

Unity slate takes 6 spots; Sabatini beats Jones, 2-1



Vol. XLIV, No. 17

Washington, D.C.

September 23, 1977



Casting the first vote in Victoria

Bev Sorenson casts first vote as Victoria Guild opens balloting in TNG's international elections. From left are John Hutchinson, former elections

committee chairperson; Mike Hughes, current elections chairperson; Don Vipond; Sorenson, and John Bradford, next in line to cast his ballot.

Victoria Guild

200 face layoff in Cincinnati

Cincinnati — Combined Communication's Cincinnati Enquirer apparently will take over all non-editorial functions of Scripps-Howard's Cincinnati Post, it was learned Sept. 13. Two hundred Guild members could lose their jobs.

Although no final decision has been made, the papers have reopened their talks on the matter

and barring some solution to the Post's problems a combination of facilities is inevitable, Vic Strimbu, a Scripps-Howard lawyer, told union leaders.

"The Post management is out of ideas for trying to maintain an independent operation," a Cincinnati Guild bulletin quoted Strimbu as saying.

The Guild represents 350 Post

employees and has a membership of about 300, two-thirds of them in commercial departments, Ben Schilmeister, the Guild's president, said.

It is rumored here that the Enquirer—which would run the combined operation—would unilaterally select which Post employees would stay on in the affected departments. The Enquirer's commercial departments have no union representation.

Re-opening of merger talks comes a little more than a year after the Guild and other unions accepted a five-year contract with wage increases deferred during the first two years in an effort to save the Post.

When those contracts first were being negotiated, the Post ran a Page 1 story saying that it was considering some form of joint operation with the Enquirer—and it told the unions that it might have to fold if it didn't arrange joint operation or effect economies.

Strimbu, the Scripps-Howard attorney, told the union leaders on Sept. 13 that the talks with the

(Continued on Page 2)

Papers' profits again outdo rest of major U.S. industry

Newspapers in 1977 again are outperforming major U.S. industries as a whole, according to available data covering the first six months of the year.

And they're doing well in Canada, too, reports from companies that issue financial reports there show.

After-tax profits of the 12 publicly held newspaper companies tracked by Colin, Hochstin Co. rose an unweighed average of 20.4 percent in April-May-June from the same months of 1976, while earnings gains for all companies were up by 11 to 12 percent, according to Wall Street Journal and Citibank surveys.

A Guild Reporter tabulation of 13 publicly held U.S. newspaper companies first-six-months' performance showed a 27.7 percent increase in after-tax profits over the same period last year.

The 12 Colin, Hochstin companies account for about 23 percent of all daily circulation in the United States.

Citibank said its survey showed about three of every four companies showing higher earnings this year. Only one of the U.S.

(Continued on Page 6)

McCracken grasps 7-vote lead over Howard in South

Washington—The Unity Committee slate captured all six at-large seats on the Guild's International Executive Board in TNG's Sept. 15-20 elections. In ballots counted Sept. 21 and 22 and compiled by the Guild Reporter, one regional vice president was defeated and another was trailing by only seven votes.

The Guild Reporter's unofficial returns are from 50 locals with almost 95 percent of the eligible voters.

Winning at-large vice presidencies were Dorothy M. Sain of Cleveland, David M. Mulcahy of New York, Robert C. Holt, Jr., of St. Louis, Floyd Tucker of San Francisco-Oakland, Louis M. Calvert of San Jose, and Elwood B. Bigelow of Portland.

Sain, Mulcahy and Calvert are incumbents.

In Region 1, the U.S. Northeast, Richard V. Sabatini of Philadelphia defeated incumbent vice president Eugene B. Jones, also of Philadelphia, by about a 2-1 margin.

The race in Region 2, the U.S. South, was very close, with Faye McCracken of Memphis the apparent winner over incumbent Warren E. Howard of Washington-Baltimore with six of seven locals reporting unofficial results.

Independent at-large candidates Donald L. Bean of Cleveland and Frank Prosnitz of Providence were trailing, but they picked up some strength in Canada, where leaders of several locals had expressed unhappiness with Canadian representation on the TNG-Typographical Union merger negotiation committee.

Some Canadian leaders had called for bullet-voting for Bean and Prosnitz. With 75 percent of the returns in from the Canadian Wire Service Guild, for example, Prosnitz had 193 votes, Bean 192 and no other candidate more than a dozen.

Bean and Prosnitz also led in Toronto, although there didn't seem to be a great deal of bullet voting there. The same was true in Ottawa. The Unity slate, however, was endorsed by the Montreal leadership and won handily there. Vancouver-New Westminster's leadership made no endorse-

Labor law reform measure is sent to floor of House

Washington—With its Education and Labor Committee recommending passage of the labor law reform measure backed by the Carter Administration and the nation's unions, the full House was expected to begin consideration of the bill early in October.

Final House action on the measure, H.R. 8410, the proposed Labor Law Reform Act of 1977, is expected before Congress adjourns for the year in late October or early November.

The Senate Labor-Management Subcommittee, meanwhile, opened its own hearings on the bill Sept. 20. It is expected to

go to the full Senate after Jan. 1. TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., and Joe Bingel, the International Typographical Union's first vice president, were scheduled to tell the Senate unit why TNG and the ITU support the proposals.

As the bill moved toward decision in the House, attacks on its provisions from employer and right-wing opponents quickened. Their efforts appeared aimed at amending the measure on the House floor by adding or substituting some or all of the provisions of a so-called "Employee

(Continued on Page 4)

LATEST RETURNS

UNOFFICIAL

AT LARGE—50 locals, 95 percent of eligible voters

Dorothy M. Sain	5,819
Robert C. Holt	5,671
David M. Mulcahy	5,598
Floyd Tucker	5,465
Louis M. Calvert	5,432
Elwood B. Bigelow	4,877
Donald L. Bean	3,566
Frank Prosnitz	3,392

REGION 1—16 locals, 89 percent of eligible voters

Richard V. Sabatini	1,234
Eugene B. Jones	667

REGION 2—6 locals, 98 percent of eligible voters

Faye McCracken	970
Warren E. Howard	963

ment and the candidates' votes were bunched. Victoria endorsed Mulcahy, Prosnitz and Calvert—all three had wide margins.

Local by local, the six slate candidates generally were fairly close, with Bean generally in seventh place and Prosnitz in eighth.

Bean led Sain in their home local, Cleveland, by two votes. But it was the fourth time in four elections that Sain topped the total vote.

Sabatini began building his Northeast lead early and at some points it approached 7-1.

He carried Albany, Buffalo, Lynn, Philadelphia—by 43 votes

(Continued on Page 2)

Unity slate wins at-large contest

(Continued from Page 1)

—Portland, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Boston, York, Brockton, Manchester and Erie.

Jones, a one-term incumbent, carried Pawtucket and Providence, where he had endorsed Prosnitz.

Sabatini carried most of Philadelphia's units. The candidates

tied in Pottstown and Jones carried Wilmington.

The Southern race was extremely tight—only seven votes separated the candidates.

McCracken carried her home local of Memphis by 18 votes. She picked up strength in Puerto Rico, which nominated her at the Honolulu Convention and gave her 518 votes to Howard's 40. She also carried the southern segment of the Wire Service Guild's voters.

Howard, the incumbent, took his home local, Washington-Baltimore, by 690 to 237, and also carried Chattanooga and San Antonio.

The Guild's International Election and Referendum Committee (IERC) will meet at TNG headquarters here on Oct. 7 to certify ballots, after which returns will become complete and official.

The Guild Reporter will publish the official local-by-local tabulation of votes in its Oct. 14 issue.

U.S. Wire Service members voted in the regions in which their bureaus are located.

TNG elections challenged by expelled Ball

Washington—William L. Ball, who was expelled from the Buffalo Guild for constitutional violations, is challenging the validity of TNG's international elections.

Ball, in a letter to the secretary of labor, charged that elections of convention delegates in 54 locals, including Buffalo, were held in violation of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure [Landrum-Griffin] Act and that the international elections therefore also are invalid.

His complaint includes the Sept. 15-20 referendum for at-large and two regional vice presidencies as well as the nominations at the Honolulu Convention and the election there of unopposed candidates for TNG international chairperson, president, secretary-treasurer and five regional vice presidencies.

Ball's letter of complaint says that had he been elected a convention delegate he would have nominated himself for TNG president.

The Labor Dept. is investigating.

