550 in Guild strike Sunpapers

The GUILD REPORTER

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N.Y. News, Guild stop clock

Unity council delegation goes to table

New York—Representatives of the New York newspaper unions' unity council were accompanying Guild bargainers to a session with the Daily News called by federal mediators for 10 a.m. June 9—68 hours after the clock was stopped on a Guild strike deadline at the paper.

It was the second meeting between the Guild and News management since the paper, 9½ hours after the strike deadline, had rejected a package proposal by federal mediators that had been reluctantly accepted by Guild bargainers.

The clock on the 2 p.m.-June 6 deadline had been stopped at the request of the mediators, led by John Zancanaro from the federal service's Washington headquarters, who asked for time to present proposals of their own for solution of disagreements between the Guild and News on terms for a contract to replace one expired since March 30.

Following the first meeting after the News's rejection of the package—held June 7—the Guild reported that it had sought the

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Tyrone Dukes, New York Guild

OSHA-ORDERED HARD HATS PROTECT EMPLOYEES ON TIMES'S MORGUE BALCONY

Edward S. Brann, foreground, with Charles Nelson (Story, Page 2)

Most others honor pickets; talks resume

Baltimore—About 550 Washington-Baltimore Guild members struck the Sunpapers late June 7 over last-minute management demands that the Guild said would tear the heart out of the union.

Sunpapers Guild members voted to reject the company's demands and then to strike after local bargainers had exhausted an extra three days of bargaining following expiration of the Guild's contract on June 3, Pat Gilbert, unit chairperson, said.

Management and exempt personnel issued a "fairly well-done" morning Sun on June 8, Gilbert said, pointing out, however, that most of the work already had been done before Guild picket lines were set up at 11 p.m., after the first-edition deadline.

Guild representatives reported at mid-day June 8 that 95 percent of the Baltimore Typographical Union's printer members were observing the picket lines.

So were all Teamsters and the "vast majority" of Printing & Graphic Communications Union pressmen and International Mailers Union members, Guild representatives said.

They said that Guild members crossing picket lines were "practically nonexistant."

Gilbert said the company had stalled until the contract expired at midnight on June 3.

Then, 35 minutes later, it suddenly made a "woefully inadequate" wage offer.

Two hours after that, the company abruptly put several new, seriously retrogressive demands on the table, Gilbert said.

These included the Guild's dropping of its part of a three-way arbitration concerning computer systems analysts who are in Guild jurisdiction.

Were the Guild to agree, the company could pressure the Typographical Union to drop its part, too, and the analysts would be in no union's jurisdiction—and their numbers would grow, Gilbert said.

The Sunpapers also demanded the right to determine unilater-

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Appeal made to senators' 'fairness' on cloture

Washington—With the Senate taking its first votes on ending the filibuster against the Labor Law Reform Bill on June 7 and 8, TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., made a special appeal to each senator to vote for cloture as a matter of "fairness."

At the same time, TNG delivered to each senator from 43 states copies of petitions signed by more than 17,000 Guild and International Typographical Union members asking them to vote both for cloture and the bill (S. 2467).

Perlik, in his June 7 letter to senators, asked each, "no matter what your position on the merits of the bill, to let the issue be decided on those merits . . . to vote for cloture, to vote for the principle that in our democratic forums, the majority still rules."

He pointed out that when the union-weakening Taft-Hartley and Landrum-Griffin amendments to the National Labor Relations Act were before the Senate in 1947 and 1959, "labor lacked the votes to defeat those bills, but it organized no filibuster against them."

Instead unions "accepted the decision of the majority," Perlik said.

Those who would continue the filibuster would deprive the nation of the chance to have S. 2467 decided on its merits, Perlik said, adding:

"They would tell us that you cannot get a vote in the U.S. Senate on a bill to amend the National Labor Relations Act in favor of labor, only in favor of management."

Sixty votes are needed to invoke cloture.

The first and second cloture votes came on the 11th and 12th days of debate and filibuster on the bill and on the second and third days of Senate business

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Delegates to hear ITU's Bingel

Detroit — Incoming Typographical Union President Joe Bingel will speak to TNG's Convention here June 28.

It will be the fourth consecutive Guild convention to be addressed by the printers' union's president. A. Sandy Bevis, who is retiring as ITU president, spoke to conventions held in Denver in 1975, Washington in 1976, and in Honolulu last year.

The ITU's merger committee also has been invited to the convention.

Among those addressing the convention's opening session on June 26 will be Martin Gerber, a United Automobile Workers' vice president, and Coleman Young, mayor of Detroit.

In other convention business:

✓ The International Executive Board's pre-convention meeting will begin on June 23 at 10:30 a.m.

✓ The Canadian Policy Conference will meet at 10:30 a.m. on Saturday, June 24. If necessary, it will continue at 10 a.m. June 25.

✓ The Conference of District

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(Ho) Presses keep printing dollars (hum)

The text of this and accompanying articles on Pages 4 and 5 is excerpted from the Industry section of the Officers' Report to TNG's 1978 Convention. Prepared by TNG's Research & Information Dept., the section analyzes the business performance of the newspaper and magazine industries in the United States and Canada during 1977 and the first quarter of 1978.

IF NEWS IS WHAT'S new, there's no news in the newspaper industry.

What there was in 1977 was more of the same: The presses turned out dollars as fast as they produced newspapers.

Advertising and circulation revenues continued to rise in both the United States and Canada; so did profits. And more of the same again is expected in 1978.

In the U.S., total newspaper industry revenues gained 14 percent in 1977, to 13.4 billion dollars. In 1976, total revenues had advanced 12 percent, and probably will return to a 12-percent increase this year.

The U.S. Commerce Dept. estimates newspaper revenues will increase this year to 15 billion dollars.

"At present, we believe that the outlook for the newspaper industry's profits in both 1978 and 1979 is considerably better than the outlook for corporate profits in general," Merrill Lynch, Pierce Fenner & Smith, the brokerage house, said.

"Profit margins are expected to continue to expand, and pretax profits may increase by almost ten percent in 1978 and by slightly more than 12 percent in 1979," Merrill Lynch said.

This was confirmed by John Morton, newspaper analyst for John Muir & Co., who noted that revenues of the 12 public companies he follows rose an average of 18 percent in 1977 and their profits after taxes rose an average of 24.8 percent. Combined net earnings of the 12 rose 26.8 percent.

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N.Y. Guild and News stop clock on talks

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session to determine specific areas in the package that had caused the paper to reject it. But the News instead had restated the retrogressive features of revised demands it had made 2½ hours before the strike deadline.

News management restated the demands after a four-hour caucus that took the News past its deadline for the next day's paper, a Guild representative said.

That action, like the News's rejection of the mediators' package, brought renewed efforts by some leaders of the News Guild Unit to reinstate a strike deadline.

The New York Guild's city-wide bargaining co-ordinating committee had set the June 6 deadline eleven days before after the News had formally notified the Guild that it was unilaterally cancelling its contract with the Guild. The co-ordinating committee acted after local and unit leaders met with the unity council. The council's eight unions with open contracts said their members would honor Guild picket lines. The deliverers' union is not a council member.

The New York Typographical Union, which is in the midst of a ten-year contract, a few days later accused the News and the New York Times of failing to live up to that contract's provisions for a three percent wage increase on March 31 plus a cost-of-living increase due every three months. About $15.50 is due day-side printers, to put their scale at $399.75.

Printers' President Bertram A. Powers said the two papers claimed "inability to pay." The New York Post, however, which has been claiming economic hardship in bargaining with the Guild, has made no can't-pay claim to the printers, Powers told Times reporter Peter Kihss.

Meanwhile, the New York Post on May 31 declared that its bargaining with the Guild had reached an "impasse" and that further session would "serve no useful purpose."

Then on June 5 the Rupert-Murdoch-owned paper posted changes in working conditions that included elimination of overtime pay for outside advertising salespersons, cutting holiday-work pay to double time and a provision that thereafter the Post could require a doctor's examination to verify employees' claims of illness.

The Guild on June 2 had filed unfair labor practices charges against the Post, accusing it of bargaining in bad faith and seeking to "achieve impasse" in Guild bargaining.

The Allied Printing Trades Council named a three-member subcommittee to accompany the Guild to the June 9 session with the News after meeting with local and unit leaders the day before for a report on the prior days' developments.

Named to the council's committee were George MacDonald, president of the council and of the New York ITU-Mailers' Union, Bill Kennedy, president of the Pressmen's local, and Jack Kennedy, president of the Stereotypers' local union.

The Guild, which has 1,340 members in the News's editorial and commercial departments, said the mediators' package its bargainers had accepted and the News's rejected included the following:

✓ Modifications and weakenings in sick leave and grievance procedures.

✓ Introduction of "flexible" scheduling and changes in the work week and work day which could bring four-day weeks for some and three-day weeks for others.

✓ A ban on arbitration of merit increases.

✓ A cut in night and "lobster" shift differentials.

✓ Elimination of holiday "banking" from one year to another.

✓ The possibility of reduced minimums in some classifications, through a special News-Guild subcommittee and eventual arbitration of disagreements.

The more positive features of the mediators' package included the following, the Guild said:

✓ Employees who work more than two hours in a higher paying classification would be paid at its rate for the full day.

✓ A 15 percent premium for work usually performed by those in positions exempt from contract coverage.

✓ The option for parttimers to be paid in lieu of receiving the contract's sick leave, vacation and holiday benefits.

✓ An affirmative action program with goals and timetables for the employment of women and minorities.

✓ Minima increases built around averages of $23 in each of the contract's first two years and $22 in its third year.

The Guild bargaining committee agreed to recommend the package to the unit's membership on a split vote.

The retrogressive demands the News reasserted in the June 7 meeting, a Guild representative said, included:

✓ Substitution of a "representation fee" provision for the old contract's Guild shop and removal of a requirement for continued Guild membership for unit members transferred into outside ad sales jobs.

✓ Shortening of notice on staff reductions.

✓ A 40-week cap on severance entitlements for new employees and the addition of more conditions disqualifying discharged employees from severance.

