

Press profits outpace U.S. industry

THE EXCITEMENT that surrounded the U.S. Commerce Dept.'s announcement in March that U.S. corporations' profits had surged ahead by 16 percent after taxes in 1978 and by more than 24 percent in the year's final quarter must have inspired little more than a yawn in the counting houses of the corporations that publish the nation's newspapers and news magazines.

A Guild Reporter survey of the financial reports of the year's results for 19 of the publishing operations shows that their after-tax profits for 1978 were up by 25.4 percent over 1977.

And the after-tax take of the 15

of those 19 for which October-December results were available separately were up by 20.2 percent.

In both instances, the calculations include results of the New York Times Co. and the Tribune Co., whose annual and fourth quarter results were severely depressed by the 88-day strikes against the New York Times and the Daily News that ended Nov. 6.

If those companies' strike-affected performances are excluded, the survey shows an annual gain of 30.99 percent in industry after-tax profits and a quarterly increase of 26.7 percent.

The 19 companies surveyed publish a total of 238 dailies, about 13.5 percent of the U.S. total, with total daily

circulation of about 20,110,000, 32.5 percent of the U.S. total.

Twelve publicly owned companies included in the survey had a 16.7 percent gain in the fourth quarter with the Times Co. included in the calculations, a 24.5 percent gain with the Times Co.'s depressed results excluded, according to John Morton Newspaper Research for the John Muir & Co. investment house.

Those 12 companies' results for the year were up 20.4 percent with the Times Co. included, up 26.0 percent with it excluded, Morton also reported.

And the annual profits increase came on the heels of gains of "better than 35 percent in 1976 and 25 per-

cent in 1977" making the 1978 increase "all the more remarkable," Morton said.

"And while 1978's sterling performance makes for tough comparisons, we are confident that the companies still will show average earnings growth this year in the 11 percent to 12 percent range—even assuming the economy becomes sluggish in the last few months of the year," Morton said.

Canadian publishers also did well last year, an examination of the three financial reports available to the Guild Reporter shows.

Annual after-tax profits for the three—Torstar, Southam and Que-

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THE GUILD REPORTER

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GUARDS OUTNUMBER GUILD PICKETS 5 TO 2 AT STRUCK ELIZABETH JOURNAL APRIL 18

Picketing: Joe Doyle, center foreground, and Mary Carrea, right; Wackenhut guards, left, and 'Associated Security Specialists'

21 in Monessen, 98 in Elizabeth walk at papers

Elizabeth, N.J. — The New York Guild's 98-member unit at the Elizabeth Journal struck the paper April 15, charging its publisher with renegeing on an agreement to withdraw his demand for a contract provision specifying that contract-exempt management personnel could perform Guild-covered work.

The agreement, reached in the first hours of April 13, had caused the Guild to lift a strike deadline for later that day. Journal publisher John F. McGaugh, however, renewed the demand during a federally mediated bargaining session April 14.

The paper's Guild-covered staff—in the advertising, business, office circulation, editorial, maintenance and mail-room departments—has been cut nearly in half since the Journal became part of the Hagadone chain about four years ago, said James P. Kelly, Guild unit chairperson. Its reporting staff alone is down to nine, from 24 in pre-Hagadone days, he said.

No attempt was made to publish the six-day-a-week, 50,000-circulation paper during the strike's first four days, but—after heavily armed guards and more than 60 strikebreakers from as far away as California and Ida-

(Continued on Page 2)

Monessen, Pa.—All 21 members of the Pittsburgh Guild's unit at the Thomson chain's Valley Independent here struck the six-day-a-week paper at the break of day April 20.

Their picket line was supported by the 14-member Typographical Union chapel at the paper, with which the local has been co-ordinating bargaining as both were seeking new contracts.

Other unions in the area—Steelworkers, Mineworkers and Auto Workers at the nearby Volkswagen assembly plant—immediately pledged all possible assistance.

Paper carriers immediately began calling in to tell the strikers they would not deliver the paper if it were published during the strike.

Only one of five employees in Guild jurisdiction who are not members crossed the picket lines, local leaders reported.

The paper did not try to publish here. But on April 23, the strike's third day, 16-page papers containing wire copy and ads and editorial matter produced before the strike were trucked into this city, apparently run on the presses of one of several other small, mostly unorganized Thomson dailies in the Pittsburgh area. An advertiser boycott was being mounted.

Strike issues, said Steve Menzler, chairperson of the striking Guild unit, are money, union security and company demands for retrogressions in the grievance procedure, probation for new employees and seniority.

"The members are just fed up with working under the worst contract in the Guild," said

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IEB, others in and out of Guild honor Crocker

Washington—Every member of TNG's International Executive Board stood in silent tribute to Robert M. Crocker, TNG's late secretary-treasurer, in the opening minutes of the board's spring meeting April 23.

It was the board members' vote of approval for a special resolution by TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., which—like expressions of sympathy from dozens of persons in and out of the Guild—paid tribute to Crocker's stature as a union leader, reporter and person. Crocker died April 7.

Many of the tributes arriving at TNG headquarters were accompanied by memorial contributions to TNG's Irving Leuchter Memorial Scholarship Fund to the Harvard Trade Union Program, as suggested by the Crocker family.

Bates College, in Lewiston, Me., reported that it, too, was receiving a steady flow of me-

morial contributions to its alumni fund, suggested by the family as an alternative.

The Maine Legislature passed a special resolution honoring Crocker for his years as a legislative reporter in the state.

The International Typographical Union's Executive Council

said it was "grieved and dismayed to learn of the untimely passing of our dear friend and colleague."

The Graphic Arts International Union's Executive Council stood in silent remembrance of Crocker during its meeting here April 24.

The memorial resolution by

(Continued on Page 7)

Lowe, McCracken to run; Calvert retires

Washington—John M. Lowe, TNG vice president from Eastern Canada, and Faye McCracken, TNG vice president from Region 2 (the U.S. South), announced April 24 that they will seek re-election to second terms on TNG's International Executive Board this summer.