Earlier, Ball filed a charge against TNG in protest to the International Executive Board and the Honolulu Convention upholding his expulsion [Guild Reporter, Aug. 12]. The charge is pending in the National Labor Relations Board's regional office in Buffalo.

3 of 5 Ottawa Journal unions return —Guild votes to stay out with ITU

Ottawa—Three of five locked-out unions returned to work at the Ottawa Journal last week, crossing picket lines of the Guild and Typographical Union.

The International Mailers Union and the pressmen and stereotypers locals of the Printing & Graphic Communications Union voted to accept company contract proposals and later signed new contracts.

The Ottawa Guild's unit, however, rejected a company proposal and voted to stay out, along with the printers.

A Guild representative said that the company's contract proposal contained a number of severe regressions, including keeping strike-breakers on the job, eliminating severance pay, taking away night and position differentials, adding three exclusions—including the only Guild member who crossed the picket lines—and weakening holiday provisions.

Main issue in the lockout—which started last Oct. 25—is the

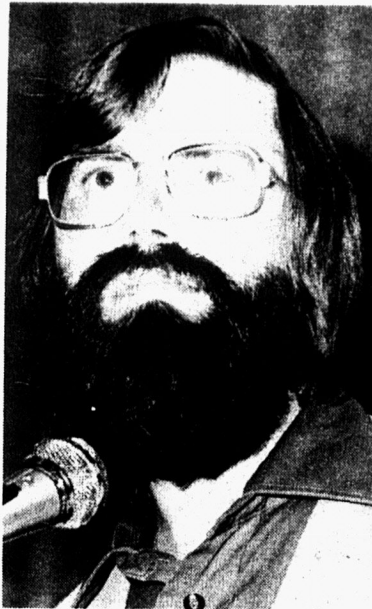
paper's attempt to eliminate printers' job security in the face of automation.

The long dispute has wound its way through mediators, the provincial labor board and a fact-finding commissioner's efforts.

Meanwhile, a new morning tabloid was launched Sept. 6 with a hoped-for circulation of 30,000, initially from street racks.

The paper, Ottawa Today, becomes the capital's only local morning paper. The Journal, which has been losing circulation since the lockout, and the Citizen, which has been gaining, both publish in the evening. So does Le Droit, a French paper. Ottawa residents who want a morning paper have been buying the Toronto Globe & Mail and the Montreal Gazette.

The Journal's circulation dropped to 75,568 this past March, from 82,455 a year earlier, the Financial Post reported. The Citizen went from 102,571 to 110,000 and Le Droit went up a little—from 44,146 to 46,457.



Three who chose not to run

Three TNG vice presidents did not seek re-election in this fall's elections—from left, Jim Robinson of Toronto (Eastern Canada), John J. Breed of Boston (At Large) and James A. McGill of Gary (At Large). Each served as chairperson of a session of TNG's Honolulu Convention at the behest of TNG

President Charles A. Perlik, Jr. Since the resignation of Barney Peterson of San Francisco-Oakland as International Chairperson in April, Perlik has carried out the functions of chairperson as well as president, as provided by TNG's Constitution for cases of a short-term vacancy.

200 face layoffs as papers in Cincinnati talk merger

(Continued from Page 1)

Enquirer were re-opened because the Post "is losing money far beyond what was expected" this year.

He said that losses, which had been running in the "millions" for the "past several years," were projected to decline to several hundred thousand dollars this year and perhaps a break-even point next year.

This was based on wage savings because of the deferrals, and circulation and advertising increases, Strimbu said.

Instead, the paper has lost another million dollars through this July, circulation has dropped 10,000 and advertising revenues are down, he said.

Moreover, Strimbu told the unions, the Enquirer has given the Post an ultimatum: do the deal now or forget it. The Enquirer is understood to want the Post's physical plant and presses. Its own presses and plant are shabby and it must decide whether to go with the Post facilities or build a new plant of its own, Strimbu said.

While admitting that management has run out of ideas, Strimbu said that if no one else comes up with ideas a decision on whether to go into the Enquirer deal will be made within a week or two.

If the decision is yes, the two papers would proceed under the Newspaper Preservation Act, which provides that a "failing" newspaper can go into one of the several forms of joint operation with a successful paper in order to preserve two editorial voices in town.

The evening Post's circulation has been sliding for several years. The morning Enquirer for the past couple of years has had a stagnant circulation. It has been reported here that fewer than a thousand copies separate the two on weekdays (the Post doesn't publish on Sunday). This would mean about 190,000 for each.

That includes circulation across the river in Covington, Ky., where the Post puts out a wrap-around called the Kentucky Post. Schilmeister, the Guild president, said the Kentucky Post outsells the Enquirer 3-1 in Kentucky.

The advertising picture is more complex.

The Enquirer leads in most classifications, although retail linage is fairly close. It has twice the classified linage of the Post, for example. But the Post runs far more part-run linage.

Overall, the Enquirer added 2.5 million lines in 1976 over 1975, taking it to 35.7 million lines.

The Post in the same period had an ad linage increase of 1.29 million lines, to 28.9 million.

But this was before linage from the Kentucky Post is figured in. That linage, reported separately, was 10.3 million in 1976, making the Post's grand total—39.2 million—greater than that of the Enquirer.

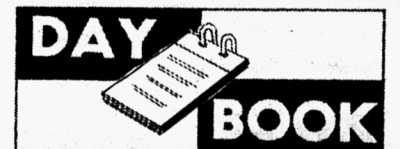
Still, the Post's Kentucky linage declined from 1975 to 1976 by 380,212 lines.

So the Post's total linage gain was 865,958 while the Enquirer was gaining its 2.5 million lines.

How this translates into dollars isn't known because of the jungle of rates and discounts.

Combined Communications, a billboard and broadcasting conglomerate, bought the Enquirer from American Financial Corp. for \$46 million in cash and \$8.7 million in shares and warrants late in 1975.

The parent company's annual report said that last year the Enquirer's pre-tax earnings were its best ever at \$8.7 million, up 33 percent. In the first six months of 1977, the Enquirer made \$5.6 million in before-tax operating profit, up 11.9 percent from the same period last year.



International Election & Referendum Committee, tabulation and certification of election results, Oct. 7, TNG headquarters, Washington.

Canadian graphic communications unions joint conference, Oct. 8-10, Sheraton Cavalier Hotel, Saskatoon.

International Executive Board, fall meeting, Oct. 17-20, TNG headquarters, Washington.

Western District Council, fall meeting, Oct. 22-23, Hill House Motor Inn, Bakersfield.

Midwest District Council, fall meeting, Oct. 29-30, Holiday Inn, East Peoria.

New England District Council, fall meeting, Oct. 29-30, Colonial Hilton Inn, Wakefield, Mass.

Southern District Council, fall meeting, Nov. 5-6, Chattanooga Choo-Choo Hilton Inn, Chattanooga.

Knight-Ridder Council meeting, Nov. 5-6, Gary.

Middle-Atlantic District Council, fall meeting, Nov. 5-6, New York City.

45th Annual TNG Convention, June 26-30, 1978, Detroit Plaza Hotel, Detroit.

Ariz. labor blasts NLRB

Phoenix, Ariz.—Delegates to the Arizona State AFL-CIO's 1977 Convention have called for a congressional investigation of the administration of federal labor law by the director of the National Labor Relations Board's region that covers Arizona.

Stating that the NLRB's administration of the law should be "by knowledgeable neutrals," the state federation's resolution accused the regional director of "a promanagement bias." It did not, however, cite any particulars.

The Ottawa Guild reported \$2,141.75 in additional contributions to its Journal Lockout Fund, including the following:

Winnipeg Guild	\$112
Wilkes-Barre Guild	150
Pacific Northwest Guild	150
Victoria Guild	200
New York Guild	200
Toledo Guild	350
Denver Guild	100
Hawaii Guild	100
Canadian Wire Service Guild	200
San Diego Guild	50
Convention floor collection	379
Rafaelo Guild	100
Memphis Guild	50
San Jose Guild	50
Scranton Guild	50

The newly reported contributions bring to \$30,431.75 the total received for the local's lockout fund.

Five Madison unions seek joint talks

Madison, Wis.—The five unions—including the Madison Guild—at Madison Newspapers, Inc., have proposed coalition bargaining to management to break the long hold-up on new contracts.

The call by the unions' Unity Committee came at the same time the organizations stepped up strike preparations.

All unions have voted strike sanction to their committees.

