Western election

TNG's International Election & Referendum Committee meets at Guild's Washington headquarters to put together voter lists for Region IV vice president. Members in the U.S. West vote Sept. 14-19 in contest between Shirley L. Caldwell of Pacific Northwest and Gerald L. Schultz of San Diego. The IERC certified 5,399 eligible voters. From left: Elinor Rednor of San Francisco-Oakland, Pat Scuotto of

New York, Elwood B. Bigelow of Portland, Robert L. Steinke of St. Louis, TNG Secretary-Treasurer Robert M. Crocker, Lou Mleczo of Detroit, and James McCarthy of Ottawa. Also on the committee is Louise Walsh of Wire Service. IERC will meet again Sept. 30 to tabulate returns and certify results. Victor will fill vacancy created by Hugh Harrison's resignation.

New pact yields \$479 top at BNA

Washington — Top minimum for the highest editorial classification at the Bureau of National Affairs rises \$85.83, to \$479.43 a week, in a new, two-year contract bargained by the Washington-Baltimore Guild.

The Bureau of National Affairs (BNA) publishes labor and public policy books and newsletters.

Among raises in top minimums for other classifications are these:

Editorial — Lowest classification up \$39.78, to \$253.08.

Technical — Highest classification up \$77.76, to \$431.31; lowest classification up \$29.01, to \$204.56.

Clerical — Highest classification up \$51.31, to \$281.61; lowest classification up \$23.44, to \$184.34.

The settlement provides for general increases of 6 percent retroactive to March 1 and 5 percent on Feb. 28, 1977, bringing minimums up from \$8.04 to \$85.83 over the term of the contract.

A cost of living adjustment is provided which would be equal to the percentage increase over 5 percent in the Consumer Price Index of January, 1977, over January, 1976, times the fourth-step minimum in each classifica-

tion. But the total of the 5 percent second-year general increase and the cost-of-living adjustment shall not exceed 8 percent.

Employees who have progressed to the top slot will be considered for merit increases at least annually on their employment anniversary dates.

Personnel files are opened to employees, who may submit written statements in support of or opposition to the documents in the files.

A bumping procedure is added to the job security language. The right to bid for lateral transfers is extended to employees in all

groups who have reached certain salary steps. Previously, the right to bid for lateral transfers was restricted to those in the highest groups.

Severance pay ceiling is increased from 48 to 52 weeks over the term of the agreement. Maximum payment for tuition and fees for job-related education goes up \$150, to \$600, per course period.

Bereavement leave with pay is increased from three days to five. Provisions allowing employees to carry over vacation time from one year to the next are liberalized.

Unity line shows paper the 'Light'

San Antonio — Interunion cooperation has won four improvements in insurance benefits for San Antonio Guild members on Hearst's San Antonio Light.

Members of the International Typographical Union, International Mailers Union, and Pressmen's Union, plus area labor leaders, joined Guild members

on an informational picket line during bargaining. The show of unity resulted in agreements two days later improving the insurance benefits and giving the Guild the right to withdraw from the present program and establish and administer a separate program.

The settlement also increased

minimums by from \$20.56 to \$37.32 a week over the two contracts' two-year terms. One contract covers district managers and the other covers the business office, editorial, maintenance, and truck drivers.

Flat minimum for Sunday editor rises \$37.32, to \$297.59, with \$17.48 retroactive to March 19. Flat minimum for art, society and assistant sports editors rises \$36.69, to \$290.93 a week, with \$17.29 retroactive.

Among other top minimums bargained are these:

Copy editors — Up \$34.25, to \$271.65, with \$16.14 retroactive.

Reporters, photographers, artists — Up \$34, to \$270.01, with \$16 retroactive.

Circulation district managers — Up \$31, to \$230.80, with \$10 retroactive.

Senior classified clerks and switchboard operators — Up \$22.08, to \$160.68, with \$10 retroactive.

Copypersons and filing clerks — Up \$25.96, to \$134.63, with \$15.07 retroactive.

Librarians — Up \$24.19, to \$185.63, with \$10.98 retroactive.

Employees who receive more than the minimums will get increases equal to the increase for their classifications and experience levels.

Improvements in holidays and vacations add the employee's birthday as a holiday and a fourth week's vacation after 15 years of employment.

The local signed up 27 new members in two weeks. Texas is a compulsory open-shop state, so there is no Guild shop provision in the contracts.

What a difference a ruling makes!

San Antonio — Luis Montanez, Jr., a TNG international representative, was calmly watching the informational picket line in front of the San Antonio Light when a cop called him over.

"Don't you know you're violating the law?" the cop asked.

"No, I didn't," Montanez replied.

"Well," the cop said, "you have to have your people standing 50 feet apart. Would you like to see the city ordinance on that?"

Another officer came over and handed Montanez a copy of the ordinance.

The section requiring 50 feet between pickets was crossed out and underneath was noted, "Declared unconstitutional, July, 1976."

"Oh, hell," the cop said, "she gave you the wrong copy."

Signs of Times create bus fuss

New York — To each his or her own — job, that is.

The New York Guild took the management of the Times's cafeteria to the grievance table after employees were instructed to take their dishes and trays to the kitchen conveyor belt.

That, said the Guild, was asking some Guild members to do the job of other Guild-covered employees, increasing the probability of no future hiring and the possible layoff of bus-boys (or persons).

The signs containing the instructions were removed.

Toronto gets \$44 hike at racing paper

Toronto — A \$44.20 across-the-board increase has been negotiated at the Toronto Racing Form by the Toronto Guild in a new, one-year contract.

The money is retroactive to Jan. 1.

New top minimums include the following:

Assistant statistical editor, \$335.52; **senior clerk**, \$323.45; **intermediate clerk**, \$283.17; **field clerk, stenographer, Teletype operator, junior clerk**, \$245.71; **janitor, night watchman**, \$230.60.

The publisher will pay an additional 25 cents per shift per employee into the pension plan with improvements to be recommended by the company's consultant and agreed to by the parties. If there is no agreement, minimums will be increased \$1.25 per week retroactive to Jan. 1 and on next Jan. 1.