✓ A 30-day limit on the initiation of grievances.

✓ Elimination of the old contract's "status quo" grievance provision.

✓ Reduction of automation notice to 60 days, from four months, increasing the number of "confidential" secretaries by 17, to 55, and increasing the probation period to six months, from 90 days.

✓ Conversion of company health and welfare contributions from a percent-of-payroll basis to a set dollar amount.

✓ Establishment of a "merit pool" system for wage increases, with half the money to be added to minimums and the other half to be given to employees picked by individual supervisors in specified classifications.

✓ Elimination of the contract's by-line clause.

The New York Times reported that the day after management rejected the mediators' package and reasserted its earlier demands the News had ordered an early deadline "to enable publication in the event of a strike."

Security was "stringent," Peter Kihss reported, with uniformed private guards patrolling all floors of the News's building used by the paper itself and only a single main floor entrance kept open.

"No one was permitted to enter without identification and a reason for being in the building," Kihss wrote.

Representatives of the Times and Post have continued to sit on the News's bargaining committee, a Guild representative said. The Times, whose Guild contract also has expired, has said that it would support the News if it is struck, but has not said how.

The other papers' representatives also have been sitting in on Guild-Times meetings.

U. S. orders hard hats into N. Y. Times morgue

New York—The New York Times's news room morgue (library) has become a "hard hat" area—at least part of it.

The Times is providing construction-worker-type safety helmets for all who work in a balcony area in the morgue under an order by the federal Occupational Health & Safety Administration.

OSHA also ordered the Times to install fire extinguishers in the morgue, maintain an 18-inch clearance below fire sprinklers there and remove all loose materials from the top of file cabinets.

At the same time the agency ordered the paper to install a rigid barrier around a four-foot by five-foot, 15-foot-deep trash compactor shaft in the general services department and to install a "deadman" switch so that the mechanical ram at the bottom of the pit will automatically shut off if an employee falls in.

OSHA also imposed a $630 fine on the Times for the safety violations.

The orders were issued after an OSHA inspector verified Guild complaints of unsafe conditions in the two areas.

There were no guard rails at all around the trash pit and the ram would make three strokes once activated unless an "off" button was pushed, meaning that anyone who fell in could be crushed unless someone else was around to shut the device off, the Guild reported.

Masks also were ordered to protect compactor operators from clouds of dust raised by the machine's operation.

A low beamed ceiling in the morgue balcony area was subjecting employees to head injuries, the Guild said. Loose material on top of morgue file cabinets also was a constant threat to employees working 15 feet below, the Guild said.

Later, the Times Guild Unit's Safety Committee, headed by John Caffrey, warned unit members that they should not rely on the paper's "fancy new fire warning system" but should dial the fire department directly any time they spot a fire.

The warning came after a May 10 fire in a storage area next to the advertising production department. While an internal alarm sounded, no announcement of the fire was broadcast over a fire alarm loudspeaker system and few employes working in the area were evacuated, the Guild said.

Photo-copier chemicals fed the fire until it was brought under control with chemical foam, the Guild reported.

The company subsequently said it would conduct fire drills, in response to a Guild request, and the Guild urged its members to treat them seriously.

The Times was ordered by the city to store its photo-copier chemicals in another area that vents outward, the Guild said.

Boycott

J.P. STEVENS PRODUCTS

TNG's International Executive Board and the U.S. labor movement are calling on all consumers to stop buying J. P. Stevens Company products.

In addition to Stevens' own name, you'll find them hiding under these brand names, among others:

FREEDOM AND JUSTICE FOR J.P. STEVENS WORKERS

SHEETS & PILLOWCASES
Beauti-Blend
Beauticale
Fine Arts
Peanuts (comic-strip figures
Tastemaker
Utica
Utica & Mohawk
Designer labels:
Yves St. Laurent
Angelo Donghia

CARPETS
Contender
Gulistan
Merryweather
Tastemaker

HOSIERY
Finesse
Hip-Lets
Spirit

TABLE LINEN
Simtex

BLANKETS
Forstmann
Utica

TOWELS
Fine Arts
Utica
Tastemaker

Baltimore Sunpapers struck by Guild

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ally whether any newly created job classifications would be covered by the Guild's contract.

Under this proposal, the papers could create an unlimited number of new classifications outside Guild jurisdiction, Gilbert said.

Also, the company demanded the Guild give up its right to arbitrate classification upgradings.

A management rights clause and mandatory retirement at age 70 also were demanded by management, Gilbert said.

In the face of the new demands, the bargaining committee asked the membership for three additional days in which to resolve the issues.

But the company ignored Guild proposals between June 4 and 7, Gilbert said, and that was one key to the strike vote.

Another was the company's revised wage offer, made only 10 minutes before the unit met at 6 p.m. on June 7.

It would raise the key top minimum $69 over three years, only $3 more than had been offered June 3.

The bargaining committee recommended rejection, calling the wage offer an insult.

Bargaining was resumed June 8 and was continuing.

The Teamsters, Printing & Graphic Communications pressmen and Mailers all have signed contracts.

The Typographical and Stereotypers unions' contracts are expired. Three weeks earlier the printers had rejected the company's "final offer."

The president of the Typographical Union local sat in on Guild bargaining and was present at the strike vote meeting.

Guild representatives also were present during printer bargaining.

Guild strike headquarters were established in the Baltimore Typographical Union hall, where the Guild rents office space.

The Sunpapers—morning, evening and Sunday—are published by the A. S. Abell Co., a closely held private concern.

"I am proud that the only union I have ever joined is taking the initiative against sexism instead of leaving women to flounder individually against the myths that relegate them to limited pay and responsibility at work." — *Caroline Bird, author of "Born Female" and "Everything a Woman Needs to Know to Get Paid What She's Worth."*

Tired of floundering individually? Caroline Bird's union is The Newspaper Guild, which has eliminated pay discrimination against newswomen in 92 percent of its contracts and in all but one in Canada.

Why not make it yours?

2841 Riverside Dr., Room 302, Ottawa
(613) 731-7584

THE NEWSPAPER GUILD TNG

Message in 'Content'

A special May issue of the Canadian journalism review, *Content*, "on women in the Canadian news media" carried the ad by TNG reproduced above. The 32 page issue featured articles on the world's first accredited woman war correspondent, sexism in the newsroom, women journalists as activists in the 1900s and a survey of the treatment of "women's" news by Canadian dailies.

Printed in U.S.A. 2nd-class postage paid in Washington, D.C. and additional mailing offices. Issued semimonthly, except monthly in Feb., March at 1125 15th St. N.W., Wash., D.C. 20005. $10.00 a year.



Bill Brown, TNG

Cancelling their subscription

Frank and Nancy Prudhomme, right, cancel their subscription to the Oakland (Mich.) Press, struck by the Guild and pressmen's union since Dec. 29, in response to request from Detroit Guild striker David Adrian, left, and UAW members Danny Breault and Guy Coleman as part of local labor community's door-to-door subscription cancellation campaign. Unions estimate struck paper's circulation has been cut to less than 45,000, from more than 73,000. First bargaining session since Feb. 8 and third since strike started was held June 7 under the auspices of mediator from Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service.

'Press Connection' may be permanent

Madison, Wis.—Members of five newspaper unions here, including the Madison Guild, have voted to turn their daily strike paper into a commercial publication.

The proposal, passed by a 2-1 margin May 24, means that the Madison Press Connection would become a for-profit daily, as are the Wisconsin State Journal and Madison Capital Times, which have been publishing behind picket lines since Oct. 1.

But with a significant difference, said Diane M. Woodstock, president of the Madison Guild: Press Connection employees would own the paper and management decisions would be made democratically.

The unions are doing paperwork necessary under state law to implement the 86-43 vote to set up commercial corporations.

It is contemplated that two corporations would be established.

One would offer 40 percent of its stock to the general public. The price hasn't been set.

The other would be owned by Press Connection employees, each of whom would hold one share.

This second corporation would own 60 percent of the first.

Each employee would be paid $150 per week regardless of his or her job.

Half-time employees would be paid half that and receive half a share of stock, Woodstock said.

More than 70 percent of the strikers—not counting printers—have indicated they would come aboard a commercial Press Connection, Woodstock said. A substantial number said they wanted to continue part-time work for the paper.

Approximately 130 members of the Madison Guild, the State Journal Editorial Assn., Printing & Graphic Communications Union, Milwaukee Typographical Union and International Mailers Union are involved. The printers and the association struck the existing commercial dailies last Oct. 1. The others are honoring their picket lines.

(In Washington, J. William Blatz, TNG's field operations director, said that strike benefits under TNG's Constitution would end for Guild members who became employee-owners of the Press Connection.)

Meanwhile, the State Journal Editorial Assn. voted out all but one incumbent officer in favor of persons who are working behind the picket line.

The striking officers, however, said the election was invalid because by-law provisions were ignored.

The new association officers in turn, challenged the vote among the strikers on turning the Press Connection commercial, saying they hadn't been notified.

The strikers rejected the challenge.

In the strike itself, unfair labor practices charges were filed against the companies by the mailers and Printing & Graphic Communications (pressmen's) Union, claiming bad-faith bargaining.

Legal Press 'unfair' in initial talks

Sacramento—Sacramento Legal Press, Inc., discriminated against a Central California Guild activist during bargaining for a first contract by denying her a pay increase and it also violated the law by paying strikebreakers more than it offered the unions in negotiations, a labor board judge has ruled.

Administrative Law Judge Thomas T. Rasbury ordered that the Guild activist be made whole retroactive to May, 1977, when other employees received raises.

He also ordered the company to stop paying strikebreakers more than it offered the Guild and the Central Valley Typographical Union before the unions struck the publisher last September.

But Rasbury dismissed charges that the company engaged in bad-faith and surface bargaining, that its stance caused and prolonged the strike, that its unilateral wage increases were unlawful, and that a second Guild activist unlawfully was denied a raise.

Employees in two units chose the Guild and Typographical Union as their bargaining agents in January, 1977.