At the same time, three-term Vice President Louis M. Calvert of San Jose, elected at large, said he plans not to seek a fourth term.

Lowe, of the Southern Ontario (Toronto) Guild, and McCracken, of Memphis, are the third and fourth incumbents to announce that they are candidates for re-election.

Earlier, at-large Vice Presidents Elwood B. (Woody) Bigelow, of Portland, and Robert C. Holt, Jr., of St. Louis, said they will seek second terms. Three local leaders—John B. Mitchell of Gary, Richard M. Peery of Cleveland and Joyce Walker-Ty-

son of Detroit—also have announced their candidacies. [Guild Reporter, Feb. 23 and March 23.]

Calvert becomes the second incumbent vice president to announce plans to step down. The first was Diane M. Woodstock of Madison, two-term vice president from Region 3 (the U.S. Midwest).

Lowe was elected to the vice presidency from Eastern Canada without opposition at the Guild's

1977 Convention.

Now serving his third term as president of his local, Lowe also has held every other office in the local save secretary. He also has served as chairperson of the Canadian Policy Conference. The Southern Ontario Guild's executive committee and membership have both endorsed him for re-election.

An outside classified salesperson at the Toronto Star, he has

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Schick winners
Page 3

Mellet winner
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Elizabeth strikes after the Journal reneges

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ho were brought in—publication of a paper "of sorts" was resumed the fifth day, Kelly said.

Members of both the Pressmen's and Typographical Unions initially honored the Guild's picket lines, but printers returned to work after the sixth day of the strike.

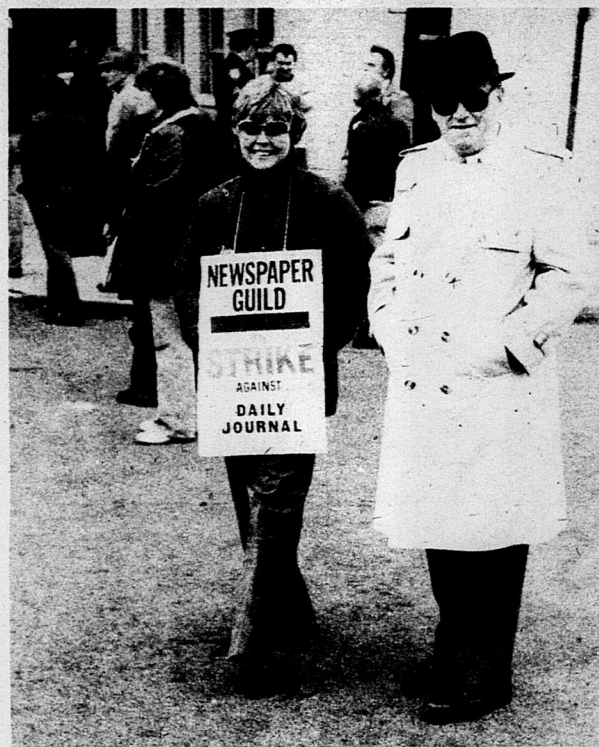
Strikers were joined on the picket lines by the mayors of Elizabeth, Tom Dunn, and nearby Linden, John Gregorio, plus Christopher Jackman, speaker of the state assembly. The mayors criticized the Journal for its tactics and called upon citizens to boycott the paper.

Much of the time armed guards patrolling the edges of the Journal's premises outnumbered pickets, Kelly said, especially on the strike's third day when the paper brought in Associated Security Services guards to supplement those from the Wackenhut Co., there since the strike's first hours.

During that day there were two ranks of armed guards staring at pickets—Wackenhuts in front and Associated Security people behind. "It looked like guards were guarding the guards," Kelly said.

The Wackenhuts left the premises that evening, with several telling pickets they had refused to work with the second firm's personnel.

After the second set of guards arrived, eight strikers were hit and knocked down by cars entering and leaving the plant, Guild leaders reported. None was seriously injured.



ELIZABETH MAYOR TOM DUNN 'WALKS THE LINE'
With him, Elizabeth Guild striker Sue Thorpe

One striker, Jean-Rae Turner, was chased by a car driven by a strikebreaker as she tried to take its picture after it had knocked down another striker. "When it missed Jean-Rae the first time, going forward, the driver threw it into reverse and tried again,"

said Harry Fisdell, the Guild's executive vice president.

The Guild charged the publisher with violating both a New Jersey law forbidding the importation and transportation of strikebreakers and an Elizabeth ordinance forbidding the recruitment



SIGN BEHIND GUARD (RIGHT) REAR READS: 'NO SMOKING'
When Associated Security crew arrived, Wackenhuts left

and employment of strikebreakers as well as the use of violence against peaceful pickets.

A bench warrant was issued for publisher McGaugh April 24 when he failed to appear for a court hearing on the charges.

In addition, two guards have

been charged with assault and battery for attacks on pickets.

No progress was reported in a meeting April 26 called by federal mediators.

The Guild was preparing to begin publication of an interim paper, initially a weekly.

Lowe, McCracken to seek second terms, Calvert to retire

(Continued from Page 1)

been a Guild member for 20 years, joining while working in the Star's circulation department.

He is a member of the IEB's Organizing and Constitution committees.

McCracken, president of the Memphis Guild, won the vice presidency from the U.S. South by unseating three-term incumbent Warren E. Howard of Washington-Baltimore in a 1977 election that saw the first rerun in TNG's history before a victor was certified. The rerun was held after the International Election & Referendum Committee said it was unable to certify a winner in the regular election because ballot total discrepancies could not

be rectified. The tally showed a two-vote margin for McCracken. She won the rerun by 303 votes.

A newsprint inventory bookkeeper at the Press-Scimitar and Commercial Appeal, McCracken is a former president and vice president of the Southern District Council and former secretary-treasurer and second vice president of her local.

She is a member of the Memphis Guild-Typographical Union unit task force and is president of the Memphis chapter of the Coalition of Labor Union Women (CLUW) she helped establish.

