$65, VDT rests for Minneapolis

The
GUILD REPORTER

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE NEWSPAPER GUILD (AFL-CIO, CLC)

Vol. XLV, No. 16 Washington, D.C. September 22, 1978

2-year pact also betters FEP clause

Minneapolis—Top minima for key circulation, news and promotion department jobs are raised $65 a week and a break-through, experimental program of at least twice-a-day breaks for copy editors working with VDTs is established in a two-year Twin Cities Guild settlement with the Minneapolis Star and Tribune.

The company also agreed to hire two more full-time, or the equivalent in parttime, copy editors in an effort to prevent an increase in copy editors' work load through the addition of an hour to the break time for each of those participating in VDT-break experiment.

The settlement also provides for bidding by seniority for all the papers' city circulation districts, provides paid leave for pregnancy and child-birth equal to that for sickness and expands the discriminatory bases forbidden under the contract's fair-employment-practices provisions to cover political affiliation and sexual preference.

The settlement was approved 257-to-58 in a four-day inplant referendum tabulated Sept. 13. The Guild unit at the papers earlier had voted local bargainers authority to call a strike if the company refused to agree to a satisfactory settlement and the local had received strike sanction from TNG.

The company "tried hard" to increase greatly the number of jobs exempted from contract coverage and to weaken the contract's union-security provisions, said John Carmichael, the local's executive secretary.

The Teamsters reached agreement with the papers just ahead

(Continued on Page 6)

N.Y. talks go to Washington?

Larger role denied Kheel by publishers

New York—Talks between the New York Pressmen's Union and the joint bargaining agent for this city's three principal daily papers were to resume Sept. 25 for the first time in ten days.

But this time they were to be held at the headquarters of the Federal Mediation & Concilation Service in Washington in an effort characterized by the agency's deputy director as aimed at separating both sides from "some of the disturbances, distractions and inconveniences that have hampered" sessions held in New York.

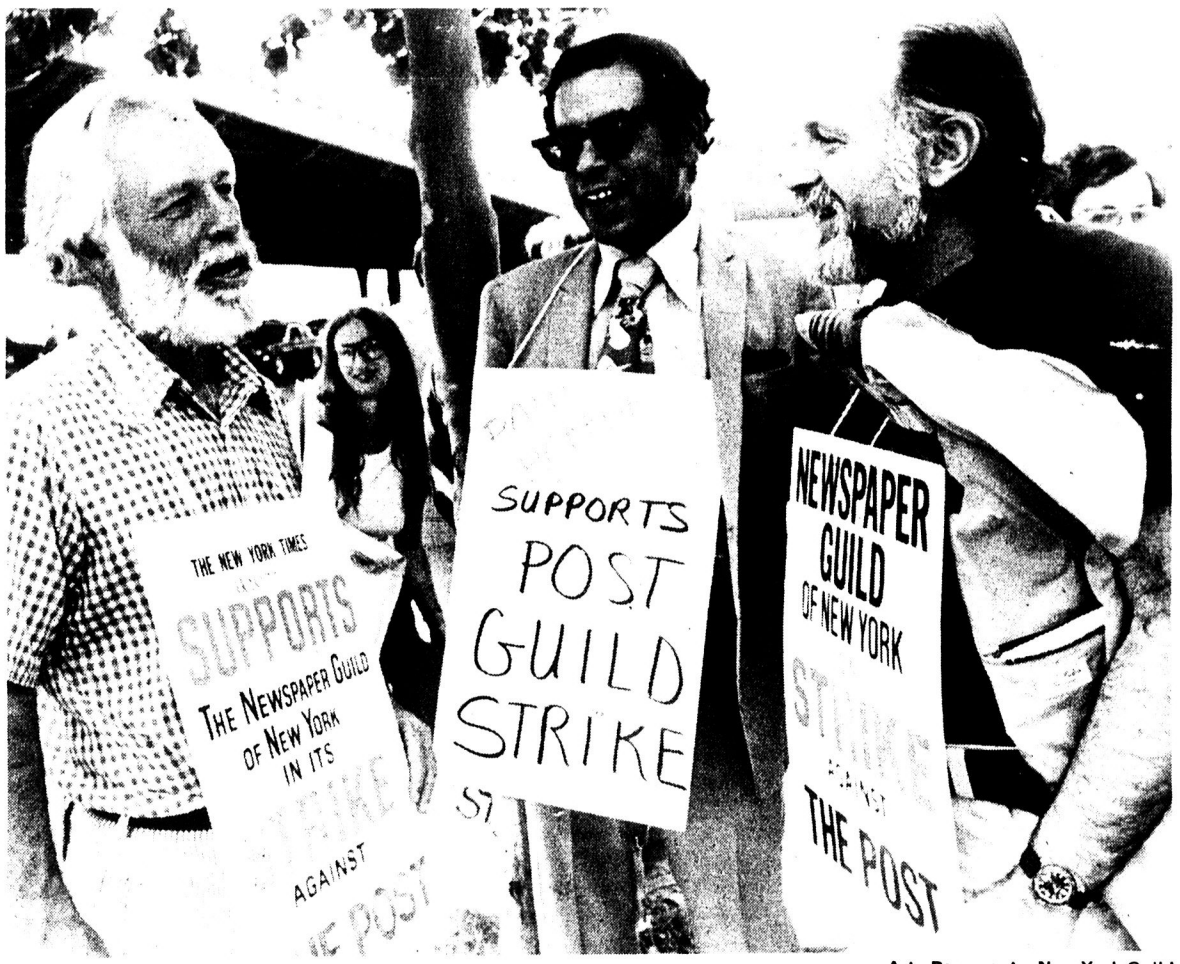
Kenneth E. Moffett, second in command at the FMCS, scheduled the Washington meeting in telegrams to the New York Publishers' Assn. and the Pressmen's Union calling for both to send "fully qualified representatives capable and authorized to begin intense negotiations" to end the strike.

The papers — the Times, the Post and the Daily News—have not published since Aug. 9 when the pressmen struck after the publishers posted working conditions and rules that Pressmen's President William Kennedy said could cost as many as half the local's members their jobs. The city's other unions with open contracts with the papers—including the New York Guild—supported the Pressmen's strike. Two weeks later the Guild's members at the Post struck that paper themselves. Three othr unions also have struck one or all of the papers.

The Guild on Sept. 15 held its first bargaining session with the Post since the Guild struck it on Aug. 22. The session adjourned with no dates for additional meetings.

Harry Fisdell, Guild executive vice president, said that while the

(Continued on Page 2)



Arty Pomerantz, New York Guild

'ALUMNI' AND VISITORS' DAY ON GUILD PICKET LINE AT NEW YORK POST

Among the 40-plus who showed support for Post strikers were David Bird, N.Y. times reporter, left, and Paul Hoffman, former Post reporter, center; at right, Larry Nathanson, Post reporter

Profits up by one third through June

Twenty-one U.S. and Canadian publishing companies experienced an average after-tax profits growth of 33.4 percent in their fiscal periods ended June 30, a Guild Reporter compilation of financial reports shows.

For 18 of the companies the reports covered 1978's first six months. For the other three they covered the first nine months of their fiscal years.

The profits increases were realized on revenue gains that averaged 22.2 percent.

At the same time, U.S. dailies took in almost seven billion dollars in advertising revenue through July, according to the National Advertising Bureau.

There was no telling what the circulation revenues were.

Advertising through July amounted to 6.885 billion dollars and for the seven months was 15.8 percent ahead of the year-ago period.

Retail led with a 3.7 billion dollars. Then came classified (2.2 billion dollars) and national (985 million dollars).

The records through June 30 of 21 U.S. and Canadian publishing companies (all reporting revenue and earnings increases over last year):

A. H. Belo Corp., publisher of the Dallas Morning News, reported half-year earnings of $6,949,000 (up 34.6 percent) on revenues of $56,146,000 (up 21.2 percent). The figures on the closely held company became available when one of the Belo family heirs began selling some of his stock in order to create a market, and the company now has about 700 shareholders, bringing it under Securities & Exchange Commission reporting regulations.

Capital Cities Communications, which publishes the Kansas City Star and Times, Forth Worth Star-Telegram, Oakland Press in Pontiac, Mich., and the Wilkes-Barre Times-Leader Evening News-Record, had earnings of $26,872,000 (up 32 percent) on revenues of $175,434,000 (up 22 percent).

Combined Communications, publisher of the Cincinnati Enquirer and Oakland Tribune, had earnings of $12,315,000 (up 32.2 percent) on revenues of $154,726,000 (up 36.4 percent).

Newspaper revenues accounted for $46,190,000, representing 33.6 percent of all Combined Communications revenues. In the like 1977 period, they represented 24.6 percent. The newspaper revenues advanced 87.9 percent. This represents the addition of

(Continued on Page 4)

Wilkes-Barre unions unite for defense

Wilkes-Barre, Pa. — Accusing the Capital Cities Communications chain of a "bold, blatant campaign" to emasculate their contracts, the four unions at the Times-Leader Evening News-Record have for the first time formed a joint council and undertaken co-ordinated bargaining for contracts to replace those that expire Sept. 30.

At the same time the unions—the Guild, Typographical, Pressmen's and Stereotypers—launched a campaign for public support in the event there is a strike or lockout.

Since CapCities bought the paper for about $10,500,000 in May, the unions charge, it has moved "openly and brazenly" to create "an atmosphere of extreme tension" among the paper's 240 employees.

They pointed to the installation of an 8-foot, barbed-wire-topped fence around the plant, a guard on the gate, mounting of surveillance cameras on all the building's corners and bricking-up of some windows while plexiglass was installed in others.

Replacement of department managers with new people from outside Pennsylvania "disrupted" previously stable employee-supervisor relationships, the unions charged.

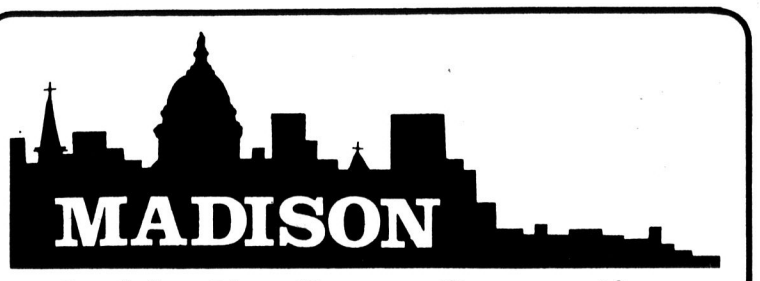
CapCities' contract demands would virtually eliminate job security, frustrate the grievance process, severely qualify sick leave entitlements, reduce overtime and holiday pay and mandate retirement at age 70, the unions said.