Weekly contribution by the employer to the dental plan will increase \$1.25, to \$2.

Reopener ups Waukegan to \$318 in year

Waukegan, Ill. — The reporter top minimum increases \$22.75, to \$318 a week, in a one-year wage reopener bargained by the Chicago Guild at the Waukegan News-Sun.

The reporter top also applies to rewrite and photographers.

Flat minimum for city editor rises \$22.75, to \$331.75, and the minimum for telegraph editor is increased by the same amount to \$324. Copy editors go up \$22.75 to \$321. Clerk-typists' flat minimum rises \$12.80 to \$179.20, an increase of \$25.20 over the full, two-year contract term. Librarians top minimum rises \$16.75, to \$234.05.

Automation institute slated at Southern Council meet

Knoxville, Tenn. — An abbreviated version of TNG's "Automation Updated" institute series will be offered to members of the Guild's Southern District Council locals here Oct. 8, the day before a joint fall meeting of the Southern and Midwest District Councils.

It will begin at 1 p.m. at the Hyatt Regency Hotel.

The institute, to be conducted by Ellis T. Baker, TNG's director of administrative operations, will be the eighth in TNG's 1976 regional series dealing with practice and performance. Previous

years' institutes dealt largely with theory and expectations.

The institute will include a visit to the Knoxville News-Sentinel's automated plant and a panel discussion of locals' and members' experiences with the electronic production processes as they relate to Guild jobs and skills, safety and health, among other things. Special attention will be paid to the influx of video display terminals in both editorial and noneditorial departments.

The institute was presented at the Midwest Council's winter meeting in February.

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New ERA dawns

The AFL-CIO and its affiliated international unions are continuing the fight to win adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment, which would prohibit abridgement of rights because of sex. The federation has published a new booklet outlining labor's support for the ERA. Guild locals can order copies from TNG Human Rights Co-ordinator Hannah Jo Rayl at TNG headquarters in Washington.

Black group backs Carter, asks for more labor posts

Cleveland—The Coalition of Black Trade Unionists, meeting here Sept. 4 through 6, endorsed Jimmy Carter, backed a series of liberal domestic issues and urged its members to push for a higher minority representation on the policy making boards in organized labor.

The convention said it was endorsing the Carter-Mondale ticket because the Democratic Party platform reflects "almost verbatim" several policies advanced by last year's CBTU convention and because the "Nixon-Ford Administration has been insensitive to the needs of minorities and working people."

More than 1,000 delegates attended the CBTU's 5th Annual Convention, including at least ten Guild members: three from New York, three from Washington-Baltimore, one from Gary and Toledo, TNG Vice President Warren E. Howard of Washington-Baltimore, whose attendance was authorized by TNG's International Executive Board, and TNG Vice President Eugene B. Jones, who also is Philadelphia Guild president.

Carter is the first candidate ever endorsed by the CBTU which used the Convention to step up its political activity.

"When the coalition was formed, we did not perceive ourselves as a political organization," said William Lucy, CBTU president and secretary-treasurer of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees.

"But, now the issues are so critical, we had to align ourselves with the party which best reflects our concerns," said Lucy, who was re-elected president of the coalition without opposition.

He said a key point of the CBTU's political action thrust will be voter education.

"Most blacks and poor people don't know how to analyze a local issue so you've got to make them aware of the vested interest of an issue," said Lucy.

During the convention workshops on political issues, campaigns and voter registration were held. CBTU officials pointed out that only five million out of 15 million blacks who are eligible to vote are registered, citing a study by the Joint Center for Political Studies.

More than 60 resolutions were

approved including endorsements for:

✓ The Humphrey-Hawkins full employment bill, with the CBTU urging Congress to pass it during the current session.

✓ Tax reform, including the elimination of deductions for certain capital gains, hobby farms, interest income from state and local bonds and the elimination of tax incentives for foreign investments which do away with U.S. jobs.

✓ The national health care bill sponsored by Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Rep. James C. Corman (D-Calif.).

✓ Sweeping new federal housing programs.

✓ Busing as a means of achieving educational equality and the use of federal troops to enforce court desegregation orders.

✓ Improved work benefits, including higher unemployment compensation, a \$3-an-hour minimum wage and a 30-hour work week to generate more jobs.

It also voted its support for blacks fighting the official segregation policies of South Africa and adopted a 10-page policy statement on the situation there.

It also called upon the Congressional Black Caucus to hold public hearings on South Africa and voted a financial contribution to the United Nations' International Aid & Defense Fund for the victims of apartheid.

Lucy said the Coalition plans to push for more blacks to be given key posts in the hierarchies of the nation's unions. He said blacks represent 25 percent of the nation's organized labor force but are given only token positions in union decision making procedures.

He said blacks are as rare in the policy making bodies of unions as they are in the board rooms of U.S. corporations.

Guild members attending the convention, besides Howard and Jones, were: Ralph McMillan, Elma Morrison and Pauline Washington of Washington-Baltimore; Don Barker, Chauncy Headd and Robert Vann of New York; Geraldine Brooks of Gary and Thomas James of Toledo.

Howard was nominated for one of 15 at-large seats on the coalition's executive council, but finished 17th among 26 candidates in the balloting. Thirteen of those elected were incumbents.

Ford expected to okay bill opening meetings

Washington—President Ford was expected to sign the Government in the Sunshine Act which would open meetings of

ANSA's top goes to \$501

New York—Top minimum for editor rises \$131.35, to \$501 a week, in a three-year contract bargained by the New York Guild at ANSA, the Italian news agency.

Other increases in top minimums are \$95.77, to \$367, for staff writer; \$107.27, to \$411, for Teletype operator, and \$49.12, to \$190, for mail clerk.

Severance pay ceiling hits 76 weeks, up 12, and the employer may grant severance pay in accordance with experience an employee gained elsewhere.

The employer's semi-annual contribution to hospitalization, medical and dental plans is doubled, to \$750, over the term of the contract.