She is a member of TNG's Collective Bargaining and Human Rights Committees.

Calvert said he decided to not

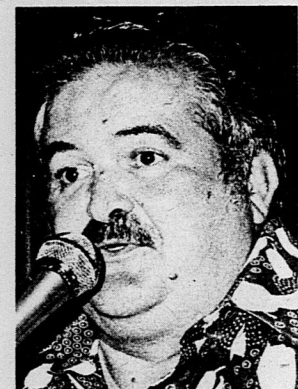
seek re-election for "personal reasons" and because after three terms "it is time to let others have the experience."

He is secretary-treasurer of the San Jose Guild and has been in local leadership for 17 of the 18 years he has been a member of the Los Angeles and San Jose Guilds.

An assistant wire editor on the San Jose News, he is chairperson of the IEB's Constitution Committee and a member of its Collective Bargaining, Human Rights and Appeals committees.

He also has served on the IEB's Guild Reporter and Research and Information committees.

Calvert said he decided to not



JOHN M. LOWE
Runs again E. Canada



FAYE MCCRACKEN
Seeks 2nd Region 2 term

Printers support Guild strike in Monessen

(Continued from Page 1)

Gloria LaRue, the local's immediate past president, who has been assisting the unit.

The unit struck the paper for 6½ months in 1970-71 before it won its first contract. Its last contract expired April 9 and contained the lowest minimums in the Guild, including the only remaining reporter and outside ad sales top minimums below \$700 a week on the continent:

An anti-bias pioneer

Washington — Illinois was the first state to pass a law forbidding discrimination against women—doing so in 1872. Seven years later it became the first state to prohibit women working in coal mines, according to the U.S. Labor Dept.

\$190 a week after five year's experience.

The company was forced to raise the top minimum for "junior clerks" Jan. 1 when the federal minimum wage was increased to \$2.95 an hour.

The top for its women's news reporters—called "family news writers"—was \$30 below other reporters under the old contract.

Some strikers were wearing picket signs proclaiming "We want our fair share!" referring to the fact that the paper's publisher, Robert W. Conroy, is treasurer of the county United Way.

Dailies in nearby Greensburg and Monongahela immediately increased the number of papers shipped into Monessen and the Greensburg Tribune-Review an-

nounced it was increasing its coverage of Monessen news.

A meeting with federal mediators on April 25 failed to result in any meaningful progress toward settlement, local leaders said.

Thomson \$600M gets Bay stores

Toronto — Thomson family companies appeared April 20 to have succeeded in their two-month effort to gain control of Hudson's Bay Co., Canada's largest retail firm, by buying 75 percent of its stock.

The deal will cost Thomson more than \$600 million at \$37 a share.

Forum, Backgrounder, After 30 win Schicks

Washington — Publications of the Washington-Baltimore, Portland and Ottawa Guilds have won David S. Schick Memorial Awards as the best local Guild publications of their kinds in the third year of the competition.

The awards were announced at the opening session of the International Executive Board's spring meeting April 23.

There were a record 14 publications — including two from

Canada—entered in this year's competition, four more than last year and one more than in 1977.

Publications were judged on the scope of their coverage, their balance in presenting "the news local members need to know about their union," their readability, makeup and general appearance.

Washington-Baltimore's "Guild Forum," winner in the linecast category, was cited as "an impressive looking publication"

combining "in-depth coverage of local and international Guild affairs with a steady flow of general labor news and related news attuned to a membership working in and around the nation's capital."

The Portland Guild's "Backgrounder," winner in the camera-ready category, was cited for "clever art, creative makeup and sharp editing" with contents covering "a wide scope" and showing "excellent . . . balance."

The copies submitted "effectively carried the local's message, explained the significance of national elections to Maine union members and gave the personal recognition that is important to any group that must depend on volunteers to accomplish its purpose."

The "Backgrounder" won the 1978 Schick Award for mimeograph, multilith and photocopy publications.

The Ottawa Guild's "After 30," the winner in that category this year, was cited for being "sprightly and interest-beckoning despite severe technical limitations, including an almost total absence of art."

Its "main fare" of "to-the-point articles on bargaining and contract enforcement, topped by bright heads," the judges noted, was enriched by "stories providing a perspective on problems of the international and even of other unions."

Judges were Carla Beck of Great Falls and Floyd Tucker of San Francisco-Oakland, both TNG vice presidents, and David J. Eisen, TNG research and information director.

Among nonwinning entrants they cited:

The "Guild Memo" from Detroit for "surprisingly broad scope

and attractive appearance in a very limited format."

"Frontpage" of the New York Guild for "the best single issue," that reporting on the Daily News strike last spring.