The company also would cut off medical and hospitalization insurance for future retirees, require employees to pay increases in health insurance premiums, permit unilateral elimination or reduction of merit pay, forbid outside activities without publisher approval and permit unilateral daily and weekly work shift changes.

"The issue here is not money, it is human dignity," the unions said.

On the weekend of Sept. 9-10, the company flew seven pressmen

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Inside the Press Connection
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State High Court orders Farber back to jail . . . Page 7

N.Y. bargaining may move to Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

Post modified some of its pre-strike contract demands it also made new ones that would further weaken job security in Guild-covered departments.

The Guild before the strike had modified its proposals to match the terms of the tentative settlement that ended its four-day strike in June agains the Daily News.

Barbara Yuncker, Post Guild Unit chairperson, called the Post's introduction of additional contract-weakening demands "insulting."

The federal mediator's call to the Pressmen's Union and the Publishers' Assn., headed by Post publisher Rupert Murdoch, came two days after the unions supporting the Pressmen's strike rejected the publishers' appeal that they abandon that support and return to work.

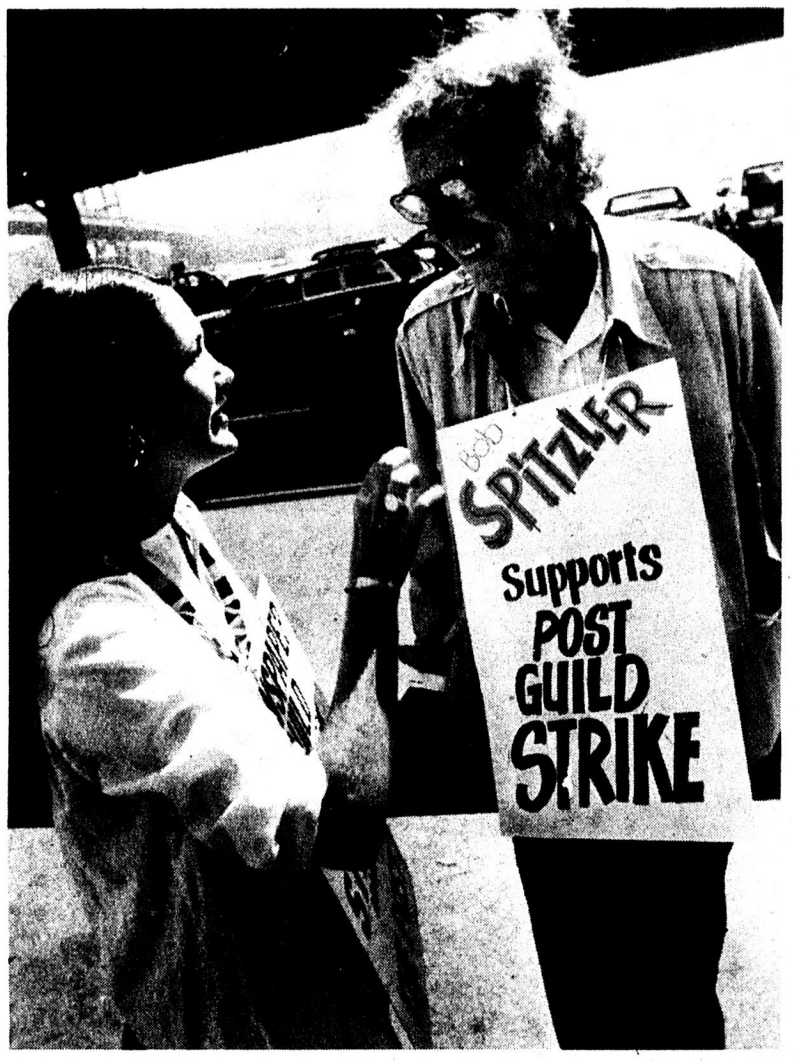
The same day the publishers rejected a proposal that a more active role be given Theodore W. Kheel, the mediator who has played a key role in settling several major newspaper contract disputes in the city during the last 15 years.

"The publishers are living in a dream world if they think we'll return to work," said George E. McDonald, president of the New York Mailers' Union and Allied Printing Trades Council, the unions' unity organization.

"We have no plans to change our support," said Douglas LaChance, president of the Newspaper & Mail Deliverers' Union, the only union not a member of the council.

Martin Fischbein, a former Kheel aide now an assistant to Murdoch, said that while the publishers "admire" Kheel and "respect his experience" they would not approve an expanded role for him in the present dispute because he "has lined up on one side."

Kheel, on Sept. 11, accepted an invitation by the unions' council to serve it as an advisor in bargaining with the papers.



BOB SPITZLER, FORMER POST MANAGING EDITOR
At left, Cyndi Stivers, a feature writer for the Post

Murdoch said that Kheel was "attempting to interpose himself as a de facto arbitrator. . . . But, he's their man and he can't play both sides of the street."

Kheel had said he would take a larger role in the talks only if the publishers and the mediators approved. After sitting in on Pressmen-publisher bargaining Sept. 12-15, he said he felt the sides had yet to "define the issues with precision." He said he saw "six major categories, or issues," and that "at least two haven't even been discussed yet."

The unions' council and the Deliverers had agreed to Kheel's proposal that he take "ten solid working days" over two weeks to attend all bargaining sessions and ask questions and report back to the council with recommendations.

He said he had concluded that the Pressmen's strike could not be settled "unless and until the parties go through the hard task of negotiating intensely and precisely on all the issues and disputes."

After the Pressmen's talks were broken off Sept. 15 amid new exchanges of charges of intractability from both sides, Murdoch asked that the other unions meet with him to discuss returning to work. He declined, however, an invitation from the unions' council to meet with the council and Kheel, despite the council's agreeing to restrict union representatives in attendance to presidents.

The Wall Street Journal quoted one publisher negotiator as claiming that the Pressmen's Sept. 15 bargaining position "is less satisfactory than it was before the strike began" and that the union's last proposal had been to increase the number of people operating the presses.

Before the strike, the Pressmen had offered the publishers the same manning as at the Newark Star-Ledger and said that is less than under their old contract in New York, a Guild representative said.

Reports continued to surface and resurface, meanwhile, that the publishers were planning to attempt to resume publication without new contracts. One report would have them try to publish a single paper bearing the names of all three.

Murdoch on Sept. 15 said, however, that the publishers "aren't at the stage yet that we can go ahead" and try to publish in the face of the strike.

The Post and the Daily News earlier this year published "practice" papers using supervisory and other nonunion personnel to perform printing crafts' jobs. The Post also brought in nonunion employees of Murdoch's San Antonio Express & News.

The Guild's Harry Fisdell reacted to the publishers' rejection of Kheel with anger, accusing them of acting from "either ignorance or malice."

Pointing to Kheel's "reputation for integrity, experience and knowledge of the industry in New York," Fisdell said that both the city's publishers and unions owe him a "tremendous debt."

Kheel is "in bed with nobody" and the publishers' action "speaks ill" of their "good will and sincerity," Fisdell said.

The Guild, meantime, filed an unfair practice charge with the National Labor Relations Board against the Post after Murdoch's paper cancelled a Sept. 7 bargaining meeting with the explanation that Murdoch was upset over broadcast coverage of a walkout the day before by many news staffers at the Daily Metro, one of several interim dailies.

The walkout, short lived for many of the staffers, came after the Metro's publisher admitted that Murdoch had helped start the paper and had an option to buy it after the strike. Murdoch has continued to deny that the Metro is his and says he no longer holds the option. [Guild Reporter, Sept. 8].

On NBC's Sept. 12 "Tomorrow" show, Murdoch 'absolutely" denied any intention of folding the Post and continuing the Metro. He said he had a lot of money invested in developing the Post, including buying out "guarantees to people for life who weren't competent" and to "bring in new talent."

Fisdell said Murdoch's aides were unable to tell the Guild what specifically had been said by whom that disturbed Murdoch.

"But they said Murdoch wouldn't meet with us unless we could guarantee that whoever it was wouldn't say it again—whatever it was," Fisdell said.

The Guild's Sept. 15 bargaining session was at Murdoch's request, he said.

The New York State AFL-CIO Convention at the end of August, meantime, passed a resolution supporting the Guild's strike against the Post and calling on "each and every member" of affiliated unions "to rally to the needs" of the Post strikers.

Murdoch, the convention declared, "announced that he was going to engage in zero-based bargaining and has lived down to that promise by proposing only retrogressions at the bargaining table."

Don McDonald, vice chairperson of the Post Guild unit, was the New York Guild's delegate to the convention.

Loans by locals to TNG total $460,000

Washington—Ten more Guild locals had loaned TNG's Defense Fund an additional $82,000 through Sept. 20, taking total loans from locals to more than $460,000 to help meet the fund's crisis created by the strike against New York's three principal daily papers.

(Thirteen locals had loaned the fund more than $380,000 through Sept. 7, [Guild Reporter, Sept. 8].)

Meanwhile, a third international union organization has authorized a sizeable loan to TNG's Defense Fund: the Steelworkers executive board voted $250,000. Earlier, the United Auto Workers had loaned the fund the same amount and the AFL-CIO's Industrial Union Dept. had loaned it $200,000. In addition the Clothing & Textile Workers' Amalgamated Bank of New York has advanced the fund a $500,000 line of credit.

TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., announced Sept. 7 that the additional money available to the Defense Fund through that date would enable continued payment of full TNG benefits to all members out of work due to strikes at least through Oct. 14. The International Executive Board, which authorized the fund to borrow up to $1,250,000 in a mail vote in August, will begin its fall meeting Oct. 16.

The ten additional locals to have forwarded loans to the Defense Fund through Sept. 20 were: Buffalo, $25,000; Los Angeles, $2,572; Pacific Northwest, $20,000; Portland, $1,710; Rockford, $2,000; San Diego, $5,000; Scranton, $2,000; Toledo, $10,000; Victoria, $3,855, and Youngstown, $1,710.