The Guild's first unfair labor practices charge was filed in June, 1977, and the National Labor Relations Board's regional office issued a complaint against the company in August.

When members of both unions struck in September, the Typographical Union also filed charges, resulting in more NLRB complaints in October and November, and the cases were consolidated.

The Rasbury hearings were held in December and his ruling was issued in May, almost a year after the first charge.

Most strikers have found other jobs.

1st weekly pact sets $300 top

Mission, B.C.—A $300 key top minimum is established at the weekly Fraser Valley Record in an initial Vancouver-New Westminster Guild contract.

The top applies to **reporters, photographers** and **sales representatives** with three or more years of experience.

It is reached in three steps—$269 retroactive to May 2, 1977, $285 this past Jan. 1, and the final figure on Oct. 1.

Top for **receptionists, circulation clerks** and **general office clerks** is $202.50, $215 and $228 at the three effective dates.

The contract runs for 16 months, 22 days and covers accounting, advertising, circulation and editorial employees. They number fewer than a dozen.

Its jurisdiction clause includes the kind of work now performed in covered departments and new or additional work assigned to covered employees.

The contract also includes a full Guild shop.

A 37½-hour week and 7½-hour work days are established, except that editorial employees will arrange their schedules within the work week.

Double time for overtime is provided.

Vacation entitlements are one day per four weeks of work for those with less than a year's service, three weeks after one year, four after six and five after 12.

The company will pay 60 percent of the premiums of two health plans and a dental plan.

Mileage rate is set at 25 cents with a company option to pay $70 a month and five cents a mile for travel beyond a 25-mile radius of the office.

Employees will not be required to handle struck work or cross legal picket lines.

Key tops are raised by $31 in Massillon

Massillon, Ohio—The reporter-advertising sales top minimum rises $31.73 a week, to $268.23, in a new, two-year Cleveland Guild contract with the Massillon Evening Independent.

The agreement is an early extension of a contract that was to expire Feb. 24, 1979. The new pact expires Feb. 23, 1980.

Phoenix charges unfair bargaining

Phoenix—The Phoenix Guild has formally accused the Phoenix Gazette and Arizona Republic of bad-faith bargaining in an unfair-labor practice charge filed with the National Labor Relations Board's office here.

The new Guild local has been seeking to bargain an initial contract with the Phoenix dailies since the papers' editorial employees voted for the Guild by 146 to 115 on Feb. 3.

The Guild said the papers have repeatedly since mid-March refused to provide it with payroll and pension information it needs to enable it to intelligently bargain.

Local 1's members confirm Hatch in executive position

Cleveland—A membership referendum has confirmed the appointment of J. Stephen Hatch as executive secretary of the Cleveland Guild.

Hatch was confirmed by a vote of 333 to 160 to fill out the term of Jack Weir, who resigned effective June 1. The term runs through August, 1979.

Earlier, the local's executive committee had appointed Hatch on a series of split votes.

The referendum resulted from petitions seeking votes on Hatch and whether or not Weir was to receive severance pay.

In a referendum that ended May 23, Weir's severance was approved, 259 to 239.

Some members had objected to the severance payment, pointing to the local's bylaws silence on its payment upon resignation while specifying it be paid when an incumbent was not re-elected.

Weir is moving to Georgia, where he will enter the automobile business.

Decertification try fails in Ottawa

Ottawa — The Ottawa Guild June 6 turned back a decertification move in the Journal's outside circulation department.

The vote was 24 for the Guild and 23 for no union. Two ballots were spoiled in the Ontario Labour Relations Board election.

All 49 eligible employees voted. Nineteen of them earlier had been locked out. The rest were among those hired to replace those locked out.

The Journal locked out members of all unions on Oct. 25, 1976.

The lockout ended after 16 months when the Guild and the Journal signed a new contract in February.

About 40 printers are still locked out.

DAY BOOK

International Executive Board, pre-convention meeting, June 23-24, Detroit Plaza Hotel, Detroit.

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

International Executive Board, fall meeting, Oct. 16-19, TNG headquarters, Washington.

Western District Council, fall meeting, Oct. 21-22, Eugene Hotel, Eugene, Ore.

Middle-Atlantic District Council, fall meeting, Oct. 28-29, New York.

Midwest District Council, fall meeting, Nov. 4-5, Kenosha, Wis.

Great Lakes District Council, fall meeting (tentative), Nov. 18-19, Buffalo.

The U.S. price elevator

The table below records the ascent of the Urban Wage-Earners' Consumer Price Index in the United States over a 24-month period following a 1.7-point rise in the index in April to 191.4, up 11.8 points from April, 1977. 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 increase over April, 1976. Figures for 1978 are from the revised Urban Wage-Earners' and Clerical Workers' index.

		Percentage over	
	Index*	Same month prior year	April 1976†
May, 1977	180.6	6.7	7.4
June	181.8	6.9	8.1
July	182.6	6.7	8.6
August	183.3	6.6	9.0
September	184.0	6.6	9.4
October	184.5	6.5	9.7
November	185.4	6.7	10.2
December	186.1	6.8	10.6
January, 1978	187.1	6.7	11.2
February	188.4	6.4	12.0
March	189.7	6.5	12.8
April	191.4	6.6	13.8

*1967 = 100 †Index = 168.2

(Ho...) Presses keep printing more dollars (...hum)

(Continued from Page 1)

By contrast, the combined net earnings of the Fortune 500 companies rose only 6.5 percent in 1977, and the Commerce Dept. reported that corporate net profits as a whole rose by 11.3 percent.

". . . 1977 was another year of strong earnings growth . . . the financial state of the industry is healthy indeed," Morton reported.

"Last year's earnings performance was all the more impressive because the comparison was made with even stronger performance in the recession-rebound year of 1976," he continued.

If there is another recession—as many analysts now think there will be—the newspaper industry again will come out all right, Morton predicted.

"Newspapers will benefit from the fact that most of their revenue comes from local advertisers and that most local advertisers maintain newspaper ad budgets regardless of the national economy's ills," he said.

Only a few papers are in trouble—the rest are plowing ahead.

"Of the 1,764 papers in the country, maybe 10 to 20 are in difficulty," said George Adler, analyst for the Loeb, Rhodes brokerage firm.

"The vast majority have 35 percent to 40 percent pretax profit margins and generate excess cash flow which makes them appealing prospects for investors," he said.

Adler was asked why companies with both broadcast and newspaper holdings in the same town are swapping their TV and radio stations instead of their newspapers.

"Because they figure newspapers hold more potential and more political power," he answered.

Papers which capture a market "can raise advertising and circulation prices year in and year out and continue to up their profits," said Robert Howitt, an analyst with First Manhattan Corp.

When it comes to a newspaper monopoly, "you have to be fairly willfully dumb to make a mess of it," Morton said.

The newspaper industry remains the third-largest employer in the United States— 386,000 workers in 1977. Steel was first with 470,000 and auto parts and accessories second with 390,000.

Newspaper production workers, however, continue to decline. In 1977, there were 165,000 of them, down one percent. Another one percent drop is expected this year. The 165,000 last year represented 43 percent of the industry's workforce, down from 50 percent in the mid-1960's.

ALL BUT TWO of the 17 main publicly owned U.S. and Canadian newspaper companies increased their profits in 1977. None lost money.

The increases ranged from 124.6 percent for Panax, to 4.3 percent for Southam Press.

Times Mirror of Los Angeles logged its first billion-dollar revenue year.

There were fewer public companies to go around as concentration took a firmer grip on the industry.

As reported last year, Booth Newspapers was swallowed up by Newhouse and Speidel merged into Gannett.

Now Combined Communications is being merged into Gannett in a deal worth about 370 million dollars. Chew Newspapers of Ohio was merged into Thomson.

The average net earnings (after taxes) increase for the 17 public companies was 26.9 percent; the average after-tax profit margin as a percentage of revenue was 8.6 percent. That exceeded the average 5.3 percent margin for U.S. manufacturing as a whole.

Most returns for 1978's first quarter showed a continuing upward curve.

In order of after-tax profits (net earnings), here's how they did:

Times Mirror Co., publisher of the Los Angeles Times, Dallas Times-Herald, Newsday and other publications, earned 96.1 million dollars after taxes, up 36 percent, for a profit margin of 8.5 percent. First quarter net was 26.9 million dollars, up 50 percent.

Gannett moved into second place with net earnings of 69.4 million dollars, up 17.3 percent. Profit margin was 12.4 percent. First quarter net was 15.2 million dollars, up 22 percent. In addition to the Combined Communications merger, Gannett bought the Wilmington (Del.) News-Journal for 60 million dollars.

Knight-Ridder dropped from second to third but still did well. Net earnings were 60.2 million dollars, up 27.5 percent. Profit margin was eight percent. First quarter net rose 37 percent to 14 million dollars.

Thomson Newspapers had net earnings of 47.4 million dollars, up 16 percent. Profit margin was 18.4 percent. First quarter net was up 19 percent, to 10.6 million dollars.

Capital Cities Communications' net earnings were 43.2 million dollars, up 21.4 percent. Profit margin was 14.1 percent. First quarter net rose 28.9 percent to 10.7 million dollars. In May Cap Cities bought the Wilkes-Barre Times-Leader-News Record for a reported 9 million dollars.

Dow Jones & Co., publisher of the Wall Street Journal, among other papers, had net earnings of 39 million dollars, up 28.7 percent, and a profit margin of 12.3 percent. First quarter net was 9.287 million dollars. up 2.4 percent.

The Washington Post Co.'s net earnings rose 45 percent, to 35.5 million dollars. Profit margin was 8.1 percent. First-quarter net was up 41 percent, to 7.1 million dollars.

The New York Times Co.'s net earnings were up 17 percent, to 26.1 million dollars. (The improvement was spearheaded by a 69 percent pre-tax profit increase at the Times newspaper.) Corporate profit margin was 5.1 percent. First-quarter net was 7.1 million dollars, up 32 percent.