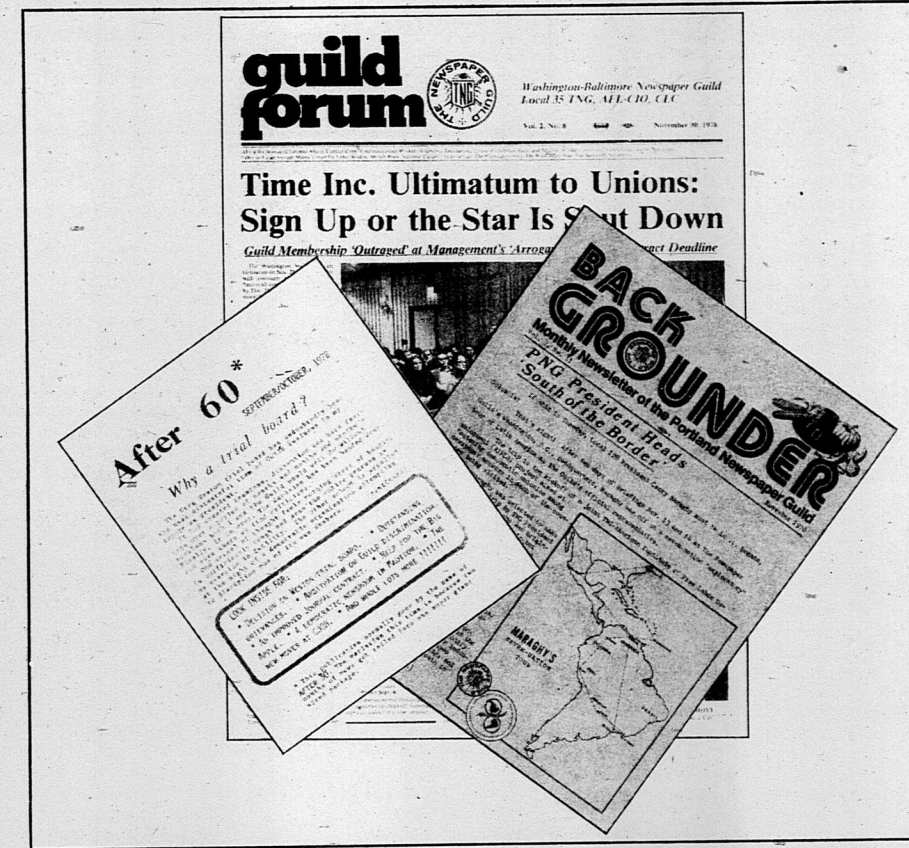
Also, the Memphis "Guilddman," linecast winner in 1977 and 1978, San Antonio's "Guild News" and the Pacific Northwest Guild's "Guild Bulletin."

Editors of the winning entries are Donna Balkan, Ottawa; Gerald Maraghy, Portland; and Raymond G. Dick, Washington-Baltimore. They and their locals will receive citations at this summer's TNG Convention.

The judges noted that the entries represented less than a fifth of the Guild's locals and that while some locals did not enter theirs many, "distressingly, evidently do not have any."

"We think no local can afford to neglect the communication with its membership that only a regular publication can provide and urge that those locals . . . move quickly to rectify the omission," the judges said.

The contest is named for the late administrative officer of the Philadelphia Guild, a onetime labor editor, and is financed with interest from a fund established by unions and Schick family members.



THESE PAPERS WON THE 1979 SCHICK AWARDS FOR LOCAL PUBLICATIONS

Arbiter: rehire typist ill 17 years

New York—The New York Times could not fire a typist after knowing for 17 years that she could do little typing because of an illness, an arbitrator has ruled.

The typist was hired in 1952 and in 1959 or 1960 began experiencing pain in her fingertips.

The Times sent her to a doctor, who reported to the paper—but not to the typist—that the only cure for her blood vessel spasms was elimination of typing duties.

For the next 17 years, the typist was regularly promoted and had an accommodation with her supervisor that she would do little typing.

Finally, in 1977, the pain became so severe that she had to stop typing entirely. Early in the next year, the Times rejected the New York Guild's proposal that the job be restructured and fired the typist for medical reasons.

The Guild took the case to arbitration.

The Times said the discharge was proper because she could no longer perform an essential function of her job and in the past had turned down other jobs that paid less.

The Guild said the Times's failure to tell the typist of the doctor's diagnosis precluded her from pursuing other careers.

Richard Adelman, the arbitrator, rejected this Guild contention, however, saying that the typist in any event knew she had a problem.

But, he added, the discharge was unjustified. For 17 years the Times had accommodated itself to the typist's disability and at the time she announced she could no longer type at all, she was "deserving of more considerate treatment."

Although the Times was within its rights to remove her from her job, it had an obligation to offer her alternative work—at a lower salary if nothing else was available, Adelman said.

Adelman ordered that the typist be reinstated, leaving the back pay question to Guild-Times negotiations while retaining jurisdiction in case they cannot agree.

Canada's price elevator

The table below records the ascent of Canada's Consumer Price Index over a 24-month period following a 1.7-point increase in the index in February to 184.4, up 15.5 points from February, 1978, and 29.0 points from February, 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 increases over February, 1977.

	Index*	Percentage over Same month prior year	February 1977†
March	170.8	8.8	9.9
April	171.2	8.4	10.2
May	173.6	9.0	11.7
June	175.1	9.2	12.7
July	177.7	9.8	14.4
August	177.8	9.4	14.4
September	177.5	8.6	14.2
October	179.3	8.7	15.4
November	180.8	8.8	16.3
December	181.3	8.4	16.7
January, 1979	182.7	8.9	17.6
February	184.4	9.2	18.7
	*1971 = 100		†Index = 155.4

K. E. Griffiths, ex-president of Wilkes-Barre local, dies

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—Kermit E. Griffiths, president of the Wilkes-Barre Guild from 1958 through 1961, died here April 9 at the age of 73.

He was an advertising sales representative on the Times-Leader-Evening News-Record until he retired just before the paper was struck last October.

Griffiths assisted the strikers as a volunteer on their Citizens' Voice daily.

Last year, Griffiths received the Wilkes-Barre Guild's Stanley Kupstas Award for distinguished service to the local.

He had been with the Times-Leader-Evening News-Record since 1924.

Merger figure Connolly dies

Norwood, Mass.—John Connolly, one of the architects of the merger that produced the Graphic Arts International Union, died here March 22. He was 89.

He was president of the Bookbinders from 1962 until 1972, when that union merged with the Lithographers & Photoengravers International Union to form the GAUI. He was executive vice president of the GAUI until his retirement in 1976.

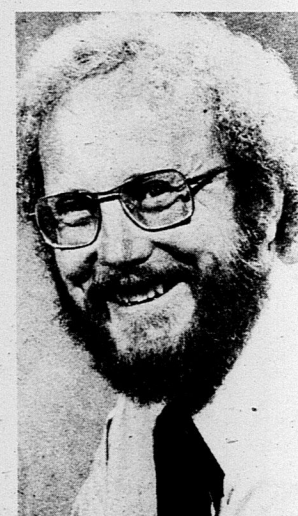
He became an advocate of a single union for publishing industry employees during the long, multi-union strike against the Kingsport (Tenn.) Press that began March 11, 1963, and continues.