A pension plan is established, with monthly benefits of up to \$800 by 1981.

Local seeks unit at legal papers

Sacramento—The Central California Guild and the Typographical Union have jointly filed to represent the 22 employees of Sacramento Legal Press, Inc.

It is the third joint Guild-ITU petition in the last year. The others were at the San Francisco Bay Guardian and the San Jose Sunpapers.

Sacramento Legal Press, Inc., publishes the Press-Journal and the Daily Recorder. Included in the petition are the advertising, business, inside circulation, editorial and production departments. The ITU would represent five employees, the Guild the rest.

approximately 50 federal agencies to the press and public.

The measure, introduced by Sen. Lawton Chiles (D-Fla.), passed the House, 384-0, and went through the Senate on a voice vote.

Federal boards and agencies under the bill would have to announce meetings a week in advance and would be required to avoid off-the-record communications about cases they are hearing.

Among the agencies covered by the measure are the Securities & Exchange Commission, Federal Communications Commission, Federal Reserve Board and Federal Power Commission.

There are a number of exceptions to the open-meeting mandate. They include items of national defense, confidential trade and financial data and information classified by executive order.

The U.S. price elevator

The following table shows the ascent of the United States' Consumer Price Index over a 42-month period following a 1.1-point rise, to 171.1 in July. 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†
July, 1975	162.3	9.7	27.4
August	162.8	8.6	27.9
September	163.6	7.8	28.5
October	164.6	7.6	29.3
November	165.6	7.3	30.1
December	166.3	7.0	30.6
January, 1976	166.7	6.8	31.0
February	167.1	6.3	31.3
March	167.5	6.1	31.6
April	168.2	6.1	32.1
May	169.2	6.2	32.9
June	170.1	5.9	33.6
July	171.1	5.4	34.4

* 1967 = 100

† Index = 127.5

No Kissinger reply yet to Perlik on S. Africans

Washington—TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., had received no response through Sept. 9 from Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger to a call nearly a month before for Kissinger to protest jailings of four South African journalists.

In an Aug. 17 letter to Kissinger, Perlik said the arrests "seem to us to be part of a pattern of repression and censorship" by the South African government.

The arrests, under the country's Terrorism Act, "give rise to fears that the government is attempting to silence the English-language press," which has been critical of South Africa's racial policies, Perlik said.

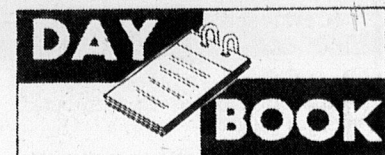
"A statement by you on behalf of the government of the United States would be as welcomed in this area as your other recent statements concerning aspects of policy in southern Africa," Perlik said, noting that "many in the world look to the United States to uphold certain standards of democratic conduct," including press freedom.

Jailed were David Rabkin, an editor of the Cape Argus; Patrick

Weech, a copy editor on the Rand Daily Mail; Anthony Holiday, senior political reporter of the Cape Times, and Harry Mashabela, a black reporter on the Johannesburg Star.

Perlik noted that another South African journalist had written that what he fears most "is that with a crackdown on the press, with the mass of security legislation at its disposal, the state will be able to detain and arrest large numbers of people without such activity becoming public."

Three days before Perlik's letter, South Africa's information minister told a congress of the nation's ruling National Party that while the government values press freedom it feels society has the right to expect loyalty and patriotism from the press. He said the government is considering imposition of further restraints, such as a requirement that all "opinion formers" be South African citizens competent in English and Afrikaans, the languages of the ruling whites.



Lima members schedule reunion

Lima, Ohio—Former employees of two Lima newspapers will hold a reunion the evening of Oct. 16 at the Lima Elks Lodge Annex.

Attending will be staff and executives of the old Lima Citizen, which ceased publication in January, 1964, and members of the old Lima Guild and printing crafts unions who worked at the Lima News prior to the Citizen's founding during a strike against the News in 1957.

Heading up the reunion are Lee Cary, 701 St. Andrews Blvd., Lima, and Olin Zurfluh, 439 Marian Ave., Lima.

Referendum election of Region 4 (U.S. West) TNG Vice President, Sept. 14 through 19, all locals and Wire Service Chapters in 12 Western-most states.

TNG "Automation Updated" Institute for Southern District Council locals, 1 p.m., Oct. 8, Hyatt Regency Hotel, Knoxville.

Southern and Midwest District Councils, joint fall meeting, Oct. 9-10, Hyatt Regency Hotel, Knoxville.

International Executive Board, fall meeting, Oct. 18-21, TNG Headquarters, Washington.

Western District Council, fall meeting, Oct. 23-24, Towne House Hotel, San Francisco.

Great Lakes District Council, fall meeting, Nov. 6-7, Terre Haute, Ind.

International Executive Board, winter meeting, Jan. 24-27, TNG Headquarters, Washington.

International Executive Board, spring meeting, April 25-29, TNG Headquarters, Washington.

44th Annual TNG Convention, June 27-July 1, Ilika Hotel, Honolulu.

'Papers got no wheels'—automation and delivery

By RICHARD J. RAMSEY

Exec. Sec'y, IEB Contracts Committee

Newspaper publishers and executives appear resigned to being unable to replace newspaper drivers, district managers and carriers with computers.

"All of the electronics in the world aren't going to get the product to the subscriber," a circulation manager told a workshop during the ANPA Research Institute's 48th Annual Production Conference in Las Vegas this summer.

For, as a New York City Deliverers' Union leader once put it: "Them papers ain't got no wheels."

On the other hand, there seems no end to automating the mailroom. Mailers become computer operators. Loading dock workers can be eliminated.

Passing mention was made of the

technically feasible, but prohibitively expensive, newspaper home-receiver that has been demonstrated in Japan. That television-set-like device, which can print a newspaper in one's home, would eliminate drivers, district managers and carriers. Its use is not now foreseen.

This is not to say, however, that at least some aspects of the Guild jurisdiction in the circulation department will remain or have been free of computerization. Far from it.