Southam Press, the Canadian chain, had net earnings of 25.1 million dollars, up 4.3 percent, and a profit margin of 7.9 percent. First-quarter net was up 22.6 percent, to 6.1 million dollars.

Media General's newspapers did well last year but cost-price conditions troubled its newsprint recycling operation. Net earnings were 13.574 million dollars, down 14.5 percent. Profit margin was 6.2 percent. In the first quarter, net earnings were down 7.7 percent, to 2.9 million dollars.

Harte-Hanks Communications' net earnings were up 22.1 percent, to 12.9 million dollars. Profit margin was 8.2 percent. First quarter net was 2.7 million dollars, up 19 percent.

Torstar, publisher of the Toronto Star, had net earnings of 12.2 million dollars, off 4.4 percent. Profit margin was 5.5 percent. Torstar's year ends Sept. 30. Its first quarter, which ended Dec. 31, had a 27 percent rise in net earnings, to 3.5 million dollars. Its second quarter—which corresponds to most other companies' first 1978 quarters—had an 11 percent increase, to 2.1 million dollars.

Multimedia's net earnings rose 20.6 percent, to 12 million dollars. Profit margin was 13 percent. First quarter net was 2.8 million dollars, up 37 percent. Among the company's papers are those in Asheville, N.C., Greenville, S.C., and Montgomery, Ala.

Lee Enterprises' net earnings rose 23.8 percent, to 11.7 million dollars. Profit margin was 14.1 percent. First quarter (ending Dec. 31) net was 6.2 million dollars, up 108 percent.

Affiliated Publications, owner of the Boston Globe, North Adams (Mass.) Transcript and broadcasting interests, had net earnings of 6.97 million dollars, up 27.6 percent. Profit margin was 5 percent. First quarter earnings were $876,000, up 24.2 percent.

Post Corp., publisher of the Appleton, Wis., paper, had net earnings of 3.1 million dollars, up 48.8 percent, with a 7.98 percent profit margin. First quarter net was $557,000, up 22.7 percent. Post predicts a 20 percent increase in earnings this year.

Panax Corp.'s 1977 net earnings were $656,000, up 124.6 percent, with a two percent profit margin.

In addition, there are a few companies that, although not publicly owned, report their financial data anyway, some conglomerates that have publishing components, and a few magazine companies that publish their financial information. Here's how firms in this category did last year:

Tribune Co., publisher of the Chicago Tribune, New Yorks News and other papers, had net earnings of 56.1 million dollars, up 33 percent, with a profit margin of 6.3 percent. First quarter net was 8.89 million dollars, up 7.4 percent.

Journal Co., publisher of the Milwaukee Journal and Sentinel, had net earnings of 14.8 million dollars, up 45 percent, for a profit margin of seven percent.

Combined Communications Corp., owner of the Cincinnati Enquirer and Oakland Tribune, had net earnings of 20.625 million dollars, up 26.4 percent, and a profit margin of nine percent. First quarter net was up 30 percent to four million dollars.

Time Inc., which bought the Washington Star for 20 million dollars this year, had net earnings of 90.5 million dollars, up 34.9 percent, and a profit margin of 7.2 percent. First quarter net was 21 million dollars, up 39 percent.

Media Investment Co., the former Scripps-Howard Investment Co., had net assets of 25.5 million dollars, up 26.6 percent.

The **Denver Post** and its gravure subsidiary had net earnings of 1.1 million dollars, down 9.2 percent, for a profit margin of 1.6 percent. The company, however, plows a lot of money back into the business; its retained earnings rose 3.5 percent, to 14.4 million dollars.

The **Minneapolis Star and Tribune Co.** reported net earnings of 11.9 million dollars, up 19 percent, for a profit margin of 8.4 percent.

Sun Publishing Co., which owns the Vancouver Sun, gets its profits from its half ownership of **Pacific Press, Ltd.,** which publishes the Sun and the Vancouver Province. Sun's net earnings were 3.92 million dollars, down 4.8 percent. Pacific's net was down six percent, but the company didn't say what that came to in dollars.

Quebecor, the Quebec newspaper chain, which started a new paper in Philadelphia, had net earnings of 3.4 million dollars, up 49.9 percent, and a profit margin of 3.2 percent.

Seaboard Coast Line Industries, a railroad company that publishes the Jacksonville, Fla., papers, had net earnings of 102.4 million dollars, up 20.5 percent, and a profit margin of 5.8 percent. The publishing operation contributed 2.4 percent of revenues and its net was 8.2 million dollars, a profit margin of 19.9 percent.

Des Moines Register & Tribune Co.'s revenues were up 13.4 percent, to 51.8 million dollars. There was no indication of net earnings.

News, Ltd., Rupert Murdoch's Australian-based publishing empire, had a profit equivalent to U.S. 12.3 million dollars, up 26 percent. U.S. and British operations—which include the New York Post and the San Antonio Express-News — contributed U.S. 4.87 million dollars to this, less than they did in the previous year.

The **Toronto Sun** announced plans to go public with a stock offering. The size and price hadn't been announced at this writing, but the company issued some interesting figures. The paper, launched in November, 1971, after the Toronto Telegram folded, started with a circulation of 60,000; now it's up to 177,000. In 1973, it had six percent of the city's daily ad linage; now it has 23 percent. In fiscal 1973, it earned $149,000 net income on revenue of 4.6 million dollars. In fiscal 1977, it earned 1.7 million dollars on revenues of 23.5 million dollars. In the first 40 weeks of fiscal 1978, it earned 1.3 million dollars on revenues of 21.6 million dollars for a 5.7 percent profit margin.

DAILY NEWSPAPERS once again held approximately 30 percent of U.S. advertising expenditures in 1977, and this time that share was worth 11.1 billion dollars, an 11.7 percent increase over 1976.

Canadian daily papers had a better increase—up 15 percent in the January-September period. For the year, their ad revenues were an estimated 830 million dollars, good for a 34 percent share among all media.

For 1978, it's estimated that U.S. ad revenues will rise 11 percent and Canadian revenues 9.7 percent.

Broadcasting was in second place in both countries—26.9 percent of ad expenditures in the United States and 27 percent in Canada.

Jack Kaufman, president of the Newspaper Advertising Bureau, said:

"One thing in our favor is a growing dissatisfaction with the cost efficiency of television. The old unit of sales, the 60-second commercial, has been cut in half, but the cost of the 30-second commercial has now risen to the same level. Even the 10-second spot is now up to 65 or 70 percent of the 30-second unit. With all this subtraction, advertisers get more clutter, they get less non-competitive 'cushioning,' they get less value—and they get mad."

The 11.7 percent U.S. ad revenue increase was attained on a linage increase of only about three percent, Merill Lynch reported. Rates went up about nine percent.

The revenue trend is one of acceleration, Merill Lynch said.

Classified increased by 15.8 percent in the year's first half and 19 percent in the second.

Retail increased 9.1 percent in the first half and 10.8 percent in the second.

National lagged a little—up 12.2 percent in the first half, but 11.1 percent in the second.

Newspapers' advertising-news ratios exceeded the 60-40 considered as the industry standard.

A Media Records survey showed:

✓ 67 morning papers—62.4 percent ads, 35.5 percent news, 2.1 percent office copy, average number of pages, 59.

✓ 83 evening papers—61.3 percent ads, 36.7 percent news, 2.0 percent office, average numbers of pages, 50.

✓ 96 Sunday papers—66.6 percent ads, 31.9 percent news, 1.5 percent office, average number of pages, 177.

Meanwhile, the U.S. Federal Trade Commission attacked the industry's volume discounts.

It picked out the Los Angeles Times—which carries more advertising than any other newspaper in the world—and called its volume discount rates restraints of trade and unfair competition.

The case is still to be litigated, but it's considered to be a major one for the industry as a whole.

Magazines are also doing quite well in ad revenue. They took in 2.2 million dollars in ad revenues in 1977, up 21 percent and good for a 5.7 percent share of ad expenditures in U.S. media. (This doesn't count farm and business publications.)

For 1978, ad revenues are expected to climb another 10 percent, giving the magazine industry three solid years—up 22 percent in 1976, 21 percent last year, 10 percent next.

Page rates will increase an average of seven to eight percent in 1978, and ad agencies expect a 30 percent 1977-81 increase.

Four-color brings in the money, too, and more advertisers are using it. A four-color page that cost advertisers $17,700 a decade ago now costs them $21,200.

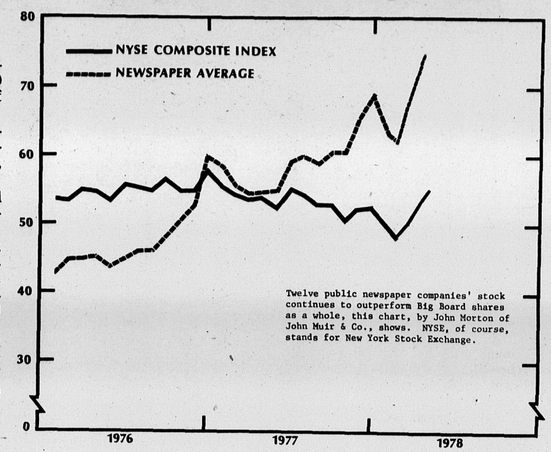
In 1966, 39.7 percent of magazine ad space units were four-color; in 1976, it was 52.2 percent.

THE INDUSTRY seemed to be cheered a bit by 1977's modest circulation gains.

Last year's total U.S. daily circulation was about 61.6 million, up about one percent.

In Canada, 1977 daily circulation was 4.9 million, essentially as stagnant as U.S. circulation.

STOCK-PRICE PERFORMANCE



But there was more money than newspapers in circulation. Circulation revenues rose to 4.6 billion dollars, up 5.5 percent, in both countries last year (4.3 billion dollars in the United States, 333 million dollars in Canada). That's daily and Sunday combined. Sunday circulation revenue alone was up six percent in the United States, and Canadian weekend circulation revenue was up 5.2 percent.

More price increases are expected.