Clarification

The personality of the chief bargainer for Phoenix's daily newspapers in talks with the Phoenix Guild was described in a story in the March 23 Guild Reporter as "abusive, condescending and sarcastic."

Poor sentence structure has caused some readers erroneously to attribute the characterization to Darrow (Duke) Tully, the paper's associate publisher. The characterization was not by Tully.

The story reported the rejection by editorial employees of Pulliam's Arizona Republic and Phoenix Gazette of a petition to decertify the Phoenix Guild as their bargaining representative and events during the campaign preceding the March 16-17 labor-board election.



LOUIS M. CALVERT
3rd term is his last

Newspapers' profits outpace U.S. industry

(Continued from Page 1)

became—were up an even 25 percent, even though Quebecor's were up by only .5 percent.

The after-tax profits of the three Canadian firms totaled \$57,898,000.

The after-tax profits of the 19 U.S. firms surveyed totaled \$776,940,000.

U.S. newspapers had a 14.4 percent increase in ad revenues last year, to \$12.7 billion, according to the Newspaper Advertising Bureau. Media Records estimated a 7.1 percent lineage gain for the year for papers it keeps track of in 63 cities. (It omitted New York because of the long strike there last fall, Editor & Publisher magazine reported.)

The Commerce Dept. reported that newspapers continued in 1978 and are expected to retain in 1979 their share of just under one-third of all advertising expenditures in the nation. For 1979 that will come to between \$13 billion and \$14 billion, it estimated.

The industry's total receipts in 1978 totaled \$14.8 billion, up "almost 12 percent" over 1977, the agency reported. Publishers expect revenues to rise another 12 percent in 1979, to about \$16.6 billion, it said.

Magazines, too, had record advertising revenues in 1978—\$2,472,517,411, up 19.8 percent—according to a study by Gallagher Report, a newsletter for media executives.

The Magazine Publishers' Assn. estimated the revenue gain to be "at least 20 percent" at more than \$2.3 billion. MPA said there was an eight percent gain in advertising pages, to 112,000. It said it expects a revenue gain of 12 percent and a page gain of five percent during 1979.

Daily newspapers' circulation was up, too. According to the Audit Bureau of Circulation, per-issue circulation for 1,764 dailies in the United States was 61,835,585 near the end of 1978, an increase of 123,724 over 1977.

Total average circulation for 121 Canadian dailies was 5,262,997, up 228,868, the ABC reported.

Average circulation for the 679 U.S. Sunday papers was 53,185,538—up 1,106,995 from 1977.

Average circulation of 11 Canadian Sunday papers was 1,437,050 up 346,050, the bureau reported.

Following are summaries of the results of the 19 U.S. and three Canadian companies included in the Guild Reporter's survey of the industry's financial performance in 1978:

Affiliated Publications, owner of the Boston Globe and North Adams Transcript plus eight radio stations:

After-tax profits were \$8,952,000, up 28.4 percent, on revenues of \$159,801,000, up 15.6 percent, a 5.6 percent return. It was the fourth straight year the margin improved.

October-December after-tax profits were \$3,575,000, up 34.8 percent over 1977's fourth quarter, on revenues of \$47,521,000, up 23.9 percent, a return of 7.5 percent.

The company said it wrote off \$737,000 before taxes for the year as a loss on "obsolete equipment" retired upon conversion to "new methods of printing and typesetting."

It spent \$11,637,500 to buy four radio stations in Sacramento and Seattle.

Capital Cities Communications, owner of six general circulation dailies (including the struck Oakland Press and Wilkes-Barre Times-Leader), 19 business and other special interest papers (including Women's Wear Daily) and 19 broadcasting stations:

After-tax 1978 profits on operations were \$54,033,000, up 24.9 percent,

on revenues of \$367,476,000, up 20.0 percent, a return of 14.7 percent. (The figures do not take into account an "extraordinary gain" of \$3,320,000 after taxes in 1977.)

Fourth-quarter after-tax operating profits were \$14,833,000, up 12.4 percent, on revenues of \$101,511,000, up 16.4 percent; a return of 14.6 percent.

The company reported that its after-tax profits for the quarter and the year would have been \$1,800,000 higher except for losses in the Wilkes-Barre strike. It also reported "a substantial increase in operating costs" at the Oakland Press in Pontiac, published behind Guild and Printing & Graphic Communications (pressmen's) Union picket lines the full year.

The company also reduced outstanding debt during 1978 by \$23,274,000, and it spent \$31,097,000 to buy back 823,800 shares of its stock.

Dow Jones & Co., owner of 20 dailies (including the Wall Street Journal), six weeklies (including Barron's), a book publishing house, newsprint interests and international business and financial wire services:

After-tax 1978 profits were \$44,248,000, up 13.4 percent, on revenues of \$363,601,000, up 14.6 percent, a return of 12.6 percent on revenue and 28.4 percent on shareholder equity.

Fourth-quarter after-tax profits were \$12,553,000, up 22.5 percent, on revenues of \$102,571,000, up 22.1 percent, a return of 12.2 percent.

After-tax profits from its "national publications," including the Wall Street Journal, were up 12.6 percent for the year at \$32,543,000, while its 19 small and medium-sized Ottaway papers' after-tax profits improved 20.5 percent, to \$7,666,600, ten percent of their revenues.

The company's second-class postage bill was up 37.4 percent, to \$29,661,000, for the year.

Gannett Co., owner of 78 dailies, 19 weeklies, miscellaneous other properties and about to get even larger when



Eric Smith in Publishers' Auxiliary, reprinted with permission

Income follows rising pattern

Washington—How does the profitability of the newspaper portion of the large, publicly owned publishing companies stack up alongside the profitability of the companies' entire operations?

"In the main, the newspaper margins follow the pattern of total company operations," according to the John Morton Newspaper Research division of the John Muir & Co. investment house.