Diane M. Woodstock, the Madison Guild's president and a TNG regional vice president, said the other unions involved were the Madison Typographical Union, the Madison local of the International Mailers Union, the State Journal Editorial Assn., and the Printing Graphics Communications Union, which represents pressmen and district managers.

The dispute with the publisher of the Capital Times and Wisconsin State Journal has been going on for months.

MNI, the agency firm, fired 34 of its 56 printers and unfair labor practice charges have been filed with the National Labor Relations Board. The printers also are seeking in court to force MNI to arbitrate the issue.

Woodstock said the Guild alone still has 36 issues outstanding on the bargaining table.

She said that the Unity Committee and each of the unions individually have or shortly will propose to management that its bargainers and the presidents of each union constitute a body that would negotiate all contracts' duration and renewal clauses, no strike-no lockout provisions, health and welfare and wages.

Separately, each union would also negotiate individual issues.

The talks, under the coalition plan, would be held in a hotel with a non-government mediator.

Woodstock said the company has indicated it doesn't mind a mediator but doesn't want to talk jointly with the unions.

Meanwhile, the "Never on Sunday" boycott of the State Journal continued.

On Sept. 19, the Unity Committee signed a lease on a building from which it would publish a newspaper in the event of a strike, Woodstock said.

Merger—2 voices

TNG's Perlik

Buffalo — Newspaper unions that merge are "following the script written by the newspaper employers," TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., said here Sept. 2.

Merger is the "inevitable result," he told the Buffalo Evening News, of the growth of newspaper chains and the introduction of automation and its erosion of work forces, union memberships and their bargaining strength.

Today in the United States 169 companies own 1,043 daily papers with a circulation of more than 43 million, 70 percent of the circulation in the nation, he said.

"If we in the unions are to do the job of protecting our membership and getting them their rightful share in the profits... we've got to have the strength that makes it possible."



Guild, ITU in Toronto Labour Day march

Toronto Guild and Typographical Union march together in Canadian Labour Congress' parade on Labour Day for full employment and no

wage controls. Typographical Union banner isn't visible, but two of its members hold up another banner just in front of Guild sign.

\$32 hike going to El Mundo reporters

San Juan, P.R.—Top minimum for reporters and photographers went to \$268 a week Sept. 10, the mid-point in a three-year Puerto Rico Guild contract with El Mundo. The rates will go to \$282 next Sept. 10.

The Guild covers employees of all departments, including production, at the paper.

The \$282-top for reporters and photographers will be the result of a \$32 raise over the contract's term.

Artists, advertising salespersons and head translator get the same increase to the same \$282 top.

The contract's final increment will be paid on Sept. 10, 1978.

Other top minimums then will include:

District managers, assistant street sales managers—Up \$40 over the term, to \$250. Layout artists are upgraded to this group, getting a \$60 increase.

Pressmen, photoengravers, proofreaders, job printers, key-punch operators, secretaries, dispatchers—Up \$38, to \$208. TTS operators, ad and news pasteup persons, library news clippers and file clerks are upgraded to the same \$208-per week top, a \$68-a-week increase.

Sports and women's-page editors, columnists, cartoonists—Up \$26, to \$301. The advertising special supplement editor and the slotman are upgraded to this group, getting a \$51 increase over the contract term.

Classified voluntary salespersons, accounting control clerks, billing clerks, advertising counter clerks, translators, utility mechanics and drivers—Up \$40, to \$200. Messengers are upgraded to the same \$200 top, getting a \$70 total increase.

Credit file and typist clerks, advertising collectors, circulation receivable clerks also are upgraded to a \$200 top minimum, getting a \$60 total increase.

Classified telephone leadwoman, computer operators, electricians and mechanics—Up \$40, to \$205.

The settlement also provides that employees who are dismissed for economic reasons may bump into lower, similar or higher classifications.

It also guarantees that there will be no dismissals as a result of new or modified equipment or processes. An employee whose job is eliminated and who can't find a vacancy or position into

which to bump will be used by the company to perform any bargaining unit work for which the employee is qualified, but in no more than one classification per day.

The publisher's weekly per-employee payment to the pension goes up a total of \$1.80, to \$7.20.

Veterans Day was added as a paid holiday and Discovery Day becomes one next year to bring the number of full holidays to 15 in all departments except administration. There, Discovery Day goes from a half-day to a full-day holiday, bringing the department's holidays to 15 full and five half.

Vacations are improved to provide four weeks after three years'

service and 21 days after five years this year, each up a day. Next year, employees will get 19 days after one year, up from 18, 21 days after three and 22 days after five.

The maximum Christmas bonus is raised \$50, to \$250.

The differential for production employees working on the English section goes up five cents, to 25 cents an hour.

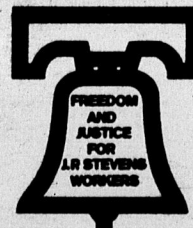
Flat mileage compensation for district managers and credit commission collectors goes up a total of \$50 a month, reaching \$180 a month in 1978.

The monthly rate for photographers goes up \$35, to \$100, while reporters' go up \$10, to \$70 a month.

BOYCOTT GUIDE



to
**J.P. STEVENS
PRODUCTS**



UNION LABEL & SERVICE TRADES DEPT., AFL-CIO

The U.S. labor movement is calling on all consumers to stop buying products of the J. P. Stevens Company. You'll find them hiding under these brand names, among others:

SHEETS & PILLOWCASES

Beauti-Blend
Beautica
Fine Arts
Peanuts (comic strip figures)
Testmaker
Utica
Utica & Mohawk
Designer labels:
Yves St. Laurent
Angelo Donghia

CARPETS

Contender
Gullistan
Merryweather
Testmaker

TOWELS

Fine Arts
Testmaker
Utica

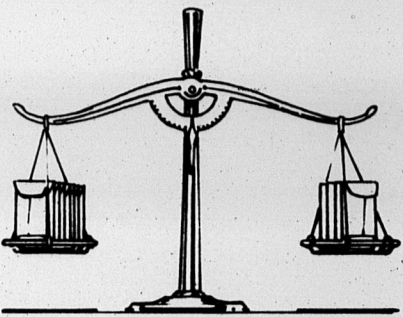
TABLE LINEN

Sintex
HOSIERY
Finesse
Hip-Lets
Spirit
BLANKETS
Forstmann
Utica

Clip and save

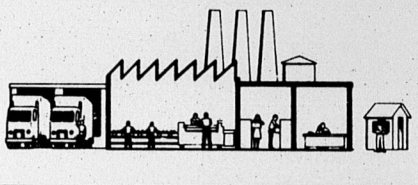
Labor law reform—what it would do

Double Backpay



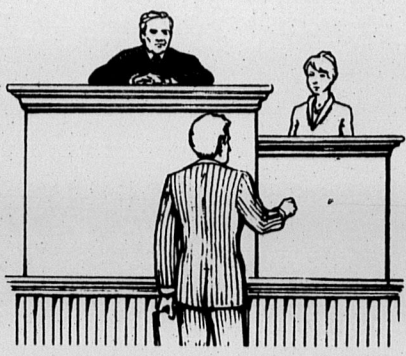
Employees discharged for protected activities during an organizational campaign or prior to a first collective bargaining contract must be reimbursed at double their wage rate with no deductions for interim income.

Appropriate Units



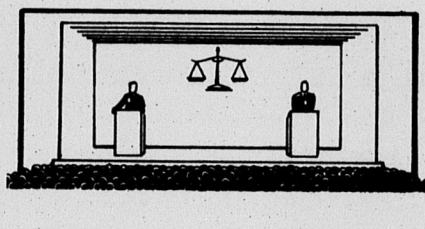
NLRB required to establish clear and fair rules for determining which workers will be included in collective bargaining units.

Enforcement



Any party seeking judicial review of a final order of the board must file order; otherwise the board will obtain automatic court enforcement of its order.

Equal Access



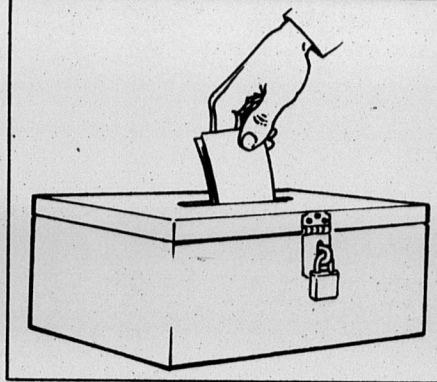
NLRB directed to develop reasonable and appropriate rules, consistent with maintenance of production, to insure that workers have a fair chance to hear both union and management views before a representation election if the employer makes campaign speeches or communicates to employees in other ways on plant premises or during working time.