Single-copy prices are advancing steadily. In 1976, 14 percent of U.S. dailies sold for 20 cents; last year, it was up to 21 percent. There were corresponding decreases in the 15-cent category, from 68 percent to 66 percent, and the dime category, from 16 percent to 11 percent. On Sunday, 31 percent of the papers sold for 35 cents last year; in 1976 it was 27 percent.

"Clearly, the typical daily newspaper has such a sure purchase on its market that it can raise circulation prices without significantly harming its market position while at the same time improving bottom line performance," analyst John Morton observed.

The evening field continued to weaken. Morning circulation was up 3.3 percent, but p.m. sales declined 0.7 percent, and circulation of all-day papers was down 2.9 percent. Sunday was up one percent.

"Although a number of cities appear to have unusual characteristics that enable an evening paper to dominate a morning rival, the trend of declining evening readership is expected to continue," Merrill Lynch said.

Editor & Publisher magazine this year dismissed such comments, saying that most U.S. circulation is in the evening field because there are so many evening papers.

What E&P left out, however, is the fact that in the mid-1950s evening papers accounted for more than 60 percent of daily circulation—but today for only a little less than 55 percent.

Some evening papers have added morning editions or simply gone to morning publication entirely. More and more Saturday afternoon editions are being switched to a.m. cycles. In the few instances (Hartford, Fresno) where papers have attempted to "fill the void" left by a competitor's abandonment of the evening field, the attempts have failed. But the morning Chicago Sun-Times is publishing an afternoon edition after Field folded its companion Daily News. And in Sacramento, the morning Union is publishing an afternoon city edition after the Bee went to full morning publication.

The top 10 chains command 35% of daily circulation. Knight-Ridder continued to lead the chains, with 3,432,300. The Gannett-Combined operation, when merged, will move into second place at 3,366,100, dropping Newhouse to third (3,225,900) and the Tribune Co. to fourth (3,176,000).

After that come Dow Jones, fifth (1,872,600); Scripps-Howard, sixth (1,853,100); Times Mirror, seventh (1,790,000); Hearst, eighth (1,407,900); Cox, ninth (1,121,900); Thomson, 10th (1,050,400), and the New York Times Co., 11th (994,300).

On the magazine side, the circulation per issue of publications reporting to the U.S. Magazine Publishers Assn. was 257,462,933. Circulation means more money for the publishers these days than it used to—subscription prices are up 49 percent since 1970 and they are expected to keep rising at that rate.

Single copy prices also are up—Time Inc.'s new, monthly version of Life will sell for $1.50.

Says Samuel I. Newhouse, Jr., president of Condé Nast Publications:

"We don't have to go out and buy circulation any more with low subscription prices. We've learned that the reader is willing to pay for his magazine if he wants it."

U.S. PUBLISHERS' NEWSPRINT consumption rose an estimated 6.5 percent, to 10,235,000 tons, in 1977. Sixty percent of the newsprint was produced in Canada, where mills in April were running at 100 percent of capacity for the second straight month.

Costs of newsprint continued to rise through 1976—a 10.4 percent compounded increase from 1972 for Canadian stock and 9.6 percent for U.S.-produced newsprint. There was a slight decrease in 1977, but new Canadian increases early in 1978 lifted the U.S. price per short ton to $320.

U.S. consumption for the first two months of 1978 was running almost nine percent ahead of 1977's first two months.

A banner year for E&P's dailies (yawn)

Each year for the past several years Editor & Publisher, the trade magazine, has tracked an anonymous big-city paper and an anonymous medium-sized daily.

And each year's figures have shown that these papers perform extremely well where it counts—in profit margins.

For 1977, E&P's 260,000-circulation metropolitan daily produced a 22.6 percent before-taxes profit margin, up sharply from 1976's 17.8 percent. (After-tax margin isn't available.)

During the same year, E&P's 34,000-circulation, medium-sized daily achieved a stunning 29.6 percent pretax profit margin, up 2.9 points. Its after-tax profit margin was 15.4 percent, up 1.5 points. The after-tax margin was almost three times higher than the figure for the U.S. manufacturing industry as a whole.

The details for the medium daily:

Total revenues—up 14.1 percent, to $5,125,000. Ad revenues—up 13.5 percent, to $3,437,000. Circulation revenues—up 10.7 percent, to $1,541,000.

Pretax earnings—up 26.6 percent, to $1,517,000. After-tax earnings—up 26.6 percent, to $788,000.

Editorial expenses—up 18.7 percent, to $677,000.

Circulation expenses—up 9.9 percent, to $358,000.

Advertising expenses — up 10.1 percent, to $366,000.

Composing room expenses—down 5.7 percent, to $272,000.

Pressroom expenses—up 12.8 percent, to $163,000.

One of the most significant items was newsprint. It went up 19.9 percent, to $735,000.

The paper charged off 17.4 percent less for depreciation last year.

The details for the big-city paper:

Total revenue—$32,411,000, up 4.1 percent. *But:* Pretax earnings were up 32.7 percent, to $7,340,000.

Advertising revenues—up 5.1 percent, to $25,065,000.

Circulation revenues—up 0.19 percent, to $7,242,000.

As for expense:

Editorial—up 2.2 percent, to $2,835,000.

Circulation—up 5.7 percent, to $1,012,000.

Advertising—down 3.8 percent, to $1,526,000.

Business office—up 4.9 percent, to $640,000.

Composing room—down 25.25 percent, to $1,948,000.

Press room—down 15 percent, to $872,000.

Newsprint, ink and storage—up one percent, to $9,487,000. (Contrast this cost control to the medium paper's 19.9 percent increase in newsprint cost.)

Mail room—up 9.8 percent, to $641,000.

"Executive office" expenses were up 7.5 percent, to $416,000.

The stereotype department was eliminated in 1976. This and the other production savings helped the paper's bottom line immensely.

Wages in departments customarily represented by the Guild rose modestly on the big paper:

Editorial—up 8.3 percent to an average monthly wage of $1,266.

Classified—up 6.2 percent, to $870.

Circulation—up 7 percent, to $972.

Retail advertising—up 5.9 percent, to $1,243.

National advertising—up 6.25 percent, to $1,258.

The Big Daily—a profit generator

Profits before taxes*

Year	Annually in $	% of revenue**	% increase over prior year	% increase over 1960	Cumulative since 1960
1960	$2,263,122	19.2			
1961	2,334,338	19.6	3.1	3.1	$ 4,597,460
1962	2,614,082	20.7	12.0	15.5	7,211,542
1963	2,473,571	19.1	—5.4	9.3	9,685,113
1964	2,554,278	19.3	3.3	12.9	12,239,391
1965	2,726,938	19.5	6.8	20.5	14,966,329
1966	3,296,197	22.0	20.9	45.6	18,262,508
1967	3,529,811	22.6	7.1	56.0	21,922,319
1968	3,692,625	22.4	4.6	63.2	25,684,944
1969	4,401,482	23.1	19.1	94.4	30,086,426
1970	4,647,249	23.5	7.2	105.3	34,733,675
1971	5,039,644	23.2	8.4	122.7	39,773,319
1972	5,467,133	23.7	8.5	141.6	45,240,452
1973	5,038,365	21.5	—7.8	122.6	50,278,817
1974	5,713,374	21.1	13.4	152.5	55,992,191
1975	6,876,082	21.8	20.4	203.8	62,868,273
1976	5,530,133	17.8	—19.6	144.3	68,398,406
1977	7,340,462	22.6	32.7	224.4	75,738,868

* Profits after taxes not disclosed.
** Revenue rose from $11,752,254 in 1960 to $32,410,679 in 1977, an increase of 175.8 percent.

Source: Editor & Publisher

The Medium Daily—color it deep in green

Year	Annually in $	% of revenue#	% increase over prior year	% increase over 1972	Cumulative since 1972
1972*	$313,882	9.5			
1973**	422,800	12.0	34.7	34.7	$ 736,682
1974	428,000	11.6	1.2	36.4	1,164,682
1975	576,600	14.4	34.7	83.7	1,741,282
1976	623,176	13.9	8.1	98.5	2,364,458
1977	788,751	15.4	26.6	151.3	3,153,209

* Last full hot-type year.
** Went to photocomposition in mid-year.
# Revenue rose from $3,304,022 in 1972 to $5,124,946 in 1977, an increase of 55.1 percent.

Plea made for 'fairness' in cloture votes

(Continued from Page 1)

after its week off for Memorial Day.

"The issues have been thoroughly aired, the arguments have all been made. If there are a few stray ones that haven't, 100 more hours are available . . . after cloture" when more than 400 amendments are being offered, Perlik noted.

Just before the Senate began its Memorial Day recess, Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia and 23 co-sponsors introduced an amendment they said should remove the bill's foes' expressed fears that the measure would open small businesses to a wave of organization.

The amendment would write the National Labor Relations Board's jurisdictional standards into the law. Under those standards, fewer than 25 percent of the nation's 3.8 million businesses come under the federal labor law.

The amendment also would provide an "ombudsman" in each NLRB regional office to answer small businesses' questions about their rights under the law.

During the Senate recess both opponents and proponents of the bill, including local Guild leaders and members, escalated their personal and public efforts to persuade senators of the correctness of their position while senators were in their home states.

Among them were leaders and members of the new Phoenix Guild, who braced Sen. Dennis DeConcini (D) during a luncheon with the city labor federation; Ray Flanagan, Scranton Guild grievance chairman, who spoke with Sen. H. John Heinz III (R-Pa.) when he visited the Tribune and Scrantonian, and Norma Roth, who represented the Rockford Guild at a meeting of leaders of area local unions representing 30,000 members.

AFL-CIO President George Meany urged a special June 1 meeting of national and international union presidents to do all they can to see that their unions and members maintain their involvement in the push for the bill's enactment during the "crucial time" of the votes on cloture and amendments.

Meany warned that the "vicious attack" launched on labor during the filibuster is not aimed just at the bill but seeks to "destroy the labor movement as an effective lobby, not only for our own legislation, but for all social legislation."