Many facets of the jobs of newspaper drivers, district managers and carriers can be and have been computerized. Far greater use of computerization is in store for the circulation department judging from the workshop speakers.

Jack E. Doyle, circulation manager of the Charlotte Observer and News, told of a computer system that almost

literally communicates with subscribers, keeping track of their starts and stops and the reasons for them. The system is programmed with the most common reasons for starts and stops and each start and stop has to include a reason. The system prints daily a bundle sheet for each delivery driver, a draw sheet for each carrier, and a composite sheet for each district manager. Complaints are tallied by name of carrier. The system is a computerized method of measuring a district manager's effectiveness.

The Charlotte system also contains demographic information on non-subscribers. That information, largely based on data collected by R. L. Polk, will be used to sell to non-subscribers.

Andrew C. Hartevel, assistant production manager of the Philadelphia Bulletin, described automation of the

mailroom that will enable the Bulletin to count, stack and insert up to 60 zone editions automatically. The automated line is programmed to deliver the correct bundle to the designated waiting driver. The system will save 150 shifts a week—30 employees—Hartevel said.

Cyrus L. MacKinnon, president of the Louisville Courier-Journal and Times, described the successful delivery of Time magazine using the newspapers' carrier system. MacKinnon spoke also of the success of newspapers using their carrier systems to deliver direct-mailing material. Other innovations are being discussed for the Louisville delivery system, MacKinnon said and "some are too wild to test yet." But he mentioned the possibility of carriers delivering milk, bread and cosmetics to the subscribers' homes.

Labor gearing up for election effort

Washington—The U.S. labor movement's biggest segment will go all-out to elect Democrats Jimmy Carter and Walter Mondale president and vice president.

That was the message from the Washington meeting Aug. 31 of the AFL-CIO's General Board, made up of the presidents of the 109 affiliated unions and representatives of the AFL-CIO's seven departments. The presidents of the 50 state labor federations also participated.

General Board members unanimously adopted a six-point campaign plan after endorsing the Democratic ticket. A number of independent unions also have endorsed the ticket.

The six points are a "massive" voter registration drive among union families, support for groups which work on voter registration among blacks, seniors, Latinos and youths, a full-scale-union-voter education effort, intensified efforts to elect a liberal Congress, a large get-out-the-union-voter campaign, and coordination of all efforts through the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education (COPE).

The General Board acted by affirming an earlier endorsement of Carter and Mondale by the federation's Executive Council.

In explaining its endorsement, the General Board said the election "is a choice between government that puts people first and

one that puts corporations and banks first."

AFL-CIO President George Meany said a comparison of the Democratic and Republican platforms "shows that in the proposals made by the AFL-CIO—in jobs, the economy, social programs, foreign policy, civil rights and education, in nearly every area—the platform Jimmy Carter is running on coincides with our views."

He called the Republican platform "condescending and paternalistic" toward workers, minorities, the elderly and the poor.

"That platform is a cold, heartless document conceived in inequity and hailed by Gerald Ford so Ronald Reagan wouldn't beat him for nomination," Meany said.

"If I remember correctly," he added, "the only place they agree with us is on ERA, and that was a victory for Betty—not Jerry—Ford."

Carter, who spoke to the General Board's meeting, said that full employment would be "the first undertaking of the Carter-Mondale Administration."

The labor movement's traditional election-year work is more important this year, the board said, because this is the first election under a new federal law which replaces all private contributions to presidential campaigns with a federal subsidy.



TNG PRESIDENT CHARLES A. PERLIK, JR., RIGHT, MEETS JIMMY CARTER
Handshake took place during AFL-CIO's General Board meeting in Washington

The Perlik-Crocker message—'our choice hasn't been difficult'

This is the full text of the statement by TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., and Secretary-Treasurer Robert M. Crocker announcing their personal, individual support of the candidacy of Jimmy Carter for U.S. President.

As delegates to the Guild's 1976 Convention are aware, TNG officers did not recommend that the Guild endorse a Presidential candidate this year. We made it clear at that time, however, that we would make a personal choice and commend it to the serious consideration of Guild members. We have made a choice, as individuals, a choice demanded by the Guild's and the nation's continued welfare and progress.

Our choice has not been difficult.

On one side is a candidate who has consistently opposed attempts to repeal the statute permitting compulsory open-shop laws and whose party platform continues to oppose repeal; on the other side is a candidate who has promised to sign a repeal bill and whose party platform promises to seek repeal.

On one side is a candidate who has supported conservative efforts to weaken job-safety legislation, an issue of increasing concern in the newspaper industry. On the other is a candidate who has promised vigorous enforcement of safety laws.

On one side is a candidate under whose Administration unemployment has soared to the highest levels since the Depression, who has

decided high unemployment is the only way to fight inflation and who has vetoed four bills that would have created at least 2.25 million jobs. On the other is a candidate who has declared full employment the nation's single most important priority and who supports the basic goals of labor-backed unemployment legislation.

On one side is a candidate who has rejected a national health-insurance program that would protect all Americans. On the other is a candidate who has called for a comprehensive, nationwide health program for everyone.

On one side is a candidate whose election guarantees the continued appointment of Supreme Court judges hostile to labor and indifferent, at best, to untrammelled press freedom, and a National Labor Relations Board less and less sympathetic to labor. On the other is a candidate whose election holds forth strong hope of a return to the liberal judicial tradition of the Kennedy-Johnson years.

The candidate whose election holds forth no prospect but despair for the nation's vital social and economic needs is President Ford. The candidate whose election promises a social and economic climate under which the nation's wage earners can prosper and its people progress is Jimmy Carter.

Our votes will be cast for Carter, and our efforts, in the time available to us between now and November, will be devoted to his behalf. We urge Guild members, as trade unionists and forward-looking citizens, to do no less.

Two TNG officers endorse Demos' presidential ticket

(Continued from Page 1)

would make a personal choice and commend it to the serious consideration of Guild members." [GR, July 16.]

Pointing to the candidates' records and their parties' platform positions on open-shop and job safety laws, employment, health care, the Supreme Court and the National Labor Relations Board, Crocker and Perlik said their choice between the two "has not been difficult."