Morton drew the conclusion late in 1977 after studying the eight-year history of before-tax, operating profit margins of the public chains' total operations alongside their newspaper operations—"exclusive of broadcast, book publishing, magazines, newsprint, map manufacturing and any other endeavor the companies might engage in."

Average before-tax, operating-profit for the 13 companies' newspapers during the period was 16.6 percent of revenues. The year-by-year range was from a low of 14 percent in the 1970 recession year to a high of 17.9 percent in 1976, the last year in the study.

Combined Communications Corp. merges with it:

After-tax profits for the year were \$83,104,400, up 19.7 percent, on revenues of \$690,128,200, up 24 percent, a return on revenue of 12 percent and on shareholders' equity of 20.5 percent. It was the company's 11th consecutive year of record income and profits.

Fourth-quarter after-tax profit was \$26,062,136, up 17.6 percent, on revenues of \$203,150,448, up 27.7 percent; return on revenues was 12.8 percent.

Combined Communications, which owns the Oakland Tribune, among other properties, meanwhile, reported its 1978 profits were up by 37.3 percent, to \$29,308,000, on a revenue gain of 27.1 percent, to \$289,336,000, a return of 10.1 percent.

Harte-Hanks, owner of 28 dailies, 58 nondailies and 14 broadcasting stations:

After-tax profits in 1978 were \$15,737,000, up 22.2 percent, on revenues of \$184,560,000, up 26.1 percent, a return of 8.5 percent on revenues.

Fourth-quarter profits were \$5,121,000, up 22.9 percent, on revenues of \$55,297,000, a return of 9.3 percent.

Knight-Ridder Newspapers, owner

of 32 dailies, 12 weeklies and 14 television stations:

After-tax profits last year were \$76,756,000, up 25.5 percent, on revenues of \$878,875,000, up 16.9 percent, a return of 8.7 percent on revenues.

Fourth-quarter profits of \$23,023,000, up 18.4 percent, on revenues of \$242,846,000, up 15.4 percent, a return of 9.5 percent.

Best advertising performances for the year among the company's major papers in cities without direct daily competition were in Charlotte, Long Beach, St. Paul and San Jose, a major newspaper investment analyst reported.

Among competitive cities, the analyst said, Knight-Ridder's Detroit Free Press had an overall lineage gain of 4.2 percent, while the Detroit News using rate discounts, gained 9.5 percent overall. Knight-Ridder's Philadelphia Inquirer gained "a solid 8.3 percent," while the Bulletin lost 4.3 percent, he reported.

Lee Enterprises, owner of 16 dailies, five television and four radio stations and in the process of buying six Lind-say-Schaub dailies:

After-tax profits were \$15,914,000, up 36.4 percent, on revenues of \$107,258,000, up 28.8 percent, for its 1978 fiscal year ended Sept. 30, a return of 14.8 percent on revenues and 19.8 percent on shareholders' equity.

For the October-December quarter, after-tax profits of \$4,293,000 were 30.4 percent down from those the year before, which included \$4,590,000 realized in the sale of property. Revenues for the quarter were up 17.3 percent, to \$31,117,000, and before-tax profits were up 24.2 percent, to \$8,829,000.

For the year, its newspapers' before-tax profits were \$19,278,000, up 23.3 percent, on revenues of \$69,909,000, up 14.1 percent, for a return of 27.6 percent.

It realized \$4,734,000 after taxes, up 11.7 percent, from its "associated companies," which include Madison Newspapers, Inc., a like joint publishing company in Lincoln, Neb., and its share of the Bismarck, N.D., Tribune.

Media General, owner of the morning, evening and Sunday papers in Richmond, Va., Winston-Salem, N.C., and Tampa, Fla., three broadcast stations, and the world's only newsprint recycling facilities:

After-tax profits last year were a record \$17,972,356, up 32.4 percent, on record revenues of \$243,699,341, up 12.4 percent, a return of 7.4 percent.

Fourth-quarter profits of \$5,791,000, up 52.9 percent on revenues of \$66,807,000, up 8.2 percent, a return of 8.7 percent.

The newspapers' before-tax profits of \$22,132,000 for the year were up 25.5 percent and accounted for 62.5 percent of its operating income. Newsprint profits were up 31.3 percent.

The company said it expects its newsprint recycling process soon will account for about 13 percent of total U.S. newsprint production.

Automation at its newspapers in the last five years has brought production costs as a percent of revenues down to 12 percent, from 17 percent, it reported.

Multimedia, Inc., owner of 16 daily and 22 nondaily papers, and 17 broadcasting stations mostly in the South: Record after-tax profits for the year were \$15,600,890, up 30.0 percent, on revenues of \$110,629,711, up 20 percent, a return of 14.1 percent.

Fourth quarter profits were \$4,808,000, up 25.7 percent, on revenues of \$31,582,000, up 18.1 percent, a return of 15.2 percent.

The company's newspapers made \$13,982,000 before taxes for the year, up 16.6 percent, on revenues of \$52,470,006, up 15 percent, a return of 26.6 percent.

The New York Times Co., with holdings that include ten dailies, five weeklies, three broadcast stations, magazines, three book publishing companies, educational services and newsprint interests:

After-tax for 1978 profits were \$15,550,000, off 40.4 percent, on revenues of \$491,558,000, off 3.8 percent, a return of 3.2 percent on revenues.

Fourth-quarter after-tax profits were \$2,483,000, off 68.7 percent, on revenues of \$115,463,000, off 19.1 percent, a return of 2.2 percent.

The reductions were caused by its flagship New York Times newspaper being closed throughout an 88-day strike during the third and fourth quarters of the year, the company reported.

"Without the disruption of the strike, 1978 would have been the best year in the company's history—continuing the trend of increasing profitability that resulted in record earnings in 1977 and the first half of 1978," said Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, the company's president and chairman.

Nearly all the company's other operating divisions did have record results for the year.

Its 13 small daily and weekly newspapers in Florida and North Carolina had record before-tax profits of \$9.8 million, up 20 percent from 1977.