Violators Lose Federal Contracts



Employers the board finds to have willfully violated a final order of the board of the court in the past three years may be barred from receiving federal contracts for three years unless the secretary of labor finds the national interest requires otherwise or the firm is sole source of material or service.

Prompt Elections



Election deadlines imposed on the board—

- Where the unit is covered by a rule or decision, and where the union produces authorization cards from more than half of the unit employees, the election must be held within 15 days after the filing of a representation petition. This period may be extended to 21 days in certain circumstances.
- Where the unit is covered by a rule or decision, and where the union produces authorization cards from more than 20 percent of the unit employees, the election must be held within 45 days from the filing of a representation petition.
- Where the board determines that the issues involved in the representation case are of exceptional novelty or complexity, the election may be delayed as long as 75 days from the date the representation petition is filed.

House panel reports labor law reform bill

(Continued from Page 1)

Bill of Rights," introduced by Reps. John N. Erlenborn of Illinois and John M. Ashbrook of Ohio [Guild Reporter, Aug. 26].

Among other employer proposals expected to be advanced on the floor is one by the Printing Industries of America that would require unions to notify both employers and the National Labor Relations Board "at the inception of organizational activity" within a group of employees. Another would outlaw product boycotts by unions. Still another would ban grievance strikes even when a contract does not provide for final and binding arbitration of disputes.

H.R. 8410, by contrast, is confined to procedural and remedial changes in the federal labor law's provisions governing representation elections and first-contract bargaining. The bill seeks to cut the delays that have increasingly frustrated both.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, chairperson of a committee called Americans for Justice on the Job, said the reform measures would make federal labor law "work as effectively for wage-earners who seek to organize into unions as the law presently works for those employers who seek to deny their employees that right."

The committee, announced

Sept. 12, is a coalition of unions, minority, religious, women's, business, senior citizens' and other groups supporting the reform measures.

The fundamental issue posed by the bill, Humphrey said, is whether the federal labor law "should be a meaningful document of workers' rights—as it was intended to be—or an often feeble document full of paper promises, as it has often proven to be."

Previous changes in the labor law have "created a serious imbalance" in favor of anti-union managements, and have resulted in "the systematic violation of what remains of the law by hundreds of companies bent on denying union representation to their employees," he said.

Humphrey called the drive for enactment of the reforms "a human rights struggle."

Key provisions of the reform bill, meanwhile, began to draw editorial support from several newspapers, including the conservative Chicago Tribune, which said the proposals "strike us as fair."

Said the St. Louis Post-Dispatch: "If the bill is enacted, those companies that use delay and threats to frustrate a lawful effort to organize employees or the collective bargaining process would have a much more difficult time doing so."



Labor law reform because . . .

U.S. Rep. Peter Kostmayer, left, hears case for U.S. labor-law reform from a constituent, Richard V. Sabatini, Philadelphia Guild labor-law reform chairperson, who visited Kostmayer in his district office during House of Representatives' recess. Kostmayer, a former reporter, said publishers of several newspapers in the district are urging him to vote against the reform bill backed by labor and President Carter, Sabatini reported. Publishers and other employers misuse present law to frustrate employees' organizing and bargaining rights, Sabatini told Kastenmayer, pointing to recent Guild efforts in the Philadelphia Bulletin and Wilmington News and Journal editorial departments.

Fraser Valley librarians vote to join Guild

Surrey, B.C.—Professional librarians of the Fraser Valley Regional Library have voted by a substantial majority to join the Vancouver-New Westminster Guild.

They had been represented by the Canadian Union of Public Employees.

Jim Young, executive secretary of the Vancouver-New Westminster Guild, said the local would

COPE season isn't over, locals told

Washington—Saying it's not an off-year for labor's political efforts, TNG has asked Guild locals to solicit membership contributions to COPE, the AFL-CIO's political action arm.

In a letter to U.S. local presidents and district councils, David J. Eisen, TNG's research and information director, said COPE—the Committee on Political Education—again is conducting its drive for \$2 from each union member "to build up its war chest for the 1978 election."

He quoted the Honolulu Convention's political action report as noting that "many candidates elected with COPE support last November will be vulnerable in the 1978 off-year [Congressional] elections, and COPE is seeking to provide early and substantial assistance to them."

TNG's COPE quota is \$6,005. As of Sept. 9, Eisen said, \$966.49 had been credited to the quota, including \$500 voted by the International Executive Board and \$432.49 contributed by convention delegates.

apply for certification as collective bargaining representative for the 15 librarians.

He added that the librarians and CUPE were mutually agreeable to ending their relationship.

Washington Post cuts health plan contribution

Washington—The Washington Post has cut payments into the Guild-Post Health & Welfare Plan from \$102.31 per month per covered employee to only \$80.

"A previously healthy fund began running a large deficit because of the Post's immoral action," a Washington-Baltimore Guild Post Unit bulletin said on Sept. 9.

Bargaining for a new contract continues and the health and welfare issue is part of the negotiations, the Guild said.

The \$80 figure is that contained in the second-year of the previous, two-year contract.

In the meantime, however, the insurance carrier has told the plan's trustees that current costs could range from \$102 to \$124 per month per covered employee.

That's what's termed a "call" in the insurance business. It is made by a plan's carrier at the end of each plan year for the past year.

The previous "call" took the cost to about \$94, but now the Post is paying even less than that,

J. William Blatz, TNG's field operations director and chief Guild bargainer at the Post, said.

The cut in contributions was seen as part of the Post's bargaining pressure on the Guild unit.

Unit officers in their Sept. 9 bulletin called it "blackmail."

They said that cost, benefit levels and plan administration weren't the central points.

The central point, they said, is that the Post wants to scrap the jointly trustee plan and institute a unilateral plan for employees in Guild jurisdiction.

At first, this was the Post's proposal in bargaining. But later management modified its proposal to provide for alternatives which the Guild termed "two bad, but unequal, options."

One option would be to stay in the joint plan. If an employee takes this option, the Post again will pay the \$102.31 a week. But it won't pick up future "calls."

The other option is to get out of the joint plan and into the paper's house plan, which now covers those in exempt positions. If

an employee chooses this alternative, the paper would pay the full cost.

But the determination of eligibility for benefits and the benefits schedule "will reside solely with the Washington Post," management said.

This proposal is still on the bargaining table, Blatz said.

The house plan already has cut some benefits for those it covers. Life insurance for those already retired, for example, has been reduced from a maximum of \$10,000 to a flat \$2,500.

Post trustees of the joint plan also want to give employees the "choice" of continuing benefits at the current level by paying \$40 a month, or having payment of physician, hospital and lab bills cut to half the current level.

The joint plan does not now require contributions by employees.

In other Post developments:

✓ Management's unit clarification petition to the National Labor Relations Board, seeking to carve 180 positions out of the

contract, is being discussed in hearings that are consuming four days each week. The hearings are expected to end sometime late this month or early in October.

The paper already has 160 exclusions from the bargaining unit as per agreements in previous negotiations.

✓ The Guild awaits a NLRB decision on its unfair labor practices case in which it charged that the Post refused to supply it with salary information by named employee, refused to supply data on hires, transfers and classification changes, and instituted without bargaining a corps of commission-only, non-employee advertising sales representatives.

During the three-and-a-half days of hearings, the Post finally came across with the bargaining data, but the issue remains alive, Blatz said, because the information wasn't provided in a timely manner.

The non-employee ad representatives are down to four, from a high of nine, and the program seems to be generating little reve-

nue for the Post.

But it also is generating little commission.

The Post said that when there were eight such sales reps about \$170,000 in advertising was sold during a 26-week period. That amounts to \$817 per rep per week. If the Post is paying the reps the standard 15 percent commission, each would get an average \$122.55 a week. Top minimum for display sales representatives in the Guild's contract is \$529.50 a week.

✓ The labor board so far hasn't issued a complaint against the Post on the Guild's charges that it instituted unilaterally a five percent wage hike—less than the cost of living. The Guild said it didn't want the raise rescinded, but it wanted the Post to bargain.

✓ No decision has been issued on the Guild's District Court petition for summary judgment that the expired contract is still in effect while bargaining continues for a successor agreement. The Post claims the contract no longer is in force.