The newspaper-ad battle between the bill's supporters and opponents also continued. Among them was a full pager in Washington's dailies June 6 by the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees which, while noting that its members are not covered by the law, called on the Senate to "take the dirty tricks out of labor relations" by passing the bill.

An ad by labor attorneys, calling themselves "Lawyers for Labor Law Reform," noted that while the law now makes "more work for lawyers . . . it has also frustrated the objects and purposes" the law proclaims. "Let's 'de-lawyerize' our labor laws," they said in the ad in the Sunday, June 4, New York Times.

President Carter, too, renewed his public support for the bill. In a unique question and answer appearance before the Illinois legislature May 26, Carter pointed to his "heritage" as a "very conservative Southern businessman" and said he backs the measure because it would correct defects in the labor law "that ought to be corrected."

In a meeting with Senate leaders June 5, Carter said that while the battle against the filibuster and weakening amendments is "tough," the bill is worth it because the present law "is not being enforced adequately." (See Carter comments to small newspaper publishers, Page 8.)

After the meeting, Sen. Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.), chief sponsor of the bill with Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-N.Y.), expressed confidence that the filibuster will be broken by June 16.

Williams on June 7 received copies of all the petitions for the bill then in hand from Guild and ITU members. They were signed by 14,221 members of 249 ITU locals in 43 states and by 3,485 members of 27 Guild locals in 18 states.

The Graphic Arts International Union also circulated petitions to its locals, asking they be sent directly to senators.



Ray Crowell, Washington-Baltimore Guild

SEN. WILLIAMS RECEIVES TNG, ITU PETITIONS

TNG's David J. Eisen, left, does the honors

ITU's Bingel to speak to delegates

(Continued from Page 1)

Councils will meet at noon on Sunday, June 25.

✓ The Freshman Forum, for first-time delegates, will be held at 3 p.m. the same day. It will last about 45 minutes.

✓ Monday night, June 26, workshops will be open to all delegates. Scheduled so far are pensions and welfare and local publications. A local administration workshop will be held if there's enough interest. All workshops will start at 8 p.m.

✓ Locals' resolutions should be prepared in advance and four copies—all signed by initiators—sent to Secretary-Treasurer Robert M. Crocker at TNG Headquarters by June 15, Crocker reminded locals in a June 1 letter. Otherwise, they may be submitted to Crocker at the convention hotel.

The convention will close on June 30.

Canvassers certify victors in contests for ITU offices

Colorado Springs—The International Typographical Union's Canvassing Board made it official June 5:

Joe Bingel has been elected the ITU's new president, defeating C. B. Hughes of Los Angeles by 10,174 votes, 34,852 to 24,678. Bingel had been 1st vice president.

Thomas W. Kopeck has been re-elected secretary-treasurer, defeating Robert E. Petersen of Columbia Local 101 in Washington by 9,778 votes, 34,347 to 24,569.

Robert S. McMichen has been elected 1st vice president, defeating Francis N. Biggs of Indianapolis Local 1 by 4,196 votes, 31,470 to 27,274. McMichen had been 2nd vice president.

Robert L. Wartinger has been elected 2nd vice president, beating Dave Donovan of Chicago Local 16 by 837 votes, 29,505 to 28,668. Wartinger has been head of the ITU's Contracts Bureau and an assistant to the union's president.

Allan J. Heritage has been re-elected 3rd vice president, beating Herbert (Bud) McTaggert of Cleveland Local M-12 by 3,641 votes, 30,911 to 27,270.

Bingel will succeed A. Sandy Bevis as ITU president. Bevis did not seek a third two-year term.

The successful candidates will take office July 1.

The ITU Canvassing Board began its official tally of the votes from the ITU's May 17 elections on May 31.

Sen. Hatch couples Guild, ANPA

Washington—Sen. Orrin G. Hatch (R-Utah), while leading the filibuster against the Labor Law Reform Bill May 24, cited the American Newspaper Publishers' Assn. and the "National Newspaper Guild" as among the more astute groups against the bill.

He called it "historical" that the two should "come out so strongly against a reform bill."

TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., wrote suggesting Hatch check his mail from the Guild and asked that he correct his statement of the Guild's position.

Hatch wrote back saying that "obviosuly" he had made an "inadvertant error" which most readers of the Congressional Record "would understand."

IT SEEMS TO US

Olympics protest misses mark, Torontonian says

TORONTO, ONT.

Editor:

The Guild Reporter carries an intriguing story in the April 14 issue about a protest by President Perlik over the banning of Radio Free Europe-Radio Liberty from the 1980 Olympic Games. In the story the president draws a parallel between RFE-RL and the Soviet news agency TASS and newspapers Izvestia and Pravda.

Perlik has badly overshot the mark: RFE-RL are well-known agencies of the CIA and CIA-financed groups in Europe. The whole point of RFE-RL is not, as Perlik suggests, the gathering and dissemination of news, but rather to carry on every form of overt and covert sabotage possible. It certainly wouldn't receive the heavy financial backing by U.S. intelligence agencies if it did anything else.

Whatever Perlik may think of TASS, Izvestia and Pravda, they are certainly bona fide news agencies and papers which, although obviously prosocialist, cannot be any more so than UPI, the New York Times and Washington Post are procapitalist.

Perlik mixes up news written with a political bias with espionage and drags out "freedom of the press" as a cover to urge the USSR to permit entry into its territory of known spies and agents.

TOM MORRIS
Canadian Tribune
At-Large
Southern Ontario Guild

New York retiree seconds call for change in status

HALF MOON BAY, CALIF.

Editor:

I could not agree more with brother William Allan, Detroit Guild retiree [Guild Reporter, May 12], that the Constitution Committee should take under consideration some provision for retired members. In particular, retirees in good standing should be permitted to attend meetings in cities where they have retired to, other than locals to which they last belonged. As a Mason I can attend lodge meetings anywhere in the world. True, I have no voice or vote except in my own lodge. The same should be allowed by the Guild.

As a member of New York City Guild, I can attend retiree meetings there. But I now live in the San Francisco Bay Area. After walking the picket lines for months and months at the now defunct Newark (N.J.) News, I find the Guild door closed to me here. When the Guild needed me, I was there. Seems very unfriendly now.

NEWELL C. DAVIS
Retired
New York Guild

By TNG convention action, letters shall be limited to 200 words and shall avoid libel and subjects detrimental to the Guild. Members subjected to personal attack shall be given opportunity to reply in the same issue, but publication of either attack or reply shall not be delayed longer than one issue. Deadline, Friday before publication.

10 on IEB 'congratulated' for air-travel policy votes

BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

I would like to congratulate the ten members of the IEB who so wisely voted down a proposal to bar first-class air travel on Guild funds. Why, it would be sacrilige if the regal rear of our beloved president were to be cramped in the comfortless confines of a coach seat.

I would hate to think that a routine thing like a major deficit would panic some IEB members into trying to cut out one of the comforts that makes our officers' lives worth living. After all, with increased dues there will be no need to surrender such an essential perquisite.

In fact, I think our Guild president should have his own private jet. We could afford it if we'd just move our international headquarters into this abandoned gas station I know of just outside Natchez, Miss.

MICHAEL T. DRESSER
Sun Unit
Washington-Baltimore Guild

Editor's note: The IEB's expense policy provides: "Coach . . . shall be used on flights of three hours or less. . . . On trips in which consecutive flying time is more than three hours, first-class . . . may be used."

Okay District votes in Congress—IEB

Washington—The Senate should quickly approve a proposed constitutional amendment to give the District of Columbia full representation in Congress, the International Executive Board declared at its spring meeting.

"Ten states with populations smaller than the District's are represented by their full complement of senators and representatives," the IEB noted.

The proposed amendment has passed the House.

TNG and ITU get 'voice' on Cincinnati 'merger'

Washington — The Justice Dept. has granted TNG, the Cincinnati Guild, the International Typographical Union and its Cincinnati local, plus four others, "intervenor" status in hearings on the proposal of Cincinnati's two daily papers to merge all but their news-gathering operations.

It also has set a prehearing conference on the proposal for June 30 here and says it expects to begin the hearings themselves in Cincinnati about July 17.

Others okayed as intervenors in the case are Ohio's attorney general, Queen City Suburban Press, Inc., a Cincinnati suburban weeklies group, and groups of Cincinnati printers and pressmen acting independently from their unions.

The hearings will be the first ever held under the Newspaper Preservation Act of 1971, which permits exemption from antitrust prohibitions against profit pooling, price fixing and market splitting by newspapers when one is found to be in "probable danger of financial failure" unless it is permitted to enter a joint operating arrangement.

Scripps-Howard's evening Cincinnati Post last year said it can't survive without entering a semi-merger with Combined Communications Corp.'s morning and Sunday Enquirer. The two have applied for the antitrust waiver.

More than 200 Cincinnati Guild members on the Post would lose their jobs if the deal goes through.

TNG and the ITU, among others, objected to the publishers' proposal and in January the head of the Justice Dept.'s Antitrust Division recommended hearings, concluding that the Post had failed to show that it was in danger of failure.

Applications for intervention in the hearings by the Cincinnati Pressmen's and Mailers' unions and by the American Civil Liberties Union were denied.

Donald R. Moore, a retired Federal Trade Commission hearing officer and former newspaper reporter, will conduct the hearings.

Meanwhile, the Enquirer has announced plans for a new, 16.7-million-dollar plant in a redevelopment area, stating that both papers would be produced there if the joint operation is approved. Since February, 1975, the Enquirer has owned the Post's more modern plant and leased it back.

Salem editor Shea, once leader of Guild, dies at 51

Salem, Mass.—James M. Shea, editor of the Salem Evening News the past nine years and before that president of the Salem Guild and of the Guild's New England District Council, died here May 2 after a year-long fight against cancer. He was 51.

Shea, who had worked for the News since 1949, was president of the Guild local from 1961-63 and again in 1967 and 1968. He headed the district council in 1964, 1965 and 1966.