"The candidate whose election holds forth no prospect but despair for the nation's vital social and economic needs is President Ford," they said.

"The candidate whose election promises a social and economic climate under which the nation's wage earners can prosper and its people progress is Jimmy

Carter," the officers said.

Perlik and Crocker called their support of Carter "a choice demanded by the Guild's and the nation's continued welfare and progress."

TNG's International Executive Board in 1972 endorsed George McGovern over Richard M. Nixon in that year's presidential race after the Guild's 1972 Convention authorized a presidential endorsement. It was the first such Guild endorsement since 1944 when Franklin D. Roosevelt was recommended for a fourth term over Thomas E. Dewey.

While this year's convention did not authorize an organizational endorsement, it did declare in its Political Action Report that "a change to a pro-labor Administration is this year's top U.S. priority."

Newspaper profits are rising to record highs

(Continued from Page 1)

Newspaper Advertising Bureau.

And Joseph Hanson, publisher of the magazine-industry trade journal, Folio, told the Association for Education in Journalism in August that magazines, with both advertising and circulation up over 1975, are matching newspapers in heading for a record profit year.

The magazine members of the Publishers Information Bureau set an ad revenue record in the first six months of 1976, with a collective total of \$759,243,670, up 19 percent, the bureau reported. At the same time, ad pages rose 15 percent, to 44,304.

The Gallagher Report newsletter said that the 100 magazines it measures enjoyed a 12.9 percent ad-page increase in the same period.

Jon G. Udell, business professor at the University of Wisconsin and a consultant to the American Newspaper Publishers' Assn., told the AEJ convention that recent years' decline in total circulation is being reversed and that ad lineage as well as revenue is increasing.

He quoted a recent study that concludes that technological advances will enable newspapers to improve their profit position in relation to other industries.

Declaring that newspapers will survive despite the specter of "alternative delivery systems" for news, he said "economics favor the traditional media."

Whitney R. Shaw of North Carolina University, in summarizing to the AEJ an award-winning paper on newspaper economics, called the industry "one of the most profitable in the United States."

In 1975, when profits of all industry were off 12 percent, newspaper earnings were relatively unchanged, he said.

His review of the past four years' performance by 13 publicly held newspaper companies, Shaw said, showed that their revenue rose 42 percent from 1971 to 1975, matching their increase in costs. Their average after-tax profit margin of seven percent compared with a margin of four percent from industry as a whole during the period, he said.

Latest financial reports from 20 companies whose newspaper operations account for a substantial part of their business tell an even more favorable tale for their performances through this June:

Knight-Ridder, largest of the companies in total circulation, made \$22,996,000 after taxes in the six months, an increase of 79.5 percent over the same period last year. Its after-tax profit margin was seven percent, up from 4.5 in 1975.

The company's profits for all of last year were off 6.2 percent from 1974, while its profit margin for the year was 5.5 percent.

Booth Newspapers, which owns a string of Michigan dailies, Parade, the Sunday supplement, and a group of Cleveland area weeklies, made after-tax profits of \$7,504,000 for the first six months, up 31.4 percent from the same period last year. Its after-tax profit margin was 8.5 percent, compared to 7.4 percent.

For all of 1975 its profits were up 5.6 percent from 1974 and its profit margin was 8.3 percent.

Dow Jones & Co., which includes the Wall Street Journal among its properties, had six-months profits of \$11,938,000, off 1.7 percent from 1975, due principally, it said, to losses involved in starting up a new newsprint mill in Canada. They wiped out a 9.8 percent increase in the company's net operating profits.

Even so, its profit margin for the six months was 9.3 percent, compared to 11.0 percent in 1975.

For all of 1975 the company's profits were up 14.8 percent and its profit margin was 11.2 percent.

The Washington Post Co. had

six-months, after-tax profits 79.1 percent higher, at \$9,729,000, excluding \$1,800,000 from the sale of a radio station. Its profit margin was 5.4 percent, compared to 3.6 percent.

For all of 1975 it had profits 8.3 percent higher than in 1974 and a profit margin of 3.9 percent.

Lee Enterprises, owner of 14 dailies, had after-tax profits of \$6,550,000 for its nine-month fiscal period ended June 30, up 26 percent from 1975. Its profit margin was 12.7 percent, compared to 12.1 percent.

Its profits for all of fiscal 1975 were up 31 percent over 1974 and its profit-margin was 12.5 percent.

Affiliated Publications, which publishes the Boston Globe, had six-months, after-tax profits of \$2,457,000, up 46.7 percent. Its profit margin was one percent higher, at 4.2 percent.

For all of 1975 its profits were 10.4 percent higher than in 1974 and its profit margin was 4.3 percent.

Toronto Star Limited had after-tax profits of \$9,294,000 for its nine-month period ended June 30, up 24.6 percent. Its margin was 6.4 percent, compared to 7.6 percent.

For its fiscal 1975 its profits were up 22.7 percent and its margin was 7.3 percent.

Southam Press, largest of Canada's chains, had six-months profits of \$11,377,000, up 26 percent from 1975. Its profit margin was eight percent, compared to 7.3 percent.

For all of 1975 its profits were up 47.3 percent over 1974 and its margin was 5.5 percent.

Quebecor, Inc., second-largest Canadian French-language daily publisher, had profits of \$1,768,012, for its nine-month fiscal period ended in June, up 61.1 percent over the same period last year. Its profit margin was 3.1 percent, compared to 2.5 percent.

For all of its fiscal 1975 it sustained a 49.3 percent profits drop from 1974 on a margin of 2.6 percent.

Time, Inc., which announced a two-for-one stock split in August, had record profits of \$30,735,000 for the six months ended with June, up 38 percent. Its profit margin was 6.2 percent, compared to 5.2 percent.

Its profits for all of 1975 were off 10.3 percent from 1974 and its profit margin was 4.9 percent.

Capital Cities Communications, Inc., which owns three dailies and Fairchild Publications, had six-months profits of \$17,571,000, up 43.8 percent. Its margin was 17.2 percent, compared to 14.5 percent.