Its magazines group, which includes Us and Family Circle, had record before-tax profits of \$12.6 million, up 52 percent.

Its broadcasting stations, which include WREG-TV in Memphis, had profits before taxes of \$3.6 million, up 33 percent, and at the end of the year the company agreed to buy a second television station, in Fort Smith, Ark., for a reported \$17.5 million.

Its books, information and education division had profits of \$2.8 million, a decline from \$3.9 million in 1977 "caused largely by one-time relocation expenses of Microfilm Corp. of America and an operating loss at Cambridge Book Co.," the company reported.

The Times newspaper, which had record before-tax profits of \$10.7 million for 1978's first six months, up 23 percent, ended up with a \$12.6 million before-tax loss for the year, off 171 percent from its \$17.7 million operating profit in 1977.

After the strike ended Nov. 6, the Times' ad lineage rebounded strongly, however, exceeding that for the same period of 1977 by eight percent. Ad revenues for December were up 23 percent. Circulation also rebounded strongly and the company said it expected it to be back to prestrike levels sometime this spring.

Times ad revenues for January were up 7.7 percent, to \$23,212,000, even though lineage was off 2.9 percent.

Sulzberger told stockholders that the Times "achieved our prime objective" in the settlement that ended the strike—"the right to reduce pressroom manning."

"Moreover," he continued, "in 1978 the Times became one of the most highly automated newspapers in the country. Both developments provide the basis for additional future cost reductions."

Post Corp., owner of four dailies, four weeklies and four weekly groups plus five television and three radio stations:

After-tax profits for 1978 were 4,152,000, up 33.7 percent, on revenues of \$56,416,000, up 45.1 percent, a return of 7.4 percent.

Fourth-quarter after-tax profits were \$1,302,000, up 14.2 percent, on revenues of \$17,364,000, up 38.7 percent, a return of 7.5 percent.

The company said its Transcript (suburban Boston) and Sun (suburban Cleveland) newspapers "performed excellently," while its "central city" dailies in Appleton and West Bend, Wis., "continued their steady profit growth."

The Transcript group had a 79.9 percent increase in before-tax profits, to \$412,000.

Time Inc., the corporate giant that



ALLEN H. NEUHARTH AND 59 OF GANNETT'S 78 DAILIES
He's Gannett's president and chairman of the board

publishes magazines, books and newspapers (including the Washington Star since March, 1978) and owns large forest products companies and 98 cable television systems:

After-tax profits for 1978 were a record \$125,700,000, up 38.9 percent, on revenues of \$1,697,600,000, up 35.8 percent, a return of 7.4 percent.

Fourth-quarter after-tax profits were \$37,092,000, up 19.7 percent, on revenues of \$541,970,000, up 47.5 percent, a return of 6.8 percent.

Its magazines' before-tax profits for the year were up 24.2 percent, at \$66,200,000, on revenues of \$571,800,000, up 24.3 percent, a return of 11.6 percent. Included in the division's results are startup costs for the revived Life magazine.

Time Inc.'s books division had pretax profits of \$47,700,000, up 7.9 percent, on revenues of \$360,900,000, up 39.8 percent, a return of 13.2 percent.

The company reported that its "other activities," which include the

Washington Star and the 18 Pioneer Press weeklies in suburban Chicago, had before-tax profits of \$11,200,000, off \$4,100,000 or 26.8 percent, on revenues of \$157,400,000, up 69.2 percent, a return of 7.1 percent. It attributed the profits decrease to costs incurred in buying and running the Star.

Times Mirror Co., owner of six dailies (including the Los Angeles Times and Newsday), two television stations, book publishers, cable television, magazines (including Popular Science), newsprint and forest products companies:

After-tax profits for the year were \$142,399,000, up 48.2 percent, on revenues of \$1,427,931,000, up 24.8 percent, a return of 9.9 percent on revenues and 21.6 percent on shareholders' equity.

The profit figure includes about \$17,252,000 from the sale in November of 69,000 acres of timberland, a sawmill and other holdings in Northern California. Sale price was \$36,000,000. Without the timber sale, the profit increase was 30.2 percent.

Fourth-quarter after-tax profits were \$47,801,000, up 87.8 percent, on revenues of \$362,953,000, a gain of 13.8 percent and a return of 13.2 percent on revenues. Without the timber sale, the profit increase was 20 percent.

Newspapers accounted for more than \$622 million, or 41 percent, of operating revenues and for 48 percent—\$115,647,000—of before tax profits. The newspapers' profits were up 42.2 percent.

Newsprint and forest products provided 21 percent of revenues and 17 percent of before-tax profits.

Before-tax profits from book publishing were up 24 percent, to \$38.8 million, and from magazines, broad-

(Continued on Page 6)

No blacks or minorities allowed on boards

Washington — As of five months ago, there was not a single black nor apparently a member of any other minority racial group among the 250 members of the boards of directors of the nation's largest newspaper chains, according to a study for Publishers' Auxiliary, publication of the National Newspaper Assn.

And there were only 15 women among the 250 directors, all but two of the 15 with family ties to the corporations on whose boards they served. In the three companies in the study headed by women, those corporate heads were the only women on the companies' boards.

Early in March, just after the study was reported in four installments by the publishers' association's weekly, two of the companies studied—Gannett and Knight-Ridder—announced they were appointing the first women to their boards of directors.

Delores D. Wharton, elected to the Gannett board March 1, also becomes that chain's first black director. Barbara Barnes Hauptfuhrer was to be elected to the Knight-Ridder board on April 17.

The study of the chain's directors was done for Publishers' Auxiliary by Steve Weinberg, director of the Uni-

versity of Missouri School of Journalism's Washington program. The National Newspaper Assn. is an organization made up primarily of publishers of weeklies and small and medium-sized dailies.

Weinberg sought to study the 25 largest chains—largest in terms of circulation. However, two of the 25—Hearst and Newhouse—both privately held as were 12 of those that did cooperate, refused to provide him any of the information he sought.