Meanwhile, the International Typographical Union's Executive Council on Sept. 14 notified each of its locals where members are receiving strike or lockout benefits that prolonged newspaper shutdowns in New York and elsewhere had "seriously depleted" the ITU's funds.

To enable it to continue benefits to affected members for as long as possible, the executive council said that effective the week ending Sept. 18 ITU benefits would be cut to half with the understanding that the balance will be paid when funds are available. ITU benefits are half a members' regular earnings, to a limit of $150 a week.

The New York Typographical Union reported in its August "No. 6 Bulletin" that it would from its own defense fund make up the difference to its 1,500 members at the Times, the Post and the Daily News until New York State Unemployment Compensation becomes available. It said it also would continue a local benefit of $30 and noted that "the ITU Strike Fund will, in time, pay back to the local" what it contributes toward the amount of members' international benefits.

Field agrees to talks on dismissals

Chicago — An agreement between the National Labor Relations Board's regional director and Field Enterprises whereby Field must negotiate with the Chicago Guild over dismissals in Field's closure of the Chicago Daily News will be appealed by the Guild.

The Guild said it objects to the agreement—notice of which it received on Sept. 12—because it doesn't provide for reinstatement, back pay and settlement of other unfair labor practices charges the Guild brought in February.

An appeal would have to be filed with the NLRB's general counsel in Washington.

Approximately 150 Guild members lost their jobs when Field folded the Daily News March 4. Thirty of the 150 were dismissed from Field's Chicago Sun-Times to make room for Daily News employees the company wanted to keep.

Dismissed by the regional director were Guild charges that Field discriminated against Guild officers by dismissing them, failed to give the Guild financial data, and engaged in individual bargaining with employees.

The one Guild charge that was upheld was that Field refused to bargain.

The settlement provides that Field will bargain with the Guild on who should or should not have been dismissed and will give the Guild information on its dismissal standards.

Boycott
J.P. STEVENS PRODUCTS

TNG's International Executive Board and the international 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:

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

TABLE LINEN
Simtex

BLANKETS
Forstmann
Utica

HOSIERY
Finesse
Hip-Lets
Spirit

TOWELS
Fine Arts
Utica
Tastemaker

Printed in U.S.A. 2nd-class postage paid in Washington, D.C. and additional mailing offices. Issued semi-monthly, except monthly in February, March at 1125 15th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005. $10.00 a year. ISSN: 0017-5404



Bill Gorry, Jr., Washington-Baltimore Guild

POST UNIT PETITIONS FOR FULL LIVING-COSTS RAISES

Displaying some of 450-plus signatures: Eugene Meyer, Unit chairperson; Jane Huffman, chief steward, and Karen Woll, grievance chairperson.

Closure threat drawn back early in Cincinnati hearing

Cincinnati—The E. W. Scripps Co. made then backed off somewhat from a threat to close its Cincinnati Post if its application to enter a joint publishing operation with Combined Communications' Cincinnati Enquirer is rejected.

The actions came in the first days of Justice Dept. hearings on the application that opened Sept. 11. The hearings, before Donald R. Moore, a Justice Dept. law judge, are expected to last at least three weeks.

An estimated 250 Cincinnati Guild members would be among more than 500 Post employees who would lose their jobs if the application is approved. Under the proposed joint operation, the Post would retain only its editorial department, contracting with the Enquirer for all business and production work.

Scripps claims the Post is a failing newspaper. The Justice Dept.'s Antitrust Division, the Guild, International Typographical Union and other employee groups are contesting the claim.

The closure threat came when it appeared as though Moore would reverse an earlier decision that precluded testimony about what, if any, tax benefits Scripps received from the Post's losses, which the company says have amounted to more than 10 million dollars since 1970.

After several attorneys and others called the closure statement a ploy, Scripps' attorney read a resolution from the E. W. Scripps board's executive committee that if the joint operations deal didn't go through, Scripps "will not continue to operate the Cincinnati Post."

This left the door open to a possible sale of the paper, a course the unions have said has always been available.

Scripps' president would not comment on that possibility, but former ANPA President Harold W. Anderson, of the Omaha World-Herald, testifying for the Post, said he considers the paper "not a saleable property."

An attorney for a group of composing room employees said that if the application is approved, both papers "will be reaping immense profits. That's why the Cincinnati Post is not for sale."

A group of employees headed by a printer said that it was willing to buy the paper for 30 million dollars.

Earlier, the committee's chairman said that 500 employees were behind the plan and that they each would be asked to put up $1,000 (making $500,000), and that the rest would come from outside sources that were not identified.

Despite the controversy over the closure threat, Moore finally did rule that the tax benefits could be explored by the Justice Dept.

TNG and the ITU have entered the case as intervenors. A suburban chain and two groups of employees also have done so.

Scripps-Howard Newspapers' production director testified that the Post would require about 5.5 million dollars in capital improvements if it were to stay in business.

Of this, about 3.5 million dollars would be needed in the mailroom, which he described as antiquated.

During cross-examination of the production director a secret memo surfaced that he had written in 1973 to provide information to higher management about a joint operating deal in which the Post would print the Enquirer at the Post's plant. It was about two years before Scripps revealed it was considering a joint operation and four years before the Post and Enquirer applied for antitrust exemptions to form one.

One million dollars of the 5.5 million dollars would be for electronic front-end equipment which would be unnecessary if the Enquirer printed the Post, the production manager said.

Moore has 45 days after the hearings end to make a recommendation to Atty. Gen. Griffin Bell. Bell, under the Newspaper Preservation Act, has sole authority to permit or reject the application.

The Newspaper Preservation Act provides for exemption of newspapers from antitrust laws' prohibitions against profit pooling, price fixing and market spliting so they can merge operations, except for editorial, if one paper involved can show it otherwise is in "probable danger of financial failure."

Washington Post raises coincide with petitions

Washington—The Washington Post unilaterally has put into effect minimum and general increases ranging from $19 to $33 a week, announcing the move as Guild shop stewards circulated petitions for "an immediate and full cost-of-living increase retroactive to April 1."

The petitions, which drew signatures from more than 450 Guild represented employees, pointed out that it had been more than a year since there had been a raise and that Post profits in the meantime had "continued to soar." [See: Profits . . . Page 1.]

Post representatives gave Guild bargainers a typed announcement of the raises at the close of a negotiating session Sept. 1. It said the raises would go into effect Sept. 4 and be retroactive to April 3. A schedule of what the Post said were new minimum salaries was attached. It was the same as those for the first year of contract proposals by the Post in May and August for pacts to run for three years from signing. The Guild's last contract expired March 31, 1976.

The increases would raise top minimum for key advertising, business and editorial jobs by $28, to $503 a week. The Post has refused to incorporate unilateral raises of 6.1 percent in 1976 and 5 percent in 1977 into the old contract's minima. The "going rate" for most Post employees at the top minimum level became $560.50 a week with implementation of the Sept. 4 increase, according to J. William Blatz of TNG, chief Guild bargainer at the Post.

Even with the latest increase, the real earning power of those who received both the 1976 and 1977 raises has "diminished by between 5.4 percent and 8.3 percent by our calculations," said Eugene Meyer, Post Unit chairperson.

At the next Guild-Post bargaining session, on Sept. 12, the company's labor relations vice president, Lawrence Wallace, asked if the Guild would consider not filing an unfair labor practice charge over the latest unilateral raises if the Post would consider honoring dues check off authorizations of more than 100 Post Guild members it has refused to acknowledge. Blatz said the Guild would consider it.

Blatz also said the Guild would not use in grievances pending on the Post's failure the give the prior increases to persons then on maternity leaves the fact that the Post will give the latest to those now on such leaves.

The Guild also said it would consider agreeing to implementation of auto expense increases if the Post would consider raising the increases above the 2 cents for mileage, the 60 cents in the daily guarantee and an additional 25 cents a week for liability insurance it was proposing. Also if the Post would consider an earlier base-date for a new automatic increase mechanism.

Meanwhile, on Sept. 18 U.S. District Court Judge John H. Pratt rejected a Guild petition that he hold the Post in contempt of his ruling last November that "the terms" of the old Guild contract remain in effect.

He said, in effect, Meyer reported, that his order was less broad than his ruling and applied only to arbitration of grievances.

In seeking a contempt citation this summer the Guild pointed to the Post's refusal to apply the 1976 raises to minima, to enforce union security and dues checkoff provisions and to abide by a provision for contributions to a jointly trusteed health-insurance fund.

"It may be you'll have to file another law suit," Pratt told the Guild. Blatz said the Guild is considering it.

Two discharge arbitration hearings have been held under Pratt's ruling, the Washington-Baltimore Guild reports, and hearings on three more discharge cases and one on sick pay during maternity leave have been scheduled for late October and November.

In addition, National Labor Relations Board hearings on a Guild petition to have several employees the Post claims are confidentials declared part of the bargaining unit are to resume Sept. 29.

Hearings on a Post petition to have the NLRB declare 156 jobs and 180 people exempt from Guild coverage were concluded in March. An NLRB law judge's decision is awaited.

Sept. 20 was the last day for the Post to appeal from a fiinding by the full NLRB that the Post had illegally refused to provide the Guild all the payroll data it had requested and instituted a commission-only outside ad-sales corps without bargaining with the Guild [Guild Reporter, Sept. 8].

Sex bias remedies proposed

Washington — The Washington-Baltimore Guild has submitted proposals to the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission to remedy sex discrimination at the Washington Post following the EEOC's reaffirmation of its findings four years ago of wide-spread sex discrimination in the paper's employment practices.

The Post had challenged the findings on grounds that the EEOC's procedures do not provide for review by the full commission of a district director's "reasonable-cause determination."

The EEOC said in April that a ruling by the 4th U.S. Circuit Court in another case upheld its procedures and that upon re-examination of the record in the Post case "we conclude that our original finding was correct and there is reasonable cause to believe that the charge is true."