He also was a past president of the New England Assn. of Associated Press News Executives, one of the founders of the Beverly School for the Deaf and the Salem Savings Bank, a former trustee of the Massachusetts State College System, a former director of North Shore Catholic Charities and, in the 1950s, chairman of the Beverly City Democratic Committee.

Survivors include his wife, Marianne, two daughters, three sons and two sisters.

Services were from St. Mary Star of the Sea Church.

A Madison 'original,' Cedric Parker, at 71

Madison, Wis.—Cedric Parker, a founder of the Madison Guild in 1934 and its president in 1947 and 1948, died here May 18. He was 71.

Parker surrendered his Guild membership when he became city editor—and later managing editor—of the Capital Times, but rejoined upon his retirement and became an energetic critic of the Capital Times, State Journal and Madison Newspapers, Inc., when employees went on strike last year.

He ran the Capital Times news room "like an old seadog, barking at reporters and making his fellow bosses cringe with blasts from the bosun's pipe he often brought to work," Ron McCrea, editor of the strikers' Madison Press Connection, wrote.

"He sometimes worked in a Mao cap with a red star affixed to the crown. [Wisconsin's late U.S. Senator] Joe McCarthy was right: he was a Communist," McCrea recalled.

Parker also was active in the area labor movement in the early 1930s, organizing a number of Madison's industrial unions and serving as treasurer of the Madison Federation of Labor in 1938 and head of the CIO Madison Industrial Union Council the same year.

Burley, Chicago ex-president, dies

Chicago Heights, Ill. — Raymond P. Burley, 51, a former president of the Chicago Guild, collapsed and died while helping his son's Little League baseball team practice here April 23.

Burley was local president in 1971. Before that he was chairperson of the old Daily News Unit.

He was the News's chief photographer for a time and was president of the Chicago Press Photographers Assn.

In 1962, Burley received the Chicago Guild's "Stick-o-Type" Award.

TNG audit for year ended March 31

Below is the report of TNG's financial standing and General Fund operations for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1978, as audited by Shulman, Kurtz, Turer & Topaz, certified public accountants.

Balance sheet—General Fund, March 31, 1978

ASSETS

Cash in banks and on hand	$ 171,394
Advances receivable	17,159
Loans receivable	39,231
Exchanges receivable	106,699
Due from organizing program	11,116
Prepaid insurance and transportation expenses	44,285
Deposits	675
Investments	100
Accounting equipment (net)	12,665
Total	**$ 403,324**

LIABILITIES & RESERVE

Accounts payable	$ 3,715
Exchanges payable	4,289
Due to Defense Fund	667,517
Payroll taxes payable	10,948
Severance pay reserve	200,872
Total	**$ 887,341**
Deficit	**$ 484,017**
Total liabilities & reserve and deficit	**$ 403,324**

Balance sheet—Defense Fund, March 31, 1978

ASSETS

Cash in checking account	$ 16,330
Savings accounts and certificates of deposits	645,916
Investment accounts (at cost)	292,545
A.T.A. Bond	500
Loans receivable	274,858
The Media Investment Company Stock (market value)	94,200
Due from General Fund	667,517
Other investment (at cost)	8,134
Total	**$2,000,000**
Net worth of fund	**$2,000,000**
Total liabilities & net worth	**$2,000,000**

Income & expense, General Fund, year ended 3/31/78

INCOME

Membership Income—Per-capita taxes	$1,595,288
Initiation fees	15,964
Reinstatement fees	417
Agency fees	14,130
Servicing salaries and expenses paid by locals	29,670
Guild Reporter income	1,819
Research Department sales	2,111
Expenses paid by Defense Fund	34,857
Other income	4,561
Total income	**$1,698,817**

EXPENSES

Per-capita taxes	$ 78,674
Field operations	660,568
Administrative operations	283,816
Office management	427,180
Executives	86,795
Other expenses	278,173
Total expenses	**$1,815,206**
Operating deficit	**$ 116,389**

General Fund, budget & expense, year ended 3/31/78

	Expended Year Ended 3/31/78	Budget Year Ended 3/31/78	(Over) or Under Budget
1. Per-capita taxes	$ 78,674	$ 75,500	($ 3,174)
2. Field Operations			
A. Director—Salary	$ 37,185	$ 37,670	$ 485
Expenses	4,585	7,200	2,615
B. Organizing and servicing			
IRs' salaries	$ 309,386	$ 307,090	($ 2,296)
IRs' expenses	125,299	117,500	(7,799)
Secretaries-stenographers	7,101	7,010	(91)
Miscellaneous organizing and servicing	48,273	20,800	(27,473)
Organizing/servicing program subsidies	6,000	16,700	10,700
C. Collective Bargaining			
Salaries—Executive Secretary-Contracts Committee	$ 30,117	$ 30,065	($ 52)
Pension consultant	10,929	9,000	(1,929)
Secretary-stenographers	7,101	7,010	(91)
Bargaining and research assistant	20,786	20,760	(26)
Human Rights Co-ordinator	28,698	29,335	637
Research & Information Associate	22,505	22,500	(5)
Expenses—personnel	2,603	5,250	2,647
	$ 660,568	$ 637,890	($22,678)
3. Administrative Operations			
A. Director—Salary	$ 37,185	$ 37,670	$ 485
Expenses	678	1,100	422
B. Research and Information			
Salaries—Director	$ 29,057	$ 29,095	$ 38
Associate Director	14,874	12,395	(2,479)
Secretary-stenographers	7,101	7,010	(91)
Expenses—Personnel	2,398	1,500	(898)
Books and periodicals:			
Legal and bargaining services	2,005	1,490	(515)
Subscriptions	2,044	2,000	(44)
Other printed material	1,580	1,000	(580)
Publications and literature:			
Constitution	9,905	7,000	(2,905)
Organizing and other literature	5,331	2,750	(2,581)
Institute and seminars	1,865	4,200	2,335
Miscellaneous	214	200	(14)
C. Guild Reporter			
Salaries—Editor	$ 33,070	$ 30,420	($ 2,650)
Associate editor	14,874	12,395	(2,479)
Clerical	20,622	19,390	(1,232)
Expenses—Personnel	2,175	1,500	(675)
Printing	61,104	59,500	(1,604)
Postage	19,943	21,500	1,557
Addressing	15,131	13,000	(2,131)
Pictures and special material	2,515	3,200	685
Miscellaneous	145	100	(45)
	$ 283,816	$ 268,415	($15,401)
4. Office Management			
Salaries—Office manager	$ 21,666	$ 21,640	($ 26)
Secretaries-stenographers	21,304	21,040	(264)
Bookkeeping	31,465	29,370	(2,095)
General clerical	29,971	30,795	824
Rent and maintenance	45,246	43,500	(1,746)
Stationery and supplies	25,895	24,000	(1,895)
Equipment	2,904	5,000	2,096
Telephone and telegraph	25,561	24,000	(1,561)
Repairs and improvements	1,751	1,200	(551)
Postage	11,951	12,000	49
Auditing	5,150	4,900	(250)
Insurance and bonding	6,000	6,000	—0—
Employee pension	42,113	40,960	(1,153)
Employee health and welfare	50,383	46,000	(4,383)
Directly billed transportation	83,363	68,500	(14,863)
Data processing	17,067	13,000	(4,067)
Miscellaneous	5,390	5,500	110
	$ 427,180	$ 397,405	($29,775)
5. Executives			
Officers' salaries	$ 73,983	$ 74,555	$ 572
Officers' expenses	12,812	19,750	6,938
	$ 86,795	$ 94,305	$ 7,510
6. Other Expenses			
Legal	$ 22,710	$ 22,000	($ 710)
Payroll, personal property taxes	39,251	40,300	1,049
Contributions and tickets	5,115	13,750	8,635
Delegates and committees	47,502	10,000	(37,502)
I.E.B. meetings	38,082	32,000	(6,082)
Severance pay provisions	32,949	32,000	(949)
Convention reserve	60,000	60,000	—0—
Broun Award	1,000	1,000	—0—
Broun Award expenses	677	1,750	1,073
AFL-CIO, IUD Conventions	3,577	4,000	423
IFJ-IAFWNO Convention	4,056	5,000	944
Guild Service Award	742	1,500	758
Irving Leuchter Scholarship Fund	1,000	1,000	—0—
Legislative Agent—Salary	13,773	25,390	11,617
Expenses	7,739	14,610	6,871
	$ 278,173	$ 264,300	($13,873)
Totals	$1,815,206	$1,737,815	($77,391)

Balance sheet—Organizing program, 3/31/78

ASSETS

Cash in savings account	$ 30,488
Total	**$ 30,488**

LIABILITIES

Due TNG-General Fund	$ 11,115
Prepaid assessments	121,950
Total	**$ 133,065**
Deficit	**($ 102,577)**
Total liabilities and net worth	**$ 30,488**

Organizing program—Income & expense, year ended 3/31/78

INCOME

Estimated portion of special assessment	$ 240,000
Interest income	4,690
Total for year	**$ 244,690**

EXPENSES

Salaries	$ 123,800
Expenses	103,464
Directly billed transportation	18,621
Employee benefits	22,039
Professional fees	22,518
Total for year	**$ 290,442**
Operating deficit for year	**$ 45,752**

LOCAL ELECTIONS

Providence

Frank Prosnitz, president (Prosnitz, 191; Gary York, 145); **C. Claire Keefe**, vice president; **David W. McCarthy**, secretary; **Charles D. Walker**, treasurer (Walker, 194; Thomas J. Bunn, 121).

Puerto Rico

Victor M. Morales, president (Morales, 672; Sixto Alvelo, 224); **Charles Ramis**, vice president (Ramis, 638; Carlos J. Seda, 248); **Jorge Quinones**, secretary (Quinones, 646; Luis Rivera, 235); **A. Villahermosa**, treasurer (Villahermosa, 653; Luis G. Molina, 224).

Toledo

Bill Lee, president; **Dave Smith**, vice president; **Bob Speck**, secretary; **Bob Dailey**, treasurer.