Ed Fergus, St. Louis Guild

SIGNING ST. LOUIS GUILD'S FIRST \$500-A-WEEK CONTRACT

From left: Robert Dolan, KSD/KSD-TV Guild Unit chairperson; Robert A. Steinke, Guild executive secretary; Daniel Sullivan, company attorney; Don S. Schomburg, business manager, and Robert C. Hermann, St. Louis Guild president.

St. Louis gets 1st \$500 top

St. Louis—The St. Louis Guild has bargained its first \$500 top minimum.

The \$500 comes in the last year of a new contract at KSD and KSD-TV and applies to news writers, accounting and credit managers, and senior programmers.

Their total increase over the

term of the contract is \$62.11, coming in increments of \$21.89 on Jan. 1, 1978, \$20.69 on Jan. 1, 1979, and \$19.53 on Jan. 1, 1980.

The current contract runs until Dec. 31. The new agreement extends the contract until Dec. 31, 1980, with wage and other amendments.

Increases and tops among other classifications:

Traffic and sales co-ordinators, advertising rate clerks — Up \$12.67, \$11.97, and \$11.12—a total of \$35.76—to \$289.09.

Stenographers, telephone operators, keypunch operators — Up \$10.35, \$9.78, and \$9.09—a total of \$29.22—to \$236.25.

Chicago, teachers settle on strike deadline

Chicago—The Chicago Guild has reached agreement with the Illinois Federation of Teachers on a new, two-year contract with only six hours to go before a strike deadline.

The contract, covering 14 organizers and four clerical employees, contains two six percent across the board pay increases that will mean a \$59.56 a week pay raise for the organizers. They will go from \$25,056 a year

(\$481.85 a week) in the old contract to \$28,153 a year (\$541.40 a week) next year.

Also won were two annual three percent increases—from six to 12 percent—in employer pension contributions.

Reporter top up \$60 at Joliet Herald-News

Joliet, Ill. — Reporter-photographer top minimum rises \$60, to

\$349 a week, in a new, three-year Chicago Guild contract with the Joliet Herald-News.

The first \$20 raise is retroactive to July 1, 1976, and the next \$20 is retroactive to this June 27. The final \$20 will come next July 3.

Top minimum for darkroom technicians rises \$12—in two \$6 steps this year and next—to \$222. The top for editorial clerks and typists goes up \$10 in each of the three years, to \$175.

'We're going a.m.'—and night pay rises

Buffalo

Buffalo—Night differential will be more than doubled under terms of a Buffalo Guild contract reopener at the Evening News.

The local reopened the contract after the paper announced plans to publish a Sunday morning edition beginning Nov. 13.

The News, recently purchased by Blue Chip Stamps, also said it would issue its Saturday editions in the morning starting Nov. 12 and for the first time would publish on holidays—in the morning—starting with Thanksgiving.

Night differential will increase from the present \$2.25 per shift to \$4.50 per shift immediately and \$5 next May 1.

Additionally, holiday pay will increase from time and three-quarters to double time and a half for hours actually worked.

The News also agreed to hire more editorial department employees to help produce the Sunday paper.

The competing Courier-Express, meanwhile, announced plans to beef up its Sunday paper. The morning Courier-Express runs a deficit.

Modesto

Modesto, Calif.—Editorial employees of the Modesto Bee will get \$6 per shift night differential as a result of an arbitration won by the Central California Guild.

The McClatchy paper last October changed from publishing five evening and one morning editions a week to seven morning runs a week, causing disruption in staffers' lives, the Guild contended before Robert E. Burns, the arbitrator.

Night differential under the recently expired contract was \$1.25 for shifts starting or ending between 6:30 p.m. and 6:30 a.m., and an additional \$1.25 for lobster shifts beginning or ending between midnight and 6 a.m.

Under the arbitration award, the night differential will be \$6 for each shift requiring employees to work after 8 p.m. or before 6 a.m.

The Guild took the matter to arbitration after the company adopted an intransigent attitude in bargaining over night differential and related matters. Administrative Officer George C. Randol said.

Canada's price elevator

The table below records the ascent of Canada's Consumer Price Index over a 24-month period following a .7-point rise in the index in August, to 162.5, up 12.5 points from August, 1976. The first column lists the index for each of the last 12 months, the second the percentage increase over the same month of the preceding year, and the third, the percentage increases over August, 1975.

	Index*	Percentage over Same month prior year	August 1975†
September	150.7	6.5	6.7
October	151.7	6.2	7.4
November	152.2	5.6	7.8
December	152.7	5.8	8.1
January, 1977	154.0	6.1	9.1
February	155.4	6.7	10.1
March	157.0	7.4	11.2
April	157.9	7.6	11.8
May	159.2	7.6	12.7
June	160.3	7.8	13.5
July	161.8	8.4	14.6
August	162.5	8.3	15.1
*1971 = 100		†Index = 141.2	

Papers' profits again pace industry

(Continued from Page 1)

and Canadian newspaper companies examined by the Guild Reporter showed a dip in its operating earnings: Media General, which attributed a three percent drop to soft demand for its recycled newsprint.

Colin, Hochstin reported that its 12 newspaper companies, which include Media General, realized a 27-percent profit increase through the six months on a revenue rise of 17.6 percent. Their after-tax margin was 9.3 percent for the six months, up from 8.9 percent in 1976's first half. Their pre-tax profit margin was 17.8 percent, the same as last year.

The second quarter after-tax margin was 10.3 percent; the pre-tax margin, 19.9 percent.

John Morton, analyst for Colin, Hochstin, said a "key factor" has been "solid, if not exceptionally strong, advertising lineage growth coupled with fairly high rate increases."

The Newspaper Advertising Bureau reported dailies' ad revenue rose 10.9 percent through the year's first seven months, with a 15.4 percent increase in July over July, 1976.

Industry ad revenue was running at an 11.2 billion-dollar annual rate, the bureau said.

Following are summaries of the performance of U.S. and Canadian companies that publish newspapers and magazines:

The New York Times Co., which had a profit increase of 75 percent in 1976, had an after-tax profit boost of 39.9 percent through the first six months of 1977, to \$12,318,000, a record for the period.

Its six-month revenues were up 13 percent, to \$127,726,000.

The company called "particularly satisfying" the improvement of the New York Times newspaper. It had pre-tax profits of \$8,389,000, up 42 percent from 1976's half-year results, on a 14 percent increase in its revenues, to \$160,810,000.

The Times's ad lineage was up 13 percent and weekday circulation was up three percent. Times ad revenue was up 14 percent.

The Times's pre-tax profit margin was five percent, up one percent from 1976's first six months.

Gannett Company, Inc., had an after-tax profit increase of 15.6 percent in the six months ended June 30, reaching \$31,170,716. Its operating revenues were up 13 percent, to \$258,949,554.

Gannett's ad revenue was up 12 percent for the period, and circulation revenue was up 13 percent. It reported that its ad "unit volume" increased 4.9 percent.

The Washington Post Co.'s after-tax profit for the year's first six months was \$15,842,000, up 37.4 percent from 1976, while its revenue was up 16 percent, to \$207,516,000.

Its second-quarter revenue was a record \$112,957,000, up 14 percent, while its second-quarter after-tax profit was up 40 percent, to \$10,824,000—a 9.6 percent profit to revenue ratio.

The company's improved performance for the quarter and six months "reflected substantially improved profit margins at the Washington Post and improved profits for the magazine division [Newsweek]," it reported to its stockholders.

First quarter 1976 profit was reduced by "at least \$600,000" by the strike then being prosecuted against the Post, the company noted. It reported that \$500,000 of its record second-quarter after-tax profit "was due to . . . a nonrecurring insurance payment" that its financial vice president said was related to the strike.

The Washington Star, meanwhile, reported that it showed an operating profit for the quarter ended June 30, the first profitable "normal" quarter it has had since 1970. A small profit in

revenue was up 10.8 percent.

Its sale of a minority interest in the Minnesota Vikings for 2.88 million dollars added \$840,000 to its after-tax net.

Capital Cities Communications, Inc., which counts the Oakland Press in Pontiac, Mich., and Fairchild Publications among its properties, had after-tax profits of \$20,385,000 for the six months, up 16 percent from 1976. April-May-June, with \$12,046,000 after-taxes, was the most profitable quarter in the company's history, it reported.

Dow Jones & Company, Inc., had record sales and profits for 1977's first half and second quarter. After-tax profits were \$18,901,000 for the six months, up 58.3 percent, while revenues were up 20.1 percent, to \$153,506,000.

Its Ottawa Newspapers' earnings were up 22 percent for the six months, the company reported. The Wall Street Journal's ad lineage was up 18 percent, Barron's was up 17 percent and Ottawa's up 6.2 percent, while the entire company's ad revenue was up 27.7 percent.