That finding, in June, 1974, on charges by the Guild in November, 1972, was that the Post discriminated against women by:

- ✓ Denying them equal access to higher-paying jobs in its news department.
- ✓ Maintaining job classifications based on sex in production departments.
- ✓ Restricting women from managerial positions.
- ✓ Denying women reporters equal consideration for story assignments on the city and suburban desks.
- ✓ Denying women higher-paying jobs in commercial departments.
- ✓ Denying women equal promotional opportunities.
- ✓ Hiring and promoting single women more readily than married women.

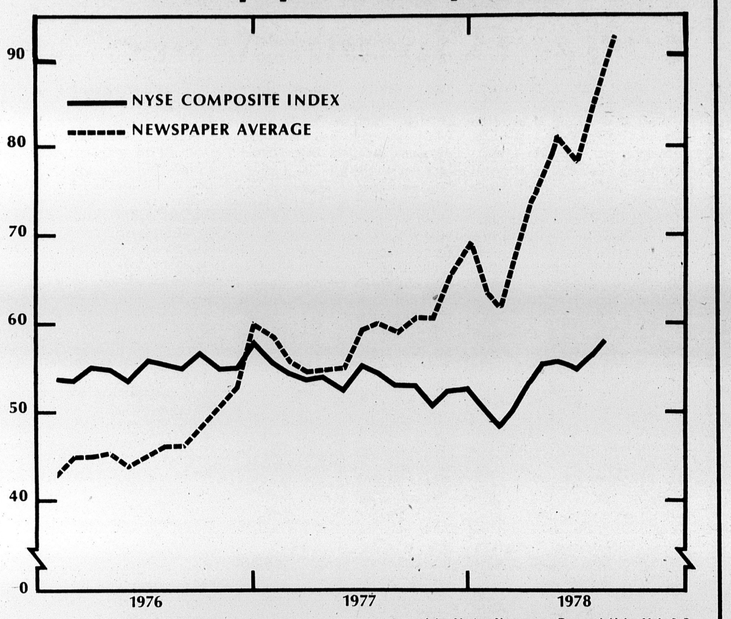
The U.S. price elevator

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 1.4 point rise in the index in July to 196.7, up 14.1 joints from July, 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 July, 1976. Figures for 1978 are from the revised Urban Wage-Earners' and Clerical Workers' index.

		Percentage over	
	Index*	Same month prior year	July 1976†
August, 1977	183.3	6.6	7.1
September	184.0	6.6	7.5
October	184.5	6.5	7.8
November	185.4	6.7	8.4
December	186.1	6.8	8.8
January, 1978	187.1	6.7	9.4
February	188.4	6.4	10.1
March	189.7	6.3	10.9
April	191.4	6.6	11.9
May	193.3	7.0	13.0
June	195.3	7.4	14.1
July	196.7	7.2	15.0

*1967 = 100. †Index = 171.1

Newspaper stock prices



John Morton Newspaper Research/John Muir & Co.

Profits up third through June, reports from publishers show

(Continued from Page 1)

the Tribune, which was purchased in July, 1977.

A merger of Combined into Gannett was announced this spring, but has not yet taken place.

Dow Jones & Co., publisher of the Wall Street Journal and the Ottaway Newspapers, had earnings of $20,354,000 (up 7.7 percent) on revenues of $167,034,000 (up 8.8 percent).

Gannett Co. had earnings of $37,680,000 (up 20.8 percent) on operating revenues of $320,742,000 (up 24 percent).

John Morton, the prominent newspaper stock analyst, said Gannett is holding back some planned rate increases to control earnings growth.

Otherwise, Morton said, the earnings increase would be so high that it would be difficult to maintain if the economy turns soft. Gannett likes earnings to grow 12-25 percent a year.

Harte-Hanks Communications had earnings of $7,100,000 (up 22 percent) on revenues of $83,341,000 (up 19 percent).

Knight-Ridder Newspapers had earnings of $37,652,000 (up 34.6 percent) on revenues of $423,077,000 (up 18.3 percent).

Lee Enterprises had nine-months earnings of 12 million dollars (up 50 percent) on operating revenues of 78 million dollars (up 29 percent).

Media General, publisher of the Richmond Times-Dispatch and News Leader, among other enterprises, had earnings of $7,995,000 (up 10.6 percent) on revenues of $117,325,000 (up 13.7 percent).

Multimedia, which publishes some small papers, had earnings of $6,962,000 (up 33.4 percent on revenues of $51,400,000 (up 20 percent).

New York Times Co. had earnings of $15,253,000 (up 24 percent) on revenues of $285,261,000 (up 17 percent).

Panax Corp., publisher of small dailies and weeklies, had earnings of $678,233 (up 100.8 percent) on revenues of $17,800,000 (up 14.8 percent). This came on the heals of a 124 percent profits increase in 1977.

Post Corp., another small-paper publisher, had earnings of $1,869,000 (up 43 percent from a year ago and 134 percent from 1976). The company did not report revenue figures.

Quebecor, which publishes French-language papers and magazines in Quebec as well as the new Philadelphia Journal, had earnings of $3,508,000 (up 40.6 percent) on revenues of $117,977,000 (up 53.2 percent). These are nine-month results.

Southam Press, Ltd., had earnings of $16,252,000 (up 24.8 percent) on revenues of $171,709,000 (up 12.1 percent).

Thomson Newspapers had earnings of $25,531,000 (up 21.5 percent) on revenues of $144,700,000 (up 19.2 percent).

Time Inc., which bought the Washington Star earlier this year, had earnings of $55,920,000 (up 39 percent) on revenues of $747,940,000 (up 29 percent).

Times Mirror Co., publisher of the Los Angeles Times, Dallas Times-Herald, Newsday and others, had earnings of $63,300,000 (up 41.3 percent) on revenues of $713,000,000 (up 29.4 percent).

Torstar, publisher of the Toronto Star, had nine-month earnings of $10,254,000 (up 17 percent) on consolidated operating revenue of $204,855,000 (up 24.5 percent). Its consolidated operating profit, however, was $31,123,000 (up 30.4 percent). This better relates to consolidated operating revenue—the earnings figure is arrived at after non-operating expenses are considered.

Tribune Co., publisher of the Chicago Tribune, New York News and other papers, had earnings of $27,800,000 (up 18 percent) on revenues of $487,000,000 (up 14 percent).

Washington Post Co. had earnings of $24,300,000 (up 53.8 percent) on revenues of $248,000,000 (up 19 percent). Newspaper division revenues were up 18 percent in the second quarter, not counting results from the recently acquired Everett (Wash.) Herald. The half-year earnings include 3.8 million dollars in non-recurring profit from property sales. Without the 3.8 million dollars, the company's after-tax operating profits were 20.5 million dollars up 29.7 percent from 1977.

A 22nd company, **Blue Chip Stamps,** was not counted in determining the average increases of net and revenue because its business is mostly in non-publishing fields.

But it does own the Buffalo Evening News, which has had operating losses in connection with its Saturday-Sunday reorganization and a suit by the competing Buffalo Courier-Express.

The News's revenues, however, increased to $21,869,000, or 130 percent more than that portion of the year-ago period during which Blue Chip owned the paper. Its operating loss wasn't reported.

Blue Chip as a whole reported six-month earnings of $5,389,000 (up 5.7 percent) on revenues of $64,211,000 (up 37.9 percent).

Daily with heart? Try Seattle's P-I

Seattle — The Pacific Northwest Guild is moving to arbitrate the Post-Intellingencer's cutting off sick-leave pay for a switch board operator of 33 years just before she underwent an aorta transplant operation.

The aorta is the large artery that carries blood from the heart for distribution to most other parts of the body.

Inside the Press Connection

By RON McCREA
Madison Guild

Madison, Wis. — On the second day of the strike against Madison Newspapers, Inc., last October, Phil Haslanger, the first editor of a paper that was then only an idea, came through strike headquarters where I was typing news releases.

"I hear you're the voice of the strike," he said. "How about helping us with a name for the newspaper?"

"I'm not the 'voice of the strike'. I'm just the press connection."

"That's it!" he cried, and the *Madison Press Connection* was christened.

At the time, I felt "connection" to be an odd name for a newspaper. But it proved immensely popular, and since then I have come to believe that "connection" is precisely what people find lacking nowadays between themselves and their local press.

Newspapers have become fat and confident. All too often, chain editors come in with little understanding or concern for local affairs and tend their enterprises like dairy farmers tend their herds—putting out hay and getting back butter.

The union members who struck Madison Newspapers, Inc., the *Capital Times* and the *Wisconsin State Journal* didn't have it in mind to solve the dilemma of newspaper conglomeration when they went out last Oct. 1. The strike was a reaction against the attempts at union-taming or union-busting which are part of the package in the Brave New Newspaper world.

But as it turned out, the career of the *Press Connection* may provide a precedent with interesting possibilities for the rest of the country of how this dangerous trend can be mitigated, if not halted.

MADISON PRESS CONNECTION

The Madison Press Connection was started as a weekly strike paper soon after members of five unions struck the established dailies in Wisconsin's capital city on Oct. 1, 1977. On Feb. 7 this year it went to five-days-a-week publication. Then on July 10 it became a worker-managed co-operative, aiming at permanent publication instead of going out of existence when the strike ends. It apparently is the first daily newspaper co-operative in the United States. What does this mean? How does it operate? How does it differ from those that employ most Guild members? The Guild Reporter asked Madison Guild Vice President Ron McCrea, the Press Connection's editor.

On July 10, the *Press Connection* ceased to be a strike paper published by unions and became a worker-managed co-operative. Strikers voted to take this step by a two-thirds majority, in order to allow the paper to attract credit and investment and create jobs for the years-long haul that appears to be ahead before the strike is settled.

(The National Labor Relations Board brought complaints against the papers on Aug. 31. Years of appeals seem inevitable; job restoration and back pay, far off.

The co-operative is an old form of economic democracy. Its essential principles are open membership, democratic control, limited return on share capital and return of savings to patrons.

The most familiar kinds of co-ops are farmer co-ops, which buy farm implements and fuels, provide electrification and market farm products. Many of these were originally organized to provide services which the "free market" could not, or would not, furnish to rural areas.

Lately, the co-operative movement has expanded to cities, where so-called "new wave" co-ops buy foodstuffs without the benefit of middlemen, purchase apartment buildings and provide a variety of consumer options outside the traditional economy.