Toronto

John M. Lowe, president; **Ross Miller**, 1st vice president; **Paul Mallon**, 2nd vice president (Mallon, 226; Bob McCarty, 81; Bill McQueen, 77); **Susan Craig**, secretary (Craig, 298; Cliff Price, 89); **George Barrell**, treasurer.

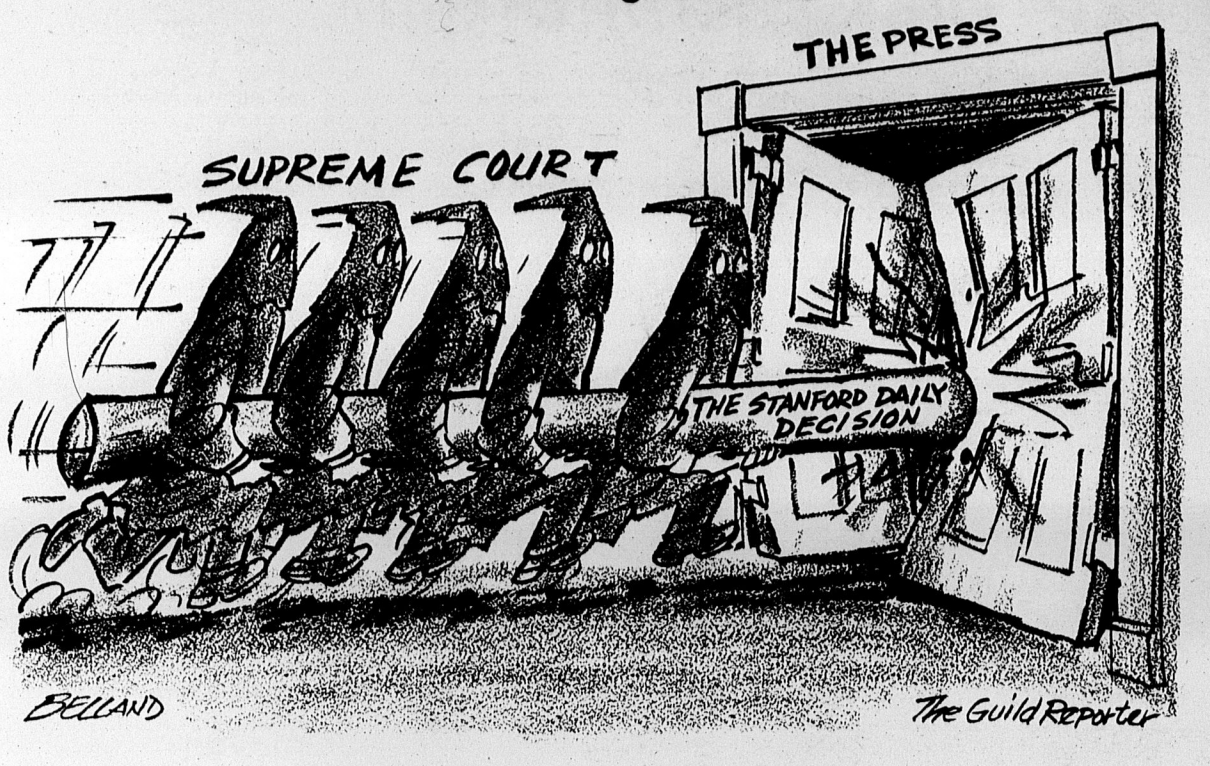
Winnipeg

Cecil Rosner, president; **Lee Rolfe**, vice president; **Susan Ruttan**, secretary; **Dick Sullivan**, treasurer.

York

David J. Delzingaro, president; **Alan G. Comery**, 1st vice president; **Gloria J. Shipley**, 2nd vice president; **Anita Gray**, secretary; **Dean R. Wise**, treasurer.

The Washington Five



Drinan introduces bill to nullify court's search warrant ruling

Washington—A bill seeking to nullify the Supreme Court's search-warrant decision against the press has been introduced in the House of Representatives.

Rep. Robert F. Drinan's Press Protection Act would prevent police from entering a newsroom with a search warrant and combing through the files, taking materials covered by the warrant but seeing everything.

Instead, the Drinan bill would require a prior adversary court hearing.

Drinan (D-Mass.) said this would give news organizations the chance to contest the search and possible seizure of source notes and other documents.

The bill—H.R. 12952—hadn't been assigned to committee as of June 5, but a Judiciary Committee source said most press measures have gone to the courts, civil liberties and administration of justice subcommittee, headed by Rep. Robert W. Kastenmeier (D-Wis.).

The Drinan bill emerged in the midst of widespread reaction against the Supreme Court's May 31 ruling in a case involving the Stanford Daily of Palo Alto, Calif.

In a 5-to-3 decision, the court overturned a lower court and held that newspapers have no special Constitutional right to be warned of a court-approved search, nor a right to contest such a search.

Search warrants are obtained on an ex-parte basis—that is, only the prospective searchers appear before a judge.

An attempt to obtain a subpoena, on the other hand, can be contested by the target party.

"More broadly," Warren Weaver, Jr., of the New York Times reported on May 31, "the high court majority held that a person who is not involved in a crime in any way has no more right than a strongly implicated suspect to resist search of a building he owns or occupies for evidence of someone else's crime."

The Washington Post, in editorials on June 1 and 4, amplified the theme, saying:

"This assault stands on its head the history of both the First and Fourth Amendments" because both "grew out of long battles with the British Crown, which had used search warrants to seek evidence of seditious libel."

Until 10 years ago, the paper said, it had been supposed that the Fourth Amendment guaranteed the private papers of everyone.

"The idea, now accepted by the court, that no place is immune from government scrutiny except a person's brain is alien to the precepts of the Bill of Rights," the Post said.

Once a warrant had been issued the way would be clear for police to examine everything and anything, including material not covered by the warrant, the paper pointed out.

"We are appalled at the Supreme Court's cavalier attitude toward the freedom of the press," said David Ansley, editor of the Stanford Daily.

Police in 1971 entered the Daily's office looking for photos of a demonstration. The paper was upheld in its protest in Federal District Court.

When the case moved to the Supreme Court on appeal, TNG joined in a friend of court brief by the Reporters' Committee for Freedom of the Press.

Other reaction came from William F. Thomas, editor of the Los Angeles Times ("incredible . . . terrible"), Keith Fuller, president of the Associated Press ("could open the door to harassment" by local officials angry at coverage), and Reg Murphy, editor of the San Francisco Examiner ("a disaster").

But Prof. Gerald Gunther of Stanford, a constitutional authority, was more cautious.

"I have some fear that if the press, as it is too often tempted to do, exaggerates its defeat in this case, it will convey an incorrect message which magistrates supervising the issuance of search warrants may buy," he said.

"The press may create a self-fulfilling prophecy if it proclaims this a total defeat for First Amendment values.

"It is not."

Under the decision, Gunther said, "it is clear to me that a conscientious magistrate is obligated to be especially reluctant to issue search warrants when the press is involved."

Associate Justice Lewis F. Powell, of the majority, wrote that magistrates "can and should take cognizance of the independent values protected by the First Amendment."

But there have been police raids on news offices about 10 times in California and more elsewhere, since the Stanford incident, said Jack C. Landau, director of the Reporters' Committee.

In a dissenting opinion, Associate Justice Potter Stewart and Thurgood Marshall said:

"Perhaps as a matter of abstract policy a newspaper office should receive no more protection from unannounced police searches than, say, the office of a doctor or the office of a bank.

"But we are here to uphold the Constitution. And our Constitution does not explicitly protect the practice of medicine or the business of banking from all abridgement by government. It does explicitly protect the freedom of the press."

In the majority were Associate Justices Byron R. White (who wrote the opinion), Harry A. Blackmun, Powell, William H. Rehnquist and Chief Justice Warren E. Burger.

Dissenting were Stewart, Marshall and Associate Justice John Paul Stevens. Associate Justice William J. Brennan did not take part because he was ill when the case was argued.

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"Countless law-abiding citizens—doctors, lawyers, merchants, customers, bystanders—may have documents . . . that relate to an . . . investigation. The consequences of subjecting this large category of persons to unannounced police searches are extremely serious. The ex-parte warrant procedure enables . . . access to privileged documents that could not be examined if advance notice gave the custodian an opportunity to object."

—Justice John Paul Stevens' dissent in the Supreme Court's Stanford Daily decision, described by Justice Potter Stewart as permitting police "rummaging through the files, cabinets, desks and wastebaskets of a newsroom."

It's fair, Carter tells editors

Last October President Carter held a "press conference" via telephone between Washington and Houston with delegates to the National Newspaper Assn.'s annual convention.

The following exchange took place between Carter and NNA President George A. Joplin III, publisher of the Somerset (Ky.) Commonwealth-Journal, a 10,000-circulation daily:

Q *(Joplin):* The so-called labor law reform bill recently passed by the House and now pending in the Senate would impose severe economic sanctions against employers, deprive employers of their rights and representation in elections and give unrecognized unions access to the premises and time of employers. . . . Why do you so strongly support this . . . one-sided and unfair legislation?

A *(The President):* Well, George, I have to say that if I agreed with your description of it, I would not support it. I have gone over every item in this labor reform package. . . .

I am a businessman, I have been an employer, and I want to be sure that both the rights of workers and their employers are protected. I consider the proposal to be very modest in its scope. The major thrust of it is to expedite whatever decision is made.

I have seen in Georgia, for instance, that when the application of the present law was attempted, that because of subterfuge or delay, a final determination in the labor dispute may be dragged out two, three, four years. And I don't think it is right to circumvent the law by unnecessary delay. . . .

Also, I don't think that any worker should be punished through immediate discharge who tries to seek the rights that are applicable in almost all parts of the country for workers. . . .

I was concerned about the legislation originally. The deeper I got into it, the more I could see it was fair, was moderate, and had a primary thrust of expediting decisions that ultimately had to be dragged out through the courts for several years and quite often hurt employment and hurt the economic stability and strength and prosperity in the small communities in particular.

The Guild Reporter

JAMES M. CESNIK
Editor

ROBERT DUDNICK, Associate Editor

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