Times Mirror Co. after-tax profit

offset presses for the Globe "through projected earnings."

Media General, Inc.'s after-tax profit for the entire company was off three percent for the six months, to \$7,223,000. Before-tax profit was off \$1,017,000 to \$13,942,000, with its newsprint division's profit off \$1,752,000 due to "a current surplus . . . depressing both sales and prices" for its recycled product. Its newspapers' before-tax profit was up \$818,000.

Multimedia, Inc.'s six-months' after-tax profit was up 19 percent over the same period in 1976, the company reported. It totaled \$5,244,348.

The firm owns daily papers in four Southeastern cities, 17 nondailies and 17 broadcasting stations.

Thomson Newspapers, the 111-paper U.S.-Canada chain, had an after-tax profit increase of 15.8 percent for 1977's first six months, to \$21,011,992.

The company reported "a significant portion" of the growth from its United States operations, with its Canadian results "within the guidelines" of the government's wage-price controls.

Southam Press, Ltd., reported a 12.8 percent increase in its after-tax operating profit for the six months ended June 30, to a total of \$10,227,000.

A 28.2 percent drop, to \$2,773,000, in its share of the after-tax net of "associated companies," principally Pacific Press in Vancouver, brought Southam's total after-tax increase for the period to 8.4 percent, however. Its total after-tax net was \$13,018,000.

Torstar Corp., formerly Toronto Star, Ltd., had an after-tax operating profit increase of 9.4 percent for the nine months ended June 30, to \$11,728,000.

After deducting for minority interest in subsidiaries' earnings, however, the company's nine-months' profits were off 5.7 percent, to \$8,767,000.

The company's consolidated operating revenues were up 13 percent, to \$164,498,000.

Time Inc. had record profits and revenues through June 30, with the leading contribution from its magazines while Time-Life Books "also showed major gains."

Its first-half after-tax net was up 30.8 percent, to \$40,187,000, while its revenues climbed 17 percent, to \$494,185,000.

The privately held **Tribune Co.**, publisher of the Chicago Tribune, New York Daily News and other papers, reported its after-tax profits for 1977's second quarter rose two percent, to 15.1 million dollars, on an 8.1 percent revenue increase, to 229.1 million dollars.

Ad revenues running at 11.2 billion-dollar annual rate . . . 12 companies realize 27-percent profit increase in first six months . . . after-tax profit margins jump over 10 percent mark

the last quarter of 1975 is attributed to increased business during the strike at the Washington Post. The Star is privately owned.

(Union members at the Star, including Guild members, have agreed to wage-increase freezes and other economy measures to help the paper regain profitability.)

Lee Enterprises, Inc., reported that the after-tax profit of its consolidated companies increased 23 percent through the nine months of its fiscal year that ended June 30, reaching \$8,062,000. The increase came on an 18 percent revenue increase, to \$60,949,000.

Nonconsolidated companies—including Lee's share of Madison Newspapers, Inc.—were up 42 percent in after-tax profits.

Knight-Ridder Newspapers, Inc., fresh from a 59.6 percent increase in its profit in 1976, had a 21.7 percent increase in its after-tax net for the first six months of 1977, to \$27,980,000. Its second-quarter net was up 25.3 percent, to \$17,769,000.

The company's full-run ad lineage was up 3.3 percent while its net ad

was up 40.8 percent, to \$44,140,000, over 1976's first six months, with the company crediting the "continued strength" of its newspaper and newsprint and forest products operations for the rise.

Before-tax profit of its newspapers—the Los Angeles Times, Newsday, the Dallas Times Herald among them—was up 45 percent, to \$27,076,000, over 1976's first six months, the company reported.

Harte-Hanks Communications, Inc., formerly Harte-Hanks Newspapers, had after-tax profit for the six months of \$5,822,000, up 21.4 percent from the period last year.

Owner of 26 dailies, 48 nondailies and three television stations, the firm realized its 21.4-percent profit increase on a 15.7 percent boost in revenues.

Affiliated Publications, Inc., publisher of the Boston Globe, had an after-tax profit of \$2,841,000, up 15.6 percent over last year's first six months. Revenues were up 12.4 percent.

The company said it "will be able" to finance five million dollars in new

Newsroom copy jurisdiction given to Guild

Victoria, B.C.—An arbitrator has awarded the Victoria Guild jurisdiction over inputting of newsroom-generated copy onto video display terminals at Victoria Press.

But Paul C. Weiler, the arbitrator, awarded to the Vancouver Typographical Union the inputting of certain kinds of "over the transom copy" that arrive in substantially completed form—letters to the editor, syndicated columns and other non-staff material that doesn't originate in the newsroom.

He held, however, that the newsroom can then call up this copy and edit it on the VDT.

Weiler made no decision on wire service copy, noting that such material can be transmitted by the agencies directly into

Times and Colonist computers.

He said this presented a dispute between the Typographical Union and Victoria Press rather than a "narrow and traditional" jurisdictional dispute between unions.

Weiler reserved judgment—pending receipt of briefs—on classified copy taken on the phone or over the counter, and certain "gray areas" in editorial.

He awarded input and markup of display ads after they leave the display department to the ITU, noting that the Guild had not challenged that assignment of work by Victoria Press to the printers.

Weiler issued his decision under provisions of a jurisdictional dispute-solving plan adopted by newspaper unions here.

He will decide a similar case at Pacific Press, publisher of the Sun and Province in Vancouver.

Corrections

A typographical error in the Sept. 9 Guild Reporter had it that an average of \$850,000 a month is channelled into the International Typographical Union's Mortuary Fund. The correct amount is \$85,000.

A single paragraph report in the Sept. 9 Guild Reporter that the New York Guild has contributed \$500 directly to the South African Union of Black Journalists should also have noted that the contribution was incorrectly reported earlier as going to the International Federation of Journalists for the UBJ's aid.

Administrator Wanted

The Wire Service Guild is seeking applicants for the position of administrator of the local, which is the only U.S. nationwide local in TNG. Applicants should have a knowledge of wire service operations and union-management relations, and have negotiating, contract enforcement and administrative experience. The administrator will work out of WSG's New York office. Starting date is flexible. Salary: about \$30,000. Those interested should apply in writing to:

Executive Committee, Wire Service Guild

133 West 44th St.

New York, N.Y. 10036

Rayl, Padia win Guild seats on CLUW board

Washington—Hannah Jo Rayl, TNG's human rights co-ordinator, and Anna Padia of the Pacific Northwest Guild have been elected to the national executive board of the Coalition of Labor Union Women.

CLUW held its convention here Sept. 17 and 18 and 19 Guild members attended.

Each international union selects its executive board members and this year TNG was entitled to two seats, up from one, as a result of greater Guild participation in CLUW. There now are about 125 Guild members who also are CLUW members.

The Guild caucus elected Norma Roth of Rockford and Rita Gillmon of San Diego as alternates to the executive committee.

Rayl and Padia succeed Dorothy M. Sain of Cleveland, a TNG vice president at large, on the executive committee. Sain didn't run for another term.

The 320 delegates and alternates at the convention represented 28 international unions and 35 CLUW chapters. Another 237 observers and guests attended.

Elected president was Joyce Miller, a vice president of the Amalgamated Clothing & Textile Workers Union. She succeeded Olga Madar of the United Auto Workers, who did not seek a new term.

Addie Wyatt of the Meat Cutters, a former CLUW vice president, was elected to the new posi-



Guild members attend CLUW convention

Among Guild members at Coalition of Labor Union Women convention in Washington are (seated from left) Norma Roth, Anna Padia, Martha Shirk, Joan Cook, Rose Mary Mechem, Hannah Jo Rayl, Barbara Adams, Barbara Nelson;

(rear, from left) Yetta Riesel, Rita Gillmon, Dorothy Sain, Diane Curry, and Betsy Wade. Padia and Rayl were elected to the organization's national executive board. They succeed Dorothy M. Sain, who did not run for another term.

tion of executive vice president.

AFL-CIO President George Meany spoke to the convention and was made an honorary mem-

ber of CLUW.

Guild members were hosts at a luncheon for the 10 delegates from the International Typograph-

ical Union.

More than 300 CLUW members also attended a two-day legislative conference preceding the

convention. They visited congressional offices, lobbying for several measures.