Ours, so far as we can discover, is the first daily newspaper co-operative in the United States. We chose the co-op form for several reasons:

✓ First, a co-op is exempt from securities registration (in Wisconsin, at least; other states may differ). This is important because it allows dispersal of power among a large number of shareholders without the red tape security registration requires.

✓ Second, people, rather than money, control a co-operative. Each shareholder-member has only one vote regardless of the amount of money invested. Our shareholder meetings will be like town meetings, with the affairs of the newspaper co-op and its board subject to the political process. No single shareholder or small bloc of shareholders can exercise control.

✓ Third, advertisers who are members of the co-op are eligible for refunds of earnings in proportion to their patronage. As the *Press Connection* grows, this could be an increasingly attractive selling point.

The Press Connection Co-operative has issued common and preferred shares with a par value of $100. Common shares carry voting privileges; preferred shares carry the possibility of dividends but no voting power. Since no one can have more than one vote, Press Connection "co-operators" who want to support the paper substantially usually buy one share of voting stock and the rest preferred.

Our campaign is just off the ground, but already we have sold $50,000 in shares to citizens who believe in us. The goal for the end of October is $150,000. By the end of the fourth quarter of fiscal 1979 we hope to be completely capitalized with $500,000 in shares sold.

This may seem a small amount of money to launch a full-service newspaper with a six-day publishing schedule and a payroll of 70 people. But we have two other things going for us: worker control and modern technology.

The same technology which is being used to try to tame or bust unions can also be used to create jobs and newspapers at relatively little cost. The *Press Connection* has purchased advanced CompuGraphic typesetting equipment which our Typographical Union members operate with extreme skill. Our camera room embodies the state of the art. And our business, advertising and circulation systems and accounts are all going on computer.

But the real competitive advantage we have is in our dedication to worker self-management. The *Press Connection* began as a strike weekly in a shack across town. Guild and Wisconsin State Journal Editorial Assn. members wrote the paper there. Our ITU brothers and sisters set the type and made up pages at the office of a suburban weekly. The Pressmen and Mailers did their work at a plant 30 miles away—and later, when we lost our press after MNI bosses intimidated our printer, at a plant 90 miles away. District managers from the Pressmen saw to it that the paper got to customers.

Co-operation was essential. And it all came together, with beautiful harmony, at Wednesday night production meetings attended by representatives from each work area. For many of us, it was an education in the newspaper business. We not only learned what went into each other's jobs—we learned to respect every one of those jobs. And we learned to make them easier for each other.

This principle has carried forward into the daily *Press Connection*. The paper is led by a board of directors which includes three community leaders and six workers—two printers, two writers, a news editor and a pressman. Day-to-day management is conducted by elected work area co-ordinators who meet on Tuesdays as the Production Council.

Somehow, we don't miss bosses at all. And this week, we did something that would make most publishers cringe:

We elected a six-member editorial policy board through a plant-wide election, with any worker eligible to run. Fifteen men and women stepped forward; five from the Guild and one from the Typographical Union were elected. We figure we newsroom types can write the editorials, but we don't have a corner on bright ideas.

The motivation and singleness of purpose that comes from self-management is worth thousands to us. It enables us to put out a quality product while only paying ourselves the measly $150 per week (plus health insurance) we can afford. Every job pays the same, so our people are more willing to go where the work is needed. We have reporters staffing the circulation office, printers selling ads and pressmen in the business office.

Community acceptance of the *Press Connection* has been good. Circulation is now around 10,000 per day at 15 cents per copy. We're campaigning hard just now to build it substantially—with TV commercials, campus leafletting, the works.

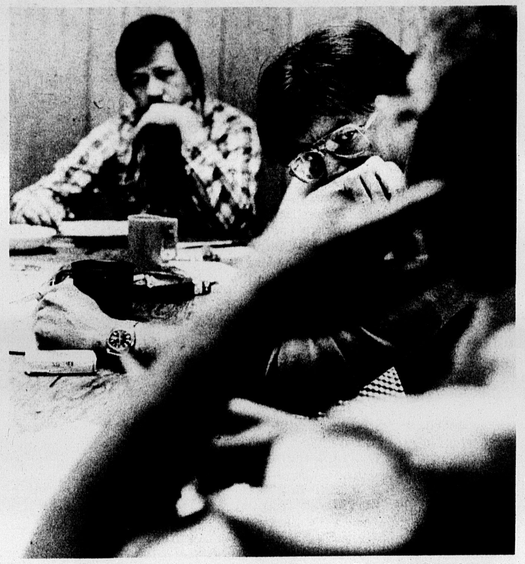
Luckily, it's an election year, and local liberals and progressives have an added incentive to get behind the paper. Marc Eisen, the associate editor of *Isthmus*, a Madison weekly paper of entertainment and opinion, puts it this way:

"The *Press Connection's* modest beginning shouldn't be slighted; its importance to Madison is much too crucial. . . . The strike has fundamentally altered the face of Madison politics and made the existence of the *Press Connection* practically imperative.

"In a very real and lasting way, the strike has driven a wedge between the progressive community that rallied to the defense of the strikers and the city's dominant news voices, the *State Journal* and *Capital Times*, which carry more clout than anybody else in determining what is—and what is not—on the public agenda. . . .

"What is comes down to, I think, is that the scab papers are taking hostages. Political activists understand implicitly that any heartfelt criticism of MNI's handling of the strike instantly jeopardizes their chances for sympathetic coverage for years to come. This is the bully stick that a newspaper can wield over a community."

Our hopes are that the *Press Connection*—a union shop from wall to wall and a progressive paper from top to bottom—will gain enough support here and around the country that MNI, and others in their fraternity, will be disarmed by the combined power of united newspaper labor and a community willing to take responsibility for its local press.



Glenn Trudel/Press Connection

PRESS CONNECTION'S MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEETS
Ron McCrea, editor, listens to Dave Starck, ad director; at left, Chuck Arnold, production co-ordinator

The Madison strike, a review

Madison, Wis.—Six groups of employees represented by five unions set up picket lines outside the *Capital Times* and *Wisconsin State Journal* and their joint production company, Madison Newspapers, Inc., last Oct. 1.

All the unions had been seeking renewals of contracts that had expired as long as a year-and-a-half before. Management was demanding major retrogressions from each.

The papers continued publishing, using management and nonunion personnel, nonunion employees from other Lee-chain papers and some members of one of the unions who crossed the picket lines.

Five-and-a-half months before, MNI had fired 34 of its printers and cut the weekly pay of the 22 remaining by $97.25 a week. In the interim the Typographical Union had filed unfair labor practices charges. So did the unaffiliated Wisconsin State Journal Editorial Assn., whose members along with the printers launched the strike. The Guild, Printing & Graphic Communications Union pressmen and district managers and the IMU-Mailers struck in sympathy.

All the unions joined in unfair-practices charges after the first of the year and in August the National Labor Relations Board's regional office issued a complaint against the combined employers consolidating 10 sets of charges and stating that the papers had "caused and prolonged" the strike.

The regional NLRB office also held that MNI and the two papers bargain as a single "joint and/or co-employer."

Several months before MNI acted against its printers the personnel director of the Lee chain, which owns the *State Journal* and shares ownership of MNI, had told the Institute of Controllers and Finance Officers that composing room automation was creating a "terrible inequity" in newspaper wages—"a violation of the human relations principle that employees should be justly rewarded."

The industry would have to face up to "unjustly rewarding printers" with "craft wages of $6, $7 or $8 an hour" for what he said is now "unskilled or semi-skilled work."



Bob Rashid/Press Connection

'HOME' FROM THE PRESS CONNECTION'S PRESS 90 MILES AWAY
'White elephant' delivery truck sports paper's skyline logo

Paper connects first on most stories

Madison, Wis. — With limited pages and wire services and an abundance of experienced editorial talent, the *Press Connection* has a flavor quite distinct from the struck *Capital Times* and *Wisconsin State Journal*.

The *Press Connection* has scooped the larger papers on practically ever major local story in the last six months—from cyanide murders to property tax delinquency scandals involving local school officials.

Its one-man Washington bureau, Stuart Levitan, gives Madison its only regular correspondence from the federal capital—along with surprises like an exclusive interview with Watergate burglar G. Gordon Liddy.

The paper's labor coverage is extensive. On Labor Day, the *Press Connection* produced a 12-page special section which included not only features on local unions but stories on employment patterns, job hunting, and vocational education, and a provocative interview with AFL-CIO Vice President William W. Winpisinger, president of the International Assn. of Machinists.

The paper has won friends with its coverage of women's athletics and women's issues. One of its investigations stopped illegal sterilizations of minor girls in two days. Its stories about the questionable background of a local preacher who was attempting an Anita Bryant-style crusade against gay rights cost the cruasder so much support that he folded his tent.

And experts from the Madison community and University of Wisconsin campus are giving *Press Connection* readers fresh columns on everything from chess action in the Philippines to city history, film, pet care and the best places to catch a fish.

THE SHORT OF IT

THERE IT WAS, JUST LIKE the Terre Haute Star's editorial said after the Terre Haute Guild protested a four-page election ad insert that had run in the Sunday Tribune-Star: the word "advertisement" in agate type at the bottom of the eighth column on the first page, in eight point type at the top of pages two and three and in nine point at the bottom of the fourth page. The insert, placed last spring by a candidate for sheriff, reprinted old by-lined stories from the Tribune and Star. The ad damaged reporters' credibility, especially those whose by-lines were reprinted without their permission, the Guild's executive committee charged, adding that the responsibility was the papers' since it was their "prerogative to accept or reject, if not the ad itself, at least the format." The candidate ran third among 13.