Its profits for all of 1975 were up 15.3 percent from 1974 and its margin was 14.5 percent.

Speidel Newspapers, Inc., had six-months profits of \$4,680,200, up 20.1 percent. Its margin was 17.2 percent compared to 16.7 percent.

Hartke - Hanks Newspapers, Inc., had six-months profits of \$4,795,000, up 33.3 percent. Its margin was 9 percent, compared to 8.5 percent.

For all of 1975 its profits were up 23.1 percent over 1974 and its margin was 8.8 percent.

Gannett Co., Inc., which completed purchase of its 54th daily on June 23, had record after-tax profits for the six months totaling \$21,844,500, up 24.1 percent. Its margin was 11.1 percent compared to 10.3 percent.

For all of 1975 it had profits 15.3 percent higher than the year before for its 14th consecutive year of record profits. Its margin was 10.8 percent.

The New York Times Co.'s six months, after-tax profits were \$8,866,000, up six percent. Its margin was 4.0 percent, compared to 4.2 percent.

In the same period, the company's New York Times newspaper had before-tax profits of

\$5,891,000, up 60.2 percent from 1975.

Advertising Age, pointing to a two percent gain in lineage and a one percent gain in Sunday circulation during the period, said the paper "appears to have halted its advertising and circulation slide."

For all of 1975, the company's profits were off 37.2 percent from 1974 and its profit margin was 3.1 percent.

The Times Mirror Co., the media conglomerate that includes the Los Angeles Times and Newsday among its properties, had \$31,400,000 in profits for 1976's first six months, up 77.4 percent. Its margin was 6.6 percent, compared to 4.6 percent a year earlier.

For all of 1975 its profits were off 19.3 percent from 1974 and its margin was 5.9 percent.

Media General had six months profits of \$7,400,000, up 11 percent from the same period last year. Its profit margin was 7.8 percent, compared to 8.0 percent.

For all of 1975 its profits were 58.3 percent more than in 1974. Its margins was 8.2 percent.

Multimedia, Inc., which owns four Southern dailies and several weeklies, saw its after-tax profits increase by 41.7 percent in 1976's first six months. Its margin was 12.2 percent, compared to 11.7 percent.

Its profits for all of 1975 were 1.5 percent greater than in 1974 and its margin was 12.1 percent.

The Tribune Co., owner of the Chicago Tribune and the New York Daily News, among others, while not a public company, reported that it earned a record \$14,824,000 in the second quarter of the year. It had a net loss of \$304,000 in the first quarter, it reported, due to a strike against its Canadian newsprint affiliate.

Thomson Newspapers, Ltd., which owns papers in both the United States and Canada, had a 20 percent increase in its six months earnings, it reported.

Computer jobs: highest nets \$579.75

Highest top minimum among 93 for a wide variety of computer jobs in 36 Guild contracts with newspapers and wire services is \$579.75 a week—for "analysis and programming supervisors" at the Washington Post.

Twenty-one (22.6 percent) of the

93 top minimums listed in the latest bi-monthly tabulation by TNG's Collective Bargaining Dept. are at or above \$350 a week. Nearly 40 percent—37 of them—are at or above \$300 a week. Seventy-one percent—66 of them—are at or above \$250 a week,

and all but five are at or above \$200.

A total of eight exceed \$400 a week; two at the Post in addition to that for "analysis and programming supervisors"; two at the New York Daily News, and three at the New York Times, including minimums for

two supervisory classifications with minimums 15 percent higher than minimums specified for those supervised.

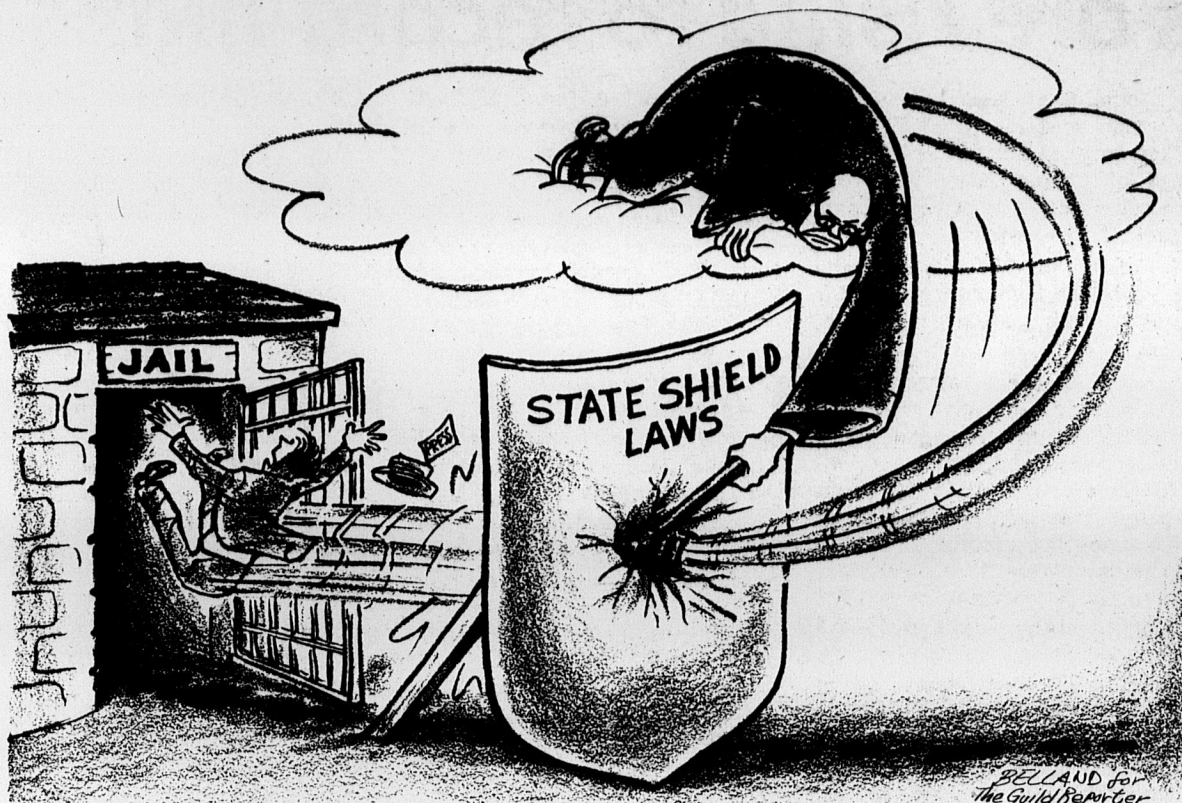
Below are the top minimums for the 93 computer job classifications as of Aug. 1, as tabulated by TNG's Collective Bargaining Dept.:

	Minimum	After
Washington Post		
Data processing programmer analyst	\$504.25	4 yrs.
Senior data processing machine operator	324.50	1 yr.
Data processing machine operator	281.25	3 yrs.
Data processing programmer	378.50	3 yrs.
Analysis and programming supervisors	579.75	flat
Computer operations supervisor		
DP systems programmer	554.75	flat
New York Times		
Senior programmer, computer operations manager, systems analyst	463.49	1 yr.
Programmer, senior computer operator	432.88	6 yrs.
Data control supervisor	391.60	3 yrs.
Computer operator	355.93	3 yrs.
Assistant computer operator	331.55	3 yrs.
EDP control clerk	305.46	2 yrs.
New York Times		
Systems analyst (programmer)	461.00	6 yrs.
Computer operator	399.22	4 yrs.
IBM tabulating machine operator	316.90	3 yrs.
Tape librarian	334.60	3 yrs.
Supervisors	15% over above rates	
St. Louis Post-Dispatch		
Senior programmer, senior systems analyst	390.05	5 yrs.
Junior programmer, junior systems analyst	291.39	5 yrs.
Machine operator (computer)	270.96	4 yrs.
San Francisco Chronicle and Examiner		
Computer programmer	388.75	6 yrs.
Computer operator	245.53	2 yrs.
Senior computer operator	270.98	2 yrs.
EDP machine room supervisor	299.81	2 yrs.
San Jose Mercury and News		
Data processing	388.75	6 yrs.
Computer operator	245.52	2 yrs.
Senior computer operator	292.31	2 yrs.
Associated Press		
Programmer	368.25	5 yrs.
Computer maintenance controller	261.91	1 yr.
Detroit Free Press		
Programmer/analyst	367.15	3 yrs.
Data processing machine operator	350.50	3 yrs.
Washington Star		
Computer programmer, senior data processing machine operator	363.02	4 yrs.
Data processing machine operator	286.65	3 yrs.

	Minimum	After
Toronto Star		
Senior programmer	357.00	2 yrs.
Intermediate programmer	332.21	2 yrs.
Junior programmer	286.10	2 yrs.
Programmer trainee	225.07	1 yr.
Computer operator	246.24	4 yrs.
Senior computer operator	278.32	2 yrs.
Data processing machine tender	211.72	4 yrs.
Data processing assistant supervisor	268.59	flat
Data processing supervisor	344.50	flat
Data processing senior supervisor	351.00	flat
Boston Herald American and Herald Advertiser		
Programmer	344.50	3 yrs.
Computer operator	283.00	3 yrs.
Cincinnati Post and Times-Star		
Head computer programmer	331.00	flat
Computer programmer	316.00	4 yrs.
Head computer operator	251.80	1 yr.
Computer operator	223.65	5 yrs.
United Press International		
ADP programmer	326.82	4 yrs.
ADP operator	251.84	3 yrs.
Honolulu Star-Bulletin and Advertiser		
IBM senior programmer	320.07	flat
IBM machine operator/junior programmer/control clerk	272.89	3½ yrs.
Cleveland Press		
Senior programmer, system analyst	315.79	2 yrs.
Computer programmer	259.69	2 yrs.
Systems programmer	341.84	1 yr.
Junior programmer	201.58	flat
Assistant computer operator	208.49	3 yrs.
Computer operator	239.65	2 yrs.
Senior systems analyst	371.90	2 yrs.
Providence Journal and Bulletin		
Programmer	313.00	3 yrs.
Machine-computer operator	277.00	3 yrs.
Computer room supervisor	294.00	2 yrs.
New York Post		
IBM machine operator	297.46	3 yrs.
Toledo Blade		
Programmer	292.95	4 yrs.
Operator-keypunch	249.31	3 yrs.

	Minimum	After
San Juan Star		
Data processing supervisor	286.00	flat
Seattle Post-Intelligencer		
Computer operator	281.50	2 yrs.
Vancouver Sun and Province		
Programmer	273.50	5 yrs.
Senior programmer	320.00	flat
Systems analyst	215.65	3 yrs.
Senior systems analyst	270.35	flat
Computer operator	241.90	3 yrs.
Data processing control clerk	220.15	2 yrs.
Operations supervisor	286.35	flat
St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer-Press		
Programmer-operator	271.50	4 yrs.
Computer operator	203.00	4 yrs.
Memphis Commercial Appeal and Press-Scimitar		
Computer programmer	264.60	5 yrs.
San Juan: El Mundo		
EDP systems analyst	258.00	5 yrs.
Programmer	200.00	4 yrs.
Computer operator	190.00	2 yrs.
Philadelphia Inquirer and News		
Programmer, computer operator	250.38	4 yrs.
Portland Press Herald, Express and Telegram		
Computer programmer	240.00	4 yrs.
Computer operator	177.00	1 yr.
San Diego Union and Tribune		
Programmer, computer operator	238.63	5 yrs.
Baltimore Sun and Evening Sun		
Programmer	235.00	3 yrs.
Denver Post		
Computer operator	235.00	3½ yrs.
San Mateo Times		
Computer operator	233.61	3 yrs.
Columbus Dispatch		
Circulation data processing systems operator	223.44	1 yr.
Mount Clemens: Macomb Daily		
Data processing operator	223.38	2 yrs.
Eugene Register-Guard		
Unsupervised computer operator	221.50	2 yrs.
Salem (Mass.) News		
Computer operator	199.75	3 yrs.
Albany Times-Union and Knickerbocker News-Union-Star		
Computer operator	160.25	3 yrs.
Brockton Enterprise-Times		
Computer operator	137.80	1 yr.