The convention urged adoption of the Kennedy-Corman Health Security Act, pregnancy benefits for women, Hatch Act revisions, and established task forces to press for child care legislation and enactment of the Equal Rights Amendment.

Delegates rejected a measure that would have done away with the organization's delegated conventions and substituted a one-member, one-vote convention of whatever members showed up.

It also voted not to endorse or contribute funds to political candidates.

And the convention pledged to renew the organization's effort to organize unorganized women.

Guild members who attended were:

Sain of Cleveland, Martha Shirk of St. Louis, Yetta Riesel of TNG, Dianne Martino of Manchester, Rayl of TNG.

Also, Roth of Rockford, Gloria LaRue of Pittsburgh, Barbara Nelson of TNG, Rose Mary Mechem of New York, Padia of Pacific Northwest, Barbara Adams of New York, Joan Cook of New York, Betsy Wade of New York, Connie Kapelov of New York, Gillmon of San Diego, Maxine Orris of New York, Louis Rosen of Chicago, Diane Curry of Chicago, and Jeannine Maynard of New York.

TNG's Ramsey, editor McMillin debate ethics row

Madison, Wis. — Richard J. Ramsey, TNG's Contracts Committee executive secretary, and Miles McMillin, Capital Times editor and publisher, have met again on the ethics code battlefield.

This time their debate wasn't at the Capital Times bargaining table or before the National Labor Relations Board.

It was at a panel discussion during the convention of the Assn. for Education in Journalism (AEJ) here.

The journalism professors heard Ramsey declare that all terms and conditions of employment—including ethics codes—should be subject to collective bargaining.

And they heard McMillin say that the Guild really doesn't want ethics codes and that they are useless unless they have penalties.

The Guild adopted its first code of ethics in 1934.

The Capital Times imposed a code, with penalties, in 1974, but the Guild won a partial victory before the labor board last year when the panel ruled that the paper must bargain on penalty provisions, although it could unilaterally impose the code itself without bargaining.

Ramsey and McMillin have been arguing across the bargaining table about penalties ever since.

The Capital Times quoted another panelist, Chicago Tribune travel editor Kermit Holt, as saying that such "freebies" as reduced air fare are "necessary in some instances, especially for some travel writers."

But, he added, "my conviction is that a professional travel editor does not write favorable copy in return for free travel."



Tom Kelly, Madison Guild, for Capital Times

TNG'S RAMSEY DEBATES ETHICS CODES WITH MADISON PUBLISHER McMILLIN

From left: Richard J. Ramsey, TNG Contracts Committee executive secretary; Miles McMillin, Madison Capital Times editor and publisher, and Kermit Holt, Chicago Tribune travel editor

In other AEJ proceedings:

✓ The Reporters' Committee for Freedom of the Press received a distinguished service certificate for its "legal defense and research devoted to protecting the First Amendment and information ac-

cess rights of all news media."

The certificate was accepted by Jack C. Landau, a founder of the committee and its director.

✓ Pulitzer Prize-winner David Broder of the Washington Post called on newspapers to admit

they can't tell the whole story.

"If we said instead," he added, "that what we are dumping on your doorstep or bringing into your living room is a partial, incomplete, hastily assembled, imperfect, somewhat biased, over-

simplified, and therefore inevitably distorted version of some of the things we heard about that were happening today, then we might—just conceivably—be in a better posture to come back the next day to expand that version of events, to correct the versions of events, and to revise what we have told people has been happening."

✓ Clayton Kirkpatrick, editor of the Chicago Tribune, said "it would be stupid not to admit" that Western newsgathering is in trouble in the Third World.

Western newsgatherers have been guilty of insensitivity and bias in covering nonaligned nations, he admitted, but said they were paying more attention to Third World complaints and were hiring more foreign nationals.

Guild to appeal Pottstown case

Pottstown, Pa.—Counsel for the Philadelphia Guild will file a motion to vacate part of a National Labor Relations Board decision upholding the Pottstown Mercury's ethics code.

The NLRB in Washington on Aug. 9 ruled—in a split decision—that the Mercury must rescind most of its office rules and the penalty portion of its ethics code

[GR, Aug. 26].

But, the majority decided, it can keep the ethics code itself. It must bargain only the penalties.

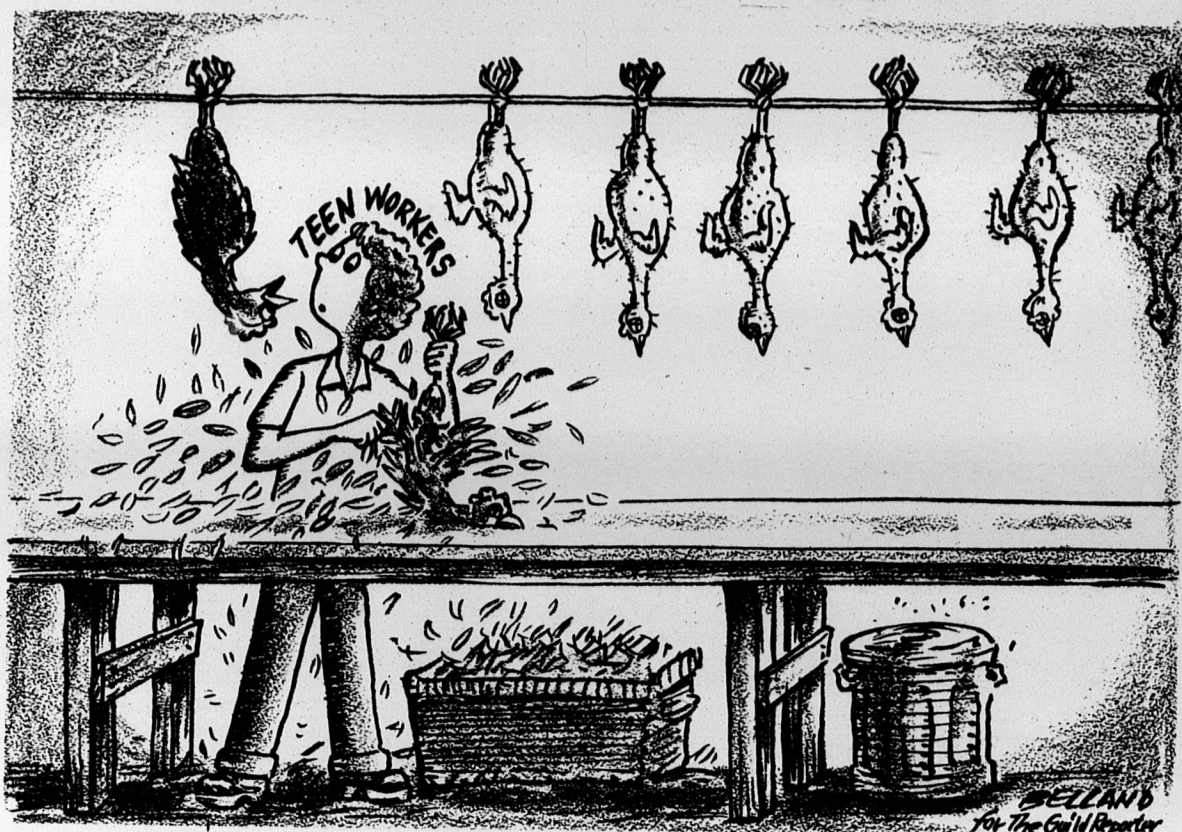
The decision was similar to one concerning a code at the Madison, Wis., Capital Times.

The Guild's motion asks that the board vacate its ruling that imposition of an ethics code is not a mandatory bargaining sub-

ject under terms of the National Labor Relations Act.

It was understood that the Mercury also is unhappy with the decision, holding out for the power to enforce its code without having to bargain penalties. The paper was understood to be preparing a petition seeking further oral argument before the full board in Washington.

'I see chickens ain't the only ones getting plucked'



Lower wage floor for youth? So why not blacks, women?

MR. CHAIRMAN, I RISE in opposition to this amendment. I think it is ill-conceived, misguided, and misdirected.

Sometimes in order to understand the total ramifications of the issue before us, we must step outside the context of the immediate question. Let us assume for a minute, Mr. Chairman, that someone walked into this well and offered a race differential and said, "Let's pay blacks, browns, reds, and yellows a subminimum wage because there is significant unemployment in the minority communities."

One argument would be racism, another argument would be discrimination, and this is interesting. I am sure many of my colleagues who are proponents of this amendment would say, "Let's not have minorities being paid a subminimum wage because that would then create a situation where they would be exploited and white workers would be driven out of employment."