Overseas correspondence: **The Sydney (Australia) Morning Herald reported June 22 that the New South Wales branch of the Australian Journalists' Assn. had "expressed concern about the hiring of Australian journalists to work in New York" for the Rupert Murdoch company that owns his U.S. properties, including the New York Post. Murdoch's Village Voice reported July 24 that the New York bureau chief of the Murdoch company that owns his British and Australian properties, "is reported to have recruited 20-odd people down under." The AJA expressed concern that "they could be seen as strikebreakers," the Morning Herald reported. . . . The Roman Catholic Church's new Pope John Paul I has urged reporters to "focus on the heart and substance of our ministry and not the incidentals." He pointed to the Italian editor who covered talks on the Franco-Prussian War between Napoleon II and the king of Prussia by "dwelling on the brand of cigarettes they smoked and whether they wore red or gray socks." John Paul once said if he hadn't been a priest, he'd have been a reporter.**

Potpourri: The Federal Trade Commission is planning a symposium Dec. 14-15 in Washington on media concentration as part of an effort to determine if there is "a useful role for the FTC" in the field alongside the Justice Dept. and the Federal Communications Commission, according to Editor & Publisher magazine. The symposium will explore such matters as one-newspaper towns, chain ownership and newspapers' ownership of broadcast properties. . . . An FTC action under the antitrust laws against the Los Angeles Times's discounting rates to large-volume advertisers may come to trial next June. The full commission has kept the charge alive despite a recommendation by an administrative law judge who said he thought court decisions showed advertising exempt from the Robinson-Patman Act. . . . Book-of-the-Month Club, Inc., a Time Inc. subsidiary, has agreed to pay an $85,000 civil penalty to settle FTC charges that some of its ads didn't make it clear that a shipping and handling charge is added to the price of books. . . . Barry Bosworth, director of the Council on Wage and Price Stability, has suggested that one-year union contracts may be better than multiyear pacts in the battle against inflation, according to the Wall Street Journal. Bosworth also said he thinks more cost-of-living escalators might keep general increases lower. He predicted business resistance because of its distaste for annual bargaining, however. . . . Ottawa Canada's city government has agreed to six-months unpaid paternity leaves for its professional employees, matching the leaves it has been granting for maternity.

The counting house: **The Capital Cities chain is trying to buy the Hartford (Conn.) Courant and is offering "at least" $70,000,000, the Courant Co. says. The Courant's president says there aren't any discussions between the two firms "as far as I know." . . . The Cox chain, publisher of dailies in Atlanta, Austin, Dayton, Miami, West Palm Beach, and six smaller cities, has purchased six free-circulation weeklies in the New Orleans area. Terms weren't announced. . . . The Christian Science Church's directors have appealed to members to support the Christian Science Monitor by contributing to an endowment fund which would cover the paper's annual deficits of five to six million dollars. . . . The European edition of Stars and Stripes made a profit of $940.000 in fiscal 1977 and is still doing fine, the U.S. European Command said in answer to rumors the European and Asian editions were going broke.**

Among ourselves: Lynn Kerwin (below right), who first joined the Buffalo Guild at he age of 16 when she became a parttime editorial assistant at the Tonowanda News, is 23 now and since January has been the paper's city editor. She was wire editor for two year before that. . . . Douglas L. Turner, executive editor of the Buffalo Courier-Express has taken an honorable withdrawal card from the Guild and in the process expressed his appreciation for the Guild having been "very helpful to me at a turning point in my career." . . . Pierre Salinger, once press secretary to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson and a Guild member before that while a magazine writer, received the French Legion of Honor early this year for distinguished services to that country. He interprets American ways in the magazine L'Express. . . . TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., was interviewed by Iowa Public Radio Aug. 24 on the state of union-management relations in the newspaper industry. . . .



Unions unite in Wilkes-Barre

(Continued from Page 1)

and nine editorial people into Wilkes-Barre from Kansas City to "familiarize them" with the plant. Similar actions preceded a strike Dec. 29 by Guild and Pressmen's Union members at CapCities' Oakland Press in Pontiac, Mich., the unions noted.

On Sept. 12 "several new people," who wouldn't identify themselves, appeared alongside some Guild members' desks and asked if they could "sit and watch" the Guild members work, a Wilkes-Barre Guild representative said.

On Sept. 13 and 14 the company had cots, refrigerators and stoves moved into the plant, the unions said.

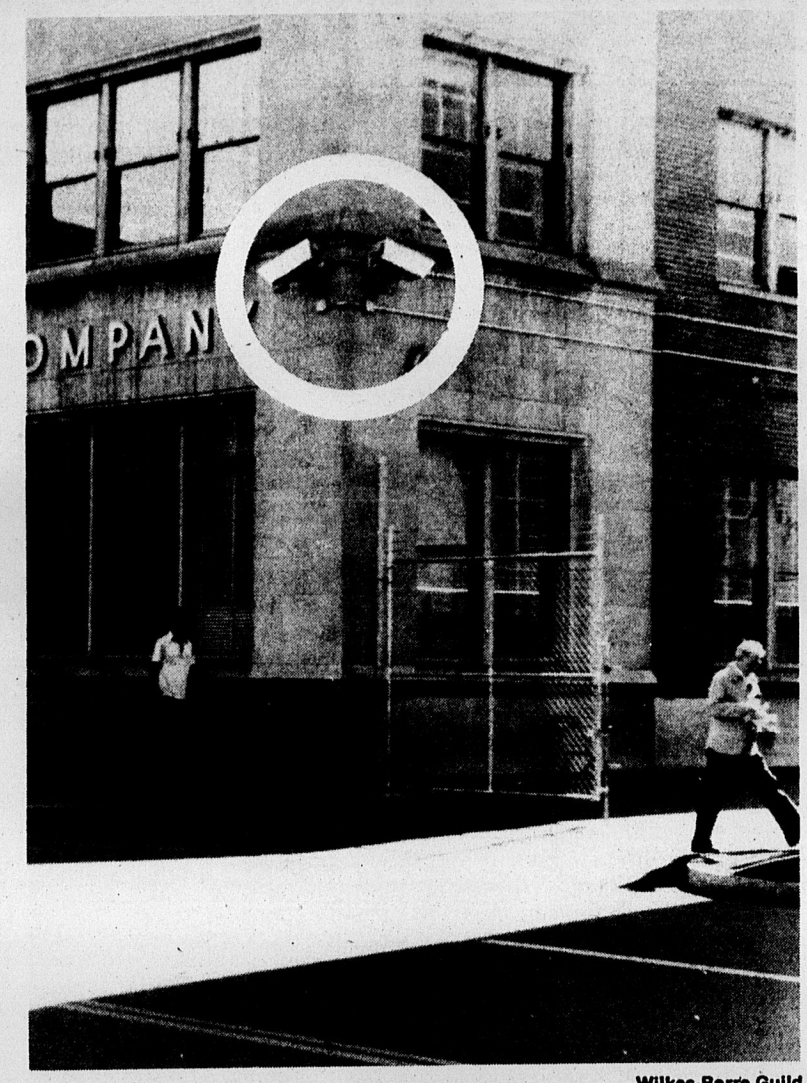
Starting with a Guild bargaining session on Sept. 12, the unions invited all their 240 members at the papers to attend the sessions as observers. About 75 attended the Sept. 12 session and about 85 the next night.

Members of the Pressmen and Stereotypers voted 22 to 0 by secret ballot Sept. 11 to reject a contract proposal from the paper.

The Typographical Union, 98 printers and mailers, had not yet had a session with the company.

The unions announced formation of the Wilkes-Barre Council of Newspaper Unions Sept. 15.

Robert Ladd of the Typograhical Union is chairperson, James Kaporch, Pressmen, recording secretary; Paul Golias, Guild, secretary; James Conlon, Pressmen, treasurer.



Wilkes-Barre Guild

WILKES-BARRE PAPER'S SURVEILLANCE CAMERAS (CIRCLE)

Barbed-wire-topped, 8-foot fence, plexiglass windows installed; cots, stoves, refrigerators hauled in Sept. 13-14

Tops to go up $65 in Minneapolis

(Continued from Page 1)

of the Guild and the Pressmen's membership voted approval of a settlement on Sept. 16. All three settlements provide members similar economic gains. The ITU Mailers are still in bargaining. The ITU Printers are in the fourth year of a ten-year contract.

The $65-increase in the key top minima comes in installments of $38, retroactive to Aug. 1, and $27, on Aug. 1, 1979. This will put the **district-manager** top at $442 and that for **promotion co-ordinators** and **copy specialists, reporters, copy editors, photographers** and **artists** at $487 a week.

Increases and resultant top minima for other job classifications include:

Stenographers—Up $19.50 and $21.50, a total of $41, to $236 a week effective next Aug. 1.

Color photo lab assistant—Up $27 and $20, a total of $47, to $349.50 a week.

Library classifiers—Up $19.50 and $14.75, a total of $34.25, to $254.75.

Receptionists, typists and **clerks**—Up $15.50 and $11.50, a total of $27, to $200.50.

Assistant news, city and **sports editors, copy desk chiefs, picture, roto, women's, makeup** and other **editors'** flat minimum—Up $41.50 and $29.75, a total of $71.25, to $535.75 a week.

Technical co-ordinators — At least $20 more than the editors' minimum plus night differentials. Night differential of seven percent for all classifications is maintained.

Increases equal to those in applicable minima are guaranteed for those receiving merit pay, with the guarantee cut off after merit-pay exceeds 20 percent of an applicable minimum.

The agreement on the VDT-break experiment states that it is an effort to provide relief from the "increased stress and workload" of copy editors who "consistently work full shifts" on a VDT, pending joint Guild-company development of "longer term solutions."

The copy editors are to receive at least two VDT breaks which, with regular half-hour meal breaks, will total one and a half hours.

The circulation district bidding provision is an extension of that in the prior contract that applied only to about a dozen specified districts in the "core" of the city. There are about 90 city districts in all, Carmichael said. The bidding applies both to existing districts that come open and to any new districts that might be created.

The expanded fair-employment-practices provision also adds religion, disability status with regard to public assistance and age to discriminatory bases forbidden.

And it specifies that it applies to "all phases of employment, including but not limited to: recruiting and recruiting advertising; testing and hiring; promotion; demotion and transfer; training; termination; lay-off and recall, and compensation."

Correction

Two lines of type were dropped from the story in the Sept. 8 Guild Reporter on the Assn. for Education in Journalism's plans to study newsroom internships, including interns' pay, and distorted a statement by TNG Research & Information Director David J. Eisen.

Speaking of student interns working fulltime as reporters without being paid, Eisen said that "we don't think that's fair to the student and we don't think that's fair to the job applicant who may very well not get a job because a student is filling the position without pay."