Weinberg also reported that his study showed that the chains have ties to "hundreds of other powerful institutions through their boards of

directors" and those ties "carry the potential for the appearance for conflicts of interest."

Some chains share common directors with major advertisers and suppliers, with banks that lend money for publishing operations, "establishment lawyers... insurance men, land developers, educators, physicians and corporate higher-ups who often serve on a myriad of boards."

Chain executives, however, could see little reason for concern, Weinberg said. Several of their executive officers said that the boards play no role in news or editorial policies, Weinberg reported.

Press profits outpace U.S. industry

(Continued from Page 5)

casting and cable television were up 47 percent, to \$34.2 million.

Purchase of five television stations from Newhouse Broadcasting for \$82 million is pending.

Washington Post Co., owner of three dailies, four television stations, Newsweek magazine and books plus newsprint holdings.

After-tax profits for the year were \$49,720,000, up 40.2 percent, on revenues of \$520,398,000, up 19.3 percent, a margin of 9.6 percent.

The newspapers accounted for 46.5 percent of the revenues, with \$242,120,000, up 21.6 percent. Their before-tax profits of \$37,867,000 were up 40.9 percent from 1977 and accounted for 37.6 percent of total before-tax profits.

Newsweek magazines and books had before-tax profits of \$22,132,000, up 15.4 percent, and accounted for 30.5 percent of total before-tax profits. Newsweek's revenues were up 18.2 percent, at \$214,829,000.

The company's profits include results of the sale of a radio station in Washington and two real estate sales. Without them, the after-tax profit increase over 1977 was 28 percent.

Fourth-quarter after-tax profits for the company were \$15,969,000, up 22.7 percent, on revenues of \$149,344,000, up 17.9 percent, a return of 10.7 percent.

Two privately held publishing companies that issue annual reports also were included in the Guild Reporter's survey of the industry's 1978 financial performance.

Tribune Co., owner of nine dailies (including the New York Daily News and the Chicago Tribune), five weeklies, four television and six radio stations plus newsprint interests.

After-tax profits for the year were \$57,600,000, up 2.9 percent, on revenues of \$966,500,000, up 7.7 percent, a return of 5.9 percent on sales.

Fourth-quarter after-tax profits were \$20,500,000, up 3 percent, on revenues of \$264,200,000, up 2.9 percent, a return of 7.8 percent.

It said it lost about \$25 million before taxes for the year at the Daily News, struck for 88 days by the Pressmen's Union in the year's second half and for four days by the Guild in the first half.

The losses at the News trimmed the company's total before-tax profits from all its newspapers to \$41.8 million, from \$59.5 million in 1977, it reported.

For the second quarter of the year, the company's profits had increased by 24.3 percent, to \$18.8 million, over the same period in 1977.

Journal Co., owner of the Milwaukee Journal and Sentinel and three broadcasting stations.

After-tax 1978 profits were \$18,900,000, up 27.7 percent, on revenues of \$244,300,000, up 16 percent, a return of 7.7 percent on revenues.

The company did not report separately on its fourth-quarter financial results.

Financial reports on their newspapers by two firms whose principal activities are in unrelated fields also were included in the Guild Reporter's survey of the industry's 1978 performance.

Jefferson-Pilot Corp., a holding company whose principal subsidiaries are insurance companies, owns companies that publish newspapers in eight cities in Florida, Texas and Oklahoma.

Those publishing companies' after-tax profits for the year were \$2,721,000, up 32.8 percent, on revenues of

Still the third-largest employer

Washington—The newspaper industry remains the third largest employer among manufacturing industries in the United States—behind only steel mills and manufacturers of automobile parts and accessories—according to the Commerce Dept.'s U.S. Industrial Outlook 1979.

The agency estimated a total of 399,000 employees at the end of 1978 and predicted a rise to about 407,000 by the end of 1979.

At the same time, the agency estimated another one percent drop in the number of production workers in the industry last year, to about 163,000, about 41 percent of total employees, and predicted a drop of another 2,000 during 1979.

It also estimated that \$10,800,000 in value was added to the industry's "shipments" by its 399,000 employees during 1978—coming to about \$520 per employee per week.

\$29,688,000, up 12.7 percent, a return of 9.2 percent on revenues.

It did not report the newspapers' fourth quarter results separately from the full company's.

Blue Chip Stamps, owner of a chain of candy stores, a trading stamp company and a financial corporation, also owns the Buffalo Evening News.

The News, it reported, had a \$1,427,000 loss after taxes in 1978, compared to a \$340,000 profit in 1977, even though its 1978 revenues totaled \$44,674,000, up 40 percent.

The negative result, the company reported, was the result of heavy legal fees in an antitrust battle with the competing Buffalo Courier-Express, increased depreciation and "extraordinary expenses" for equipment modernization.

Blue Chip as a whole, meanwhile, had after-tax profits from all its operations, including the News, totalling \$14,280,000, off 15.9 percent from 1977.

It did not report the News's fourth-quarter results separately from the full company's.

In addition, Seaboard Coast Line Industries, Inc. (principal holding, the Seaboard Coast Line Railroad), includes the Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union and Journal in its portfolio of other holdings.

The papers' before-tax profits for 1978 were \$10,800,000, up 32 percent, on revenues of \$46,500,000, up 12 percent, a return of 23.2 cents on each dollar of revenue. The company did not report after-tax profits for the papers separately from those for all its operations.

REPORTS OF THREE CANADIAN publishing corporations' 1978 fiscal years were available for this Guild Reporter survey of the industry's financial performance: the Southam chain, Torstar and Quebecor.

Southam, Inc., with holdings that

include the Toronto Star newspaper, Canadian Magazine, nine suburban papers and Harlequin Enterprises, Ltd., publisher of paperback romances:

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TEXAS PURCHASES MAY SHOW TREND

Small is big (money) for Hearst comeback

New York—The Hearst Corp., down to just eight papers in recent years—from 18 in the 1950s—is back up to ten and looking for more.

Late in January, about a month after it bought the Midland Reporter-