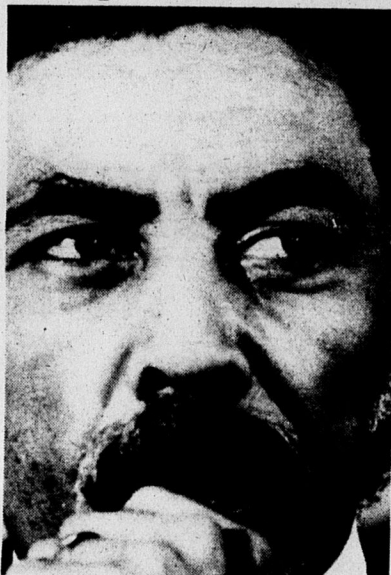
Let us say that someone walked into the well and offered a sex differential and said, "Let us pay women a subminimum wage." One would argue "sexism." An other would argue "discrimination," and another group would say, "No, let us not set up a situation where women can be exploited and men would be driven out of work."

Mr. Chairman, now someone offers an amendment providing for a youth differential. What is the difference?

It is age chauvinism. It is discrimination; and it does, in fact, endanger adult employment.

IF THERE IS NO validity in offering a differential with respect to race, if there is no validity in arguing for a differential with respect to sex, then, I dare say, within the framework of the democratic system, to the maker of the motion, Where is the justification within our system for a lack of equity among youth? If we cannot discriminate on the basis of race, if we cannot discriminate on the basis of sex, then why do we set up a situation that says because one happens to be a number of years of age, he has to work for another level of income?

Congressman RONALD V. DELLUMS



of California tells the House why a subminimum wage for youth is 'age chauvinism, discrimination and a danger to adult employment.' The House defeated the subminimum—but only by a single vote

Mr. Chairman, that is in diametric opposition to all the stated purposes with respect to what this country is supposed to be all about.

On the principle of lack of equity, this amendment should be totally and absolutely rejected.

Let us go to the question of youth employment. Many people have argued that studies have shown that this will enhance employment.

The maker of the motion or the amendment took this well and said, "I do not know what implication this has."

I would suggest that this is not a direction that we should take on the floor of this Congress without having carefully thought out the ramifications. American youths are not guinea pigs and they should not be guinea pigs. We should not legislate by the seat of our pants.

Bernard Anderson did an extensive study into this area. He pointed out that a youth differential would result in exacerbating the problems that have characterized youth employment, particularly in the area of young people turning over in jobs.

Some have argued that it would create 800,000 jobs, but it has also been documented that we may lose 500,000 adult jobs. No

one has answered that question. Finally, if we are interested in the issue of youth employment, why not offer an amendment to every single public works bill that comes to the floor which says that for every five adults employed in public works, there shall be one youth trainee? That would create jobs.

one has answered that question.

Finally, if we are interested in the issue of youth employment, why not offer an amendment to every single public works bill that comes to the floor which says that for every five adults employed in public works, there shall be one youth trainee? That would create jobs.

WHY CAN WE not take an example from Sweden where every private industry is required to employ one trainee for every 70 full-time workers?

The United States needs to join the rest of the world. Every single industrialized nation on the face of this earth, with the exception of the United States, has thought through and regularized and systemized the transition of young people from school to the world of work.

I would suggest that we should not discriminate against young people. We should not discriminate against any human beings in our society. It flies in the face of every principle we hold dear. There are mechanisms and there are programs and creative strategies by which we can employ more young people in this country if we have the heart, the courage, the intellectual, and the spiritual fortitude to do it.

As they put it

Power to help people

The following is taken from a Labor Day broadcast by Lane Kirkland, AFL-CIO secretary-treasurer.

Those who contend that labor law reform would increase labor's power are simply talking about the power of individuals to decide to join together for the common good. Labor's power is nothing more nor less than the power of citizens in a free country to make a democratic decision. Unions arose out of the same conditions that gave birth to the nation in 1776—the need and the demand for representation.

The early struggles of workers in this country were not solely for better wages, improved working conditions and job security. They were struggles for representation, for a voice of their own and for human dignity. And today millions of workers are still struggling for those rights.

We believe—and the law states—that it is wrong for employers to have absolute and exclusive power over the lives of their workers. To insure against such abuse, the Congress said that workers should have the power—and the right—to form their own organizations which would balance management's right to manage a business and the worker's right to have a say in their own lives. That is industrial democracy.

It is the concept of shared power that our forefathers had in mind when they established this country. They were convinced that a free way of life could be safeguarded only when power over the economic, social and political life of this country was shared by the many.

But for power to be shared, it must be balanced. Before the Wagner Act, the power of the employer was dominant, and the industrial relations scene was a jungle governed largely by the whim and avarice of the company boss. The Wagner Act balanced that power by giving workers the right to bargain collectively through their unions, which contributed immeasurably to industrial stability by providing a mechanism for the discussion and the resolution of labor-management problems.

And what do unions do with that power?

The first objective is to provide the workers a greater share of the wealth that they produce—in terms of increased living standards, improved working conditions, additional consumer buying power and more stability on the job.

Secondly, we seek to encourage our members to participate to a greater degree in the democratic political process of this country, by registering to vote, finding out where the candidates stand on the issues and making sure to go to the polls on Election Day.

Thirdly, we seek legislation that will help all people, in the belief that what helps everyone will also help workers. This means today tax justice, so that the corporations and the rich do not escape paying their fair share of taxes. It means improving education, so that the children of workers will have decent public schools to attend. It means better health care, better transportation facilities, better social security, better consumer protection.

While the Congress is debating President Carter's labor law reform proposals, you will hear much talk about power. Yes, labor has gained power in America—it is power for and from individuals. We are proud of the way we have used [it]—to help people.

The Guild Reporter

JAMES M. CESNIK
Editor

ROBERT DUDNICK, Associate Editor

Published by The Newspaper Guild (AFL-CIO, CLC) twice monthly second and fourth Fridays, occasionally two other Fridays (published, advance notice), except monthly in July and December. \$1 year. Single copies, 35 cents.

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

POSTMASTER: "Notice to Publisher Form 3579" should be sent The Guild Reporter, 1125 15th St. N.W., #8 Washington, D.C. 20005. Publication #231580.

Vol. XLIV, No. 17

September 23,

The Newspaper Guild

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

INTERNATIONAL CHAIRPERSON: VACANT

PRESIDENT: CHARLES A. PERLIK, JR.

SECRETARY-TREASURER: ROBERT M. CROCKER

REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENTS: Region 1—Eugene B. Jones, 306 N. St., Philadelphia, Pa. 19147; Region 2—Warren E. Howard, 503 21 N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002; Region 3—Diane M. Woodstock, 620 W. 1 St., Madison, Wis. 53703; Region 4—Shirley L. Caldwell, 2514 W. D Seattle, Wash. 98199; Region 5—Betsy Wade, 96 Park Terrace West, York, N.Y. 10034; Canadian Region: East—Jim Robinson, 109 Spadina Toronto, Ont. M5R 2T1; West—Roger L. Stonebanks, 407-1571 Mortimer St., Victoria, B.C. V8P 3A7.

AT-LARGE VICE PRESIDENTS: Louis M. Calvert, 21755 Virdelle Dr., Los Gatos, Calif. 95030; Harry S. Culver, 4625 N.W. 32nd St., Oklahoma City, Okla. 73122; James A. McGill, 769 N. State Rd. #49, Valparaiso, Ind. 46383; David M. Mulcahy, c/o Standard & Poor's Corp., 345 Hudson St., New York, N.Y. 10014; Dorothy M. Sain, 24801 Lake Shore Blvd., Euclid, Ohio 44123. One vacancy.

DIRECTOR OF FIELD OPERATIONS: J. William Blatz.

DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATIONS: Ellis T. Baker.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, CONTRACTS COMMITTEE: Richard J. Ramsey.

CANADIAN DIRECTOR: William H. McLeman.

DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH AND INFORMATION: David J. Eisen.

HUMAN RIGHTS CO-ORDINATOR: Hannah Jo Rayl.

INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES: Edna Berger, William M. Brown, Alice L. Burton, Lee Clifford, Charles Dale, Janet David, Leo J. Ducharme, Bob Forsyth, Fred W. Jones, Harry L. McCormick, Luis Montanez, Jr., G. Richard Pattison, Marshall W. Schiewe.

COM 910000248 7
XEROX UNIV MICROFILM
300 N ZEEB ROAD
ANN ARBOR MI 48106