IT SEEMS TO US

Catton's record includes judging Broun Award, too

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Editor:

An addendum to the obituary of Bruce Catton in the Sept. 8 Guild Reporter:

His Guild record included service as a judge of TNG's annual Heywood Broun Award. He helped pick the winner of the 1954 award: Anthony Lewis, then of the Washington Daily News, now with the New York Times, for stories that helped get new hearings and reinstatement for a government employee who had been fired as a security risk.

Another judge that year was the late Edwin A. Lahey of the Chicago Daily News.

YETTA RIESEL
At-large
New York Guild

Editor's note: Riesel is the TNG staff member who assists the judges in their task.

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.

Farber again faces jail to protect notes

New York—Counsel for the New York Times and reporter M. A. Farber was expected to ask the U.S. Supreme Court to keep Farber from being sent back to jail until the court can hear an appeal from a ruling by New Jersey's Supreme Court that would put him there again.

The New Jersey court ruled Sept. 21 that Farber had no right under either the state's reporter-shield law or the First Amendment to refuse to give all his story notes to the judge in a murder trial so he can decide if they might be useful to the defense.

The court said Farber was properly convicted of contempt for refusing to do so and the Times properly fined $5,000 a day for as long as Farber hangs on to his story materials and the trial continues. It ordered both penalties reimposed, effective Sept. 26.

They had been suspended by the same court Aug. 30 while it considered Farber and the Times's rights under the Constitution and the law.

The day before the New Jersey court handed down its ruling, the murder trial judge again cited Farber for contempt after he again refused to give the judge his notes on the case, this time while on the witness stand at the trial. The citation was held in abeyance, however, pending the state supreme court's ruling.

The same day, Farber was served with another subpoena for his notes in the case, this one however specifically seeking any that might be from any interview with three named doctors.

Farber wrote a series of articles that resulted in the reopening of a murder investigation against a doctor who is charged with the decade-old deaths of three hospital patients.

The defense has been contending that he acted as an arm of the prosecution, not a reporter.

Farber, on the stand as a defense witness Sept. 18, said the state shield law protects the confidentiality of his sources.

On the stand, Farber agreed to provide some materials, but not his personal notes and files.

He said he would provide materials he had photocopied from the Bergen County prosecutor's 1966 files on the murder case.

The judge agreed with Farber's attorney that he couldn't send Farber to jail for refusing to turn over materials while the supreme court was considering the case.

But he also seemed to agree with defense counsel that there is a distinction between Farber's earlier refusal to obey a defense subpoena for documents and his refusal as a trial witness.

Meanwhile, another New York Times reporter was subpoenaed as a defense witness.

Joseph Sullivan, a Times New Jersey reporter, hadn't been called to testify up to Sept. 19.

The murder trial defendant's lawyer wants to ask Sullivan about a story he wrote in 1976 as a sidebar to one of Farber's articles on the investigation.

Sullivan, saying he long ago threw away his notes, told the Guild Reporter that he will not resist taking the witness stand.

"I can say, yeah, I wrote it, but that's all," Sullivan said. "I don't remember anything else about it."

Earlier, Farber was among 400 reporters and others connected with the news industry who gathered at the National Press Club in Washington Sept. 12 for a First Amendment Rally. Proceeds from the $10 per person admission went to the Reporters' Committee for Freedom of the Press.

Speakers were Howard K. Smith, ABC news commentator, A. M. Rosenthal, New York Times executive editor, Jack Nelson, chief of the Los Angeles Times's Washington bureau, and Katherine Graham, Washington Post publisher.

Co-sponsors were Women in Communications, the White House Correspondents' Assn., the Washington Press Club, TNG, the Society of Professional Journalists (SDX), the National Press Club and the National Newspaper Assn.'s National Press Foundation.

TNG's role was criticized by the Washington-Baltimore Guild's executive board, which said it was distressed that TNG would co-sponsor a rally featuring as speakers "Kay '2-years-without-a-contract' Graham, A. M. Rosenthal of the struck New York Times and Jack 'anti-union' Nelson of the Los Angeles Times."

The local's board asked that TNG withdraw as a co-sponsor and, while its members said they supoprted the rally's aim, they refused to distribute flyers announcing the rally, expressing concern that they did not bear a union label. Dorothy Struzinski, the local's administrative officer, wrote to TNG. TNG had asked the local to assist in publicizing the rally.

TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., wrote in reply expressing his sorrow at the local board's actions.

"Today, when press freedom has been placed under seige in such critical cases" as the Stanford Daily search and Farber's jailing is "a strange time to abandon our long-standing policy that inevitably puts us on the ramparts alongside publishers whom we may be fighting on other battlegrounds," Perlik said.

"The secret of success in trade-unionism as well as military combat lies in knowing when and at whom to shoot. In this case, rather than fire a bullet at enemies of the First Amendment," the local "has chosen to fire a blank cartridge at the publishers," he concluded.



Ray Crowell, Merkle Press, Washington-Baltimore Guild

REPORTER M. A. FARBER AND TNG'S C. A. PERLIK, JR

At fund raiser for Reporters' Committee for Freedom of the Press

Legislature votes to ban searches

Sacramento — A bill to strengthen California's reporter shield law is awaiting signature into law by Gov. Edmund G. Brown, Jr.

The measure, which grew out of the Stanford Daily police raid case, "would prohibit absolutely the issuance of a search warrant for items or information which a reporter has a privilege not to disclose" under the state's evidence code, according to a legislative summary of the bill. The evidence code contains nearly absolute protection against a reporter being forced to disclose sources and information under subpoena.

There was no indication of when, or if, Brown would sign the measure sponsored by Assemblyman Terry Goggin (D-San Bernadino).

Meanwhile, the Stanford Daily began a drive to raise funds to meet legal costs that may approach $12,000 in its losing fight against the 1971 police search of its offices.

The student paper already has been billed $4,000 by the city of Palo Alto and the state for costs of litigating before the U.S. Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court rejected the Daily's appeal of lower court decisions and upheld the search.

"But if they go back and ask us to pay the costs of the lower court action, then we may owe $10,000 to $12,000," said Daily editor Bill Burger.

Police were hunting for photos of demonstrators.

In Washington meanwhile, Rep. Richardson Preyer (D-N.C.) said legislation is necessary to protect third parties against search warrants in cases like that of the Stanford Daily.

His subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee took testimony from police officials and news organizations and concluded that protection is necessary for all third parties—not just newspapers—"where there is no probable cause to connect the person to the crime under investigation."

Testimony of the news organizations "made a compelling case" that the Stanford case has had a chilling effect, especially on confidential sources, Preyer said.

Hatch of Detroit is winner of '79 Leuchter scholarship

Washington — Willard Hatch, the Detroit Guild's administrative officer, has been selected winner of the 1978-79 Irving Leuchter Memorial Scholarship to the Harvard Trade Union Program.

The program is a 12-week residential course of study in union administration and related subjects. The scholarship is $3,000 plus travel expenses and is named after TNG's general counsel for the 24 years before his death in 1971.

It is financed by annual contributions from Harvard, TNG and Guild locals. Harvard makes the selections.

Hatch will attend the spring, 1979, session.

The Leuchter scholarship differs from the Guild Service Award in that it is primarily for fulltime officers and administrative staff, whereas the Service Award is for outstanding, unpaid service at the local level.

Hatch has been Detroit's administrator since 1976. He was administrative officer of the Philadelphia Guild in 1975 and a TNG international representative from 1972 to 1975.

Before that, he was president of the San Jose Guild, where he worked on the Mercury copy desk. Hatch also worked in Ontario, Calif., and Erie, Pa., where he was a Guild member.

Hatch is a trustee of TNG's International Pension Plan and is on the executive board of the AFL-CIO Metropolitan Detroit Council.

In his application, Hatch said that "the Guild is more than just a career to me. I consider it my lifework and desire to give the best possible representation to our members."



WILLARD HATCH

At TNG's 1978 Convention

'Clc' heads since '08

Minneapolis—The Minneapolis Tribune in 1908 became the first daily in the United States to use headlines set in both upper and lower-case letters. Previously headlines were set totally in capital letters.

A new federal privilege bill introduced by Rep. Ottinger

Washington — A newspersons' privilege bill has been introduced in the House by Rep. Richard L. Ottinger (D-N.Y.) with language broad enough "to prevent the courts from interpreting the bill narrowly."

Ottinger's Newspersons' Privilege Act of 1978 (H.R. 14029) would provide that neither Congress nor any of its committees, any court, grand jury or administrative body—federal or state—could require a newsperson to reveal any information or source of information received while the newsperson was acting as a journalist.

Some limitations, however, are included in the bill's definitions.

One would limit "media" to publications that are regularly issued and "newspersons" to those who are regularly employed, or—if not—to those who have had "a significant number of pieces or works published or broadcast" by a news medium.

"Although final action is unlikely in this Congress, I intend to pursue the matter next year," Ottinger said in a letter to David J. Eisen, TNG's research and information director.

Meanwhile, in **Trenton, N.J.**, the Assembly's Judiciary Committee has approved a study of New Jersey's shield law to see if it can be changed to apply more specifically to cases such as that of M. A. Farber of the New York Times.

In **Annapolis, Md.**, the state attorney general has said in an opinion that material must be published or otherwise disseminated before a reporter may invoke the privilege provided in Maryland law.