Above the law?



DATELINE: WASHINGTON

Only the TV debates can save us from a totally blah campaign

By WILLIAM J. EATON, Chicago Guild



IT HAS BEEN 20 years since the United States has started a Presidential campaign with so little popular passion about either of the major party candidates.

Even the Republicans who nailed down the GOP nomination for President Ford at Kansas City were lukewarm about him and his prospects. Ford's Republican opponents were not bitterly against him but only felt challenger Ronald Reagan was a better man.

On the Democratic side, Jimmy Carter has not inspired any political frenzy and does not appear likely to do so if he keeps his ultra-cool speaking style. And Carter has taken an engineer's approach to the campaign, sched-

uling himself, his wife and children as if they were pawns in a coast-to-coast chess match instead of contestants in a real-world struggle for control of the White House.

The indications are that President Ford plans a White House front porch campaign himself, contributing to the calm. If anything breaks the doldrums, it will have to be televised debates set to begin Sept. 23.

It is fashionable in Washington to put down the debates as a charade, adding little to public knowledge of the issues because the candidates tend to give stock speeches rather than engage in true, spirited debate.

For the 70 million Americans, or more, who are expected to watch the debates, it will provide a unique, dramatic opportunity for side-by-side comparisons of Ford and Carter and their views on major foreign and national issues.

JUDGING BY THE 1960 Kennedy-Nixon debates, the interest will be high and remain high in the confrontation between the candidates. It is probably not a coincidence that the voting turnout in 1960 was 63.1 percent—the highest in this century.

Carter's agents seemed to get the edge in the pre-debate jockeying that led to a lead-off discussion of domestic affairs and the economy for the first one.

With the 7.9 percent unemployment figure for August casting doubt on the Ford Administration's prosperity promises, Carter should be primed to attack the President on what the AFL-CIO calls his record of economic "stagnation."

National health insurance,

Federal aid to education, better housing programs and lower interest rates also should be Carter issues in the opening round.

Arrayed against the economic record, Ford's slogan of "Keep the President you have" seems about as suitable as "Whip Inflation Now" when recession was around the corner in fall, 1974.

But Carter has a weakness that the Republicans are not likely to overlook. It is his distressing habit of revising his positions or, to put it in the worst light, trimming on the issues.

The worst example of this was his futile effort to win support from the Roman Catholic hierarchy for his policy on abortion. The rebuff from the bishops was perfectly predictable but Carter's subsequent statement that he might support some constitutional amendment to limit abortion was a self-inflicted wound not likely to help him with either right-to-life or pro-abortion groups.

Abortion should not be a major campaign issue in view of how little a President can do about the 1973 Supreme Court decision that gave women and their doctors the right to decide whether to terminate a pregnancy in the first three months. Adoption of a constitutional amendment to overturn this ruling, as Carter says, is a "pretty remote" possibility.

But his backing and filling on the issue hands his opponents an argument for their theme that Carter is an unknown quantity who specializes in the political quick-change. If he confirms that image in the debates with Ford, Carter may find his lead in the polls start to dwindle.

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Editorial

'Shield' laws vs. the bench

California has a state law that has been amended several times to seek to guarantee to news gatherers an absolute shield against being forced to disclose their sources and information to police, grand juries, civil litigants and the courts.

The jailing of the Fresno Four for refusing to finger a source is disquieting enough in the face of that California law—generally considered the strongest of the 20-some that exist among the 50 states.

When viewed alongside other recent court decisions on reporters' right to protect their sources and information—including some which upheld refusals to testify even in the absence of a 'shield' law—the disquiet escalates to alarm.

And then, of course, there is the spectacle of the House Ethics Committee going after Daniel Schorr's source in the CIA case.

The Fresno Four are in jail under a ruling by a state appeals court that says, in effect, that the state's law protects reporters from being forced to make disclosures to everybody except an officer of a court.

The ruling—made last September and let stand since by several other courts including the U.S. Supreme Court—says that the shield law gives way under the "separation of powers" doctrine to the court's obligation to find out who had violated its order not to disclose grand jury proceedings. That doctrine says that legislatures do not have the right to tell the courts how to conduct their affairs.

The New Mexico Supreme Court has, on the same grounds, ruled that state's shield law invalid.

That court's opinion says that "insofar as this statute seeks to provide a shield or privilege against disclosure of information in a judicial proceeding, this constitutes a rule of evidence. Rules of evidence are procedural and are peculiarly within the province of this court to fashion and adopt . . . and not for the legislature."

A federal appeals court in Richmond, Va., while upholding two reporters' refusal to testify in a West Virginia court proceeding, emphasized that its action should not be taken as according any absolute or qualified privilege, indicating that it was doing so because the information sought could have been obtained elsewhere.

And the Florida Supreme Court, in reversing the contempt conviction of a reporter for refusing to disclose her sources for a story on a grand jury investigation, said pointedly that its decision does not mean reporters have a right to violate the bodies' secrecy, but only that in that case the public's right-to-know outweighed the need for secrecy.

Jack C. Landau of the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press described the California court's invocation of separation of powers and the jailing of the Fresno Four as "an outrage."

"What the courts are saying is that as a matter of constitutional law, state courts can reject a shield law. . . . Separation of powers is so easily applicable to any state shield law that this is a threatening development for the press."

It is, as he also said, "scary."

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The Guild Reporter

JAMES M. CESNIK
Editor

Published by The Newspaper Guild (AFL-CIO, CLC) twice monthly (generally second and fourth Fridays, occasionally two other Fridays after published, advance notice), except monthly in July and December. \$7.50 per year. Single copies, 35 cents.

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

Vol. XLIII, No. 16

September 10, 1976

The Newspaper Guild

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

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