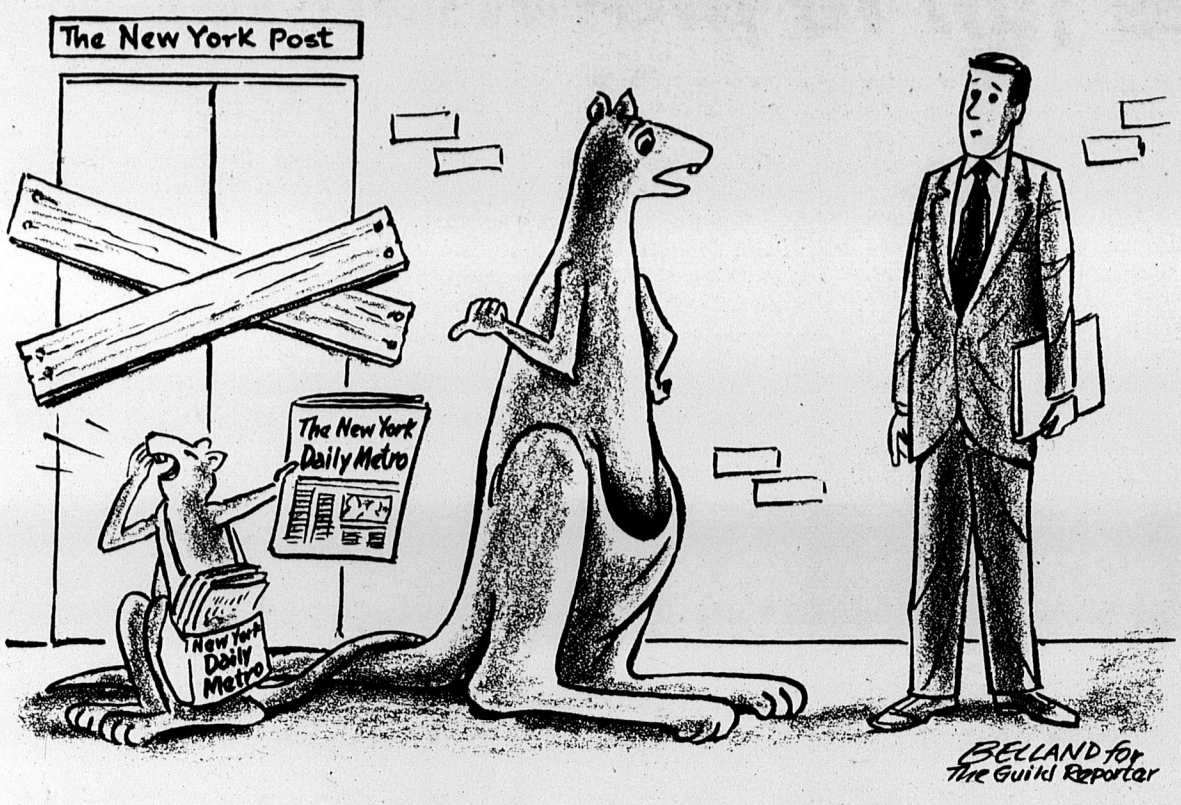
And in **Anderson, S.C.**, subpoenas against 10 journalists from four papers were stayed temporarily when the parties agreed that the question of their testimony won't be brought up until a gand jury hears all other witnesses in an investigation of the Sheriff's Dept. here. The papers are the Anderson Independent, Anderson Daily Mail, Columbia State and Greenville News.

Administrative Officer Wanted

635-member Denver local seeks administrative officer with negotiating and management skills. Job will be open after Jan. 1. Send detailed resume to:

Denver Search Committee, P.O. Box 8484, Denver, Colo. 80201

'Nah . . . couldn't be mine'



VDTs slow desk work, poll shows

Washington—Most desk staffers responding to a Guild Reporter poll say video display terminals slow down copy processing.

The poll ran in the July 28 Guild Reporter in connection with a story quoting two executives who split on the speed question.

Twenty-one readers responded to the questionnaire—not enough to construct a scientific response pattern, but enough to provide an indication of how the people who work with them evaluate VDTs. The results:

Local copy—Sixteen said processing it was slower. Their average estimate was 40.2 percent slower, ranging from 15 percent to 100 percent. Three thought VDTs made reading the copy faster by an average of 36.7 percent over the pencil method. No one said there was no difference.

Wire copy—Fifteen said handling it on VDTs was an average of 39.6 percent slower, ranging from 7 percent to 50 percent. Two said it was faster by an average of 37.5 percent. One said it was the same.

Handling wire inserts, new ledes, pickups—Fourteen respondents said it was an average of 42.7 percent slower, ranging from 20 percent to 45 percent. Two said it was faster by an average 85 percent.

Combining wire copy—Fourteen said it was slower by an average of 33.5 percent, ranging from 10 percent to 50 percent. Two said it was faster, by an average of 75 percent.

Eight respondents said desk staffing had increased, one said it had decreased 25 percent, and four said there had been no change. Increases ranged from 5 percent to 50 percent.

Only three respondents said their papers or wire services had queue systems. Two said it was slower by 105 percent on average, and one said it was the same as making packages the old way.

Nineteen respondents worked on newspapers, one on a wire service, and one didn't say.

Not all respondents completed all items. A couple marked the percentages, but not whether they were faster or slower.

"Percentage comparison is stupid," one respondent commented. His evaluation (not counted in the above) was that reading local copy was "much" faster, wire copy "very much" faster, inserts and new ledes "extremely" faster, and combinations "twice as" fast.

"Guild," he added, "stop fighting VDTs. They aren't going away."

[Publishers' Auxiliary, a management weekly, on March 10 quoted Robert Dudnick, TNG's associate research and information director, as saying of Guild VDT efforts: "We're not trying to run (technology) out of the industry. After all, it's here. We just want to know" what the health effects may be.]

One respondent commented that the major problem is with "allegedly scanner-ready local copy."

"Most of one's time is taken up with cleaning up typos; not much time is left for reorganization, rewrite or major editing."

Fifteen- to 20-take features are "exceptionally difficult to edit," she said, agreeing with another respondent who commented on longer hours spent at the desk by saying that "we are working speed-up just making fixes."

Another respondent said that "the question of faster or slower is primarily determined by how well the operator understands his machine and computer codes."

"Once the operation becomes second nature, VDT editing is incredibly quick and much more accurate," the respondent said.

He found one exception—the queue system, which his paper doesn't use anyway.

Reporting for his colleagues, another respondent said that "one loves the VDT, one likes it, three hate it and one couldn't care less either way."

Special coding was cited by another respondent as the chief factor which, in his opinion, slows editing.

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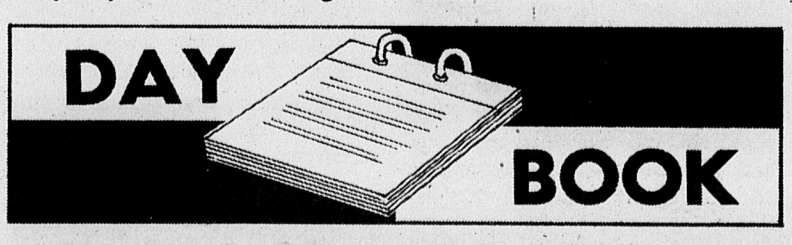
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Museum seeks unions' memorabilia

Washington—The Smithsonian Institution has asked TNG and other unions to assemble artifacts and other historical items for a new labor collection at the Museum of History & Technology.

Picket signs, buttons, posters and similar items are sought. They may be of recent vintage.

TNG has asked U.S. locals to take stock to see what might qualify. The museum doesn't want contracts and other documents and TNG previously has urged locals to send these to Archives of Labor History at Wayne State University in Detroit.



Knight-Ridder Council, Oct. 14-15, San Jose.

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.

New England District Council, Fall meeting, Oct. 28-29, Holiday Inn, downtown, Portland.

TNG Special Merger Committee and ITU Merger Negotiating Committee, 4th joint meeting, Nov. 1-4, Washington.

Midwest District Council, fall meeting, Nov. 18-19, Kenosha, Wis.

Great Lakes District Council, fall meeting, Nov. 18-19, Executive Inn, Buffalo.

46th Annual TNG Convention July 2-6, 1979, Biltmore Plaza Hotel, Providence.

Editorial

Newspaper 'strikes?'

Are there any strikes in the newspaper industry these days?

Of course there are, you say. What do you think those newspaper union members are doing marching up and down in front of, behind and beside newspaper plants in Pontiac, Mich., Madison, Wis., Montreal, Vallejo, Calif., New York?—just to mention places where Guild members' checks come from the Defense Fund these days.

Besides, those folks doing the walking are wearing signs that say it loud and clear: On Strike!

True, they do. But consider for a moment. Start with the situation in New York. Look at it from the direction advanced by A. H. Raskin, former labor reporter for the New York Times, writing in the Sept. 9 issue of the Nation magazine. The piece presents a generally gloomy picture of workers and the labor movement now and in the future as potent political and economic forces.

Raskin points to a growing trend to economic conservatism in politics and a "new toughness" marking the approach of "most managements" to the bargaining table.

"They come in with a long list of demands of their own for a give-back of prerogatives they surrendered to labor over the years. The classic tug of war over how much money is too much has taken second place in negotiations to a defensive battle by unions against a take-away of contract-guaranteed limits on management's freedom to manage," Raskin writes.

"The most dramatic current expression of this trend," he continues, "precipitated the strike of pressmen that blacked out all three of New York City's major daily newspapers Aug. 9—a shutdown that was *more lockout than strike.* [Emphasis supplied.] It was triggered by the publishers' unilateral posting of new work rules empowering them to cut manning on their high-speed presses by 40 percent."

In other words, the publishers presented demands and took actions they had to know could have no other result than that which occurred: the pressmen walked out.

Consider Madison. What could the management have anticipated other than a walkout when it fired 34 printers and cut the pay of the 22 it didn't fire by $97.25 a week? The only result that could have been at all unexpected was that the printers didn't walk out until 5½ months later when four other unions went with them.

And in case managements can't figure out reactions that might be expected from given actions, there is to instruct them what Raskin describes as "a whole new industry . . . of 'labor relations consultants' specializing in union-busting sugarcoated as industrial psychology and behavioral science" putting on seminars "organized around such themes as 'Making Unions Unnecessary' and 'Managing Without Interference'."

Strikes? Maybe. But we think an adaptation of Raskin's characterization of the New York situation is more apt: more lockouts than strikes.

And, while we're at it: "Management relations problems" seems a more apt phrase these days than "labor relations problems."

The Guild Reporter

JAMES M. CESNIK
Editor

ROBERT DUDNICK, Associate Editor

Published by The Newspaper Guild (AFL-CIO, CLC) twice monthly (generally second and fourth Fridays, occasionally two other Fridays after published, advance notice), except monthly in February and March. $10.00 per year. Single copies, 50 cents.

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

POSTMASTER!—'Notice to Publisher Form 3579' should be sent to The Guild Reporter, 1125 15th St. N.W., #835, Washington, D.C. 20005. Publication #231580.

Vol. XLV, No. 16 September 22, 1978

The Newspaper Guild
1125 Fifteenth St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005
Area Code 202—296-2990
ISSN: 0017-5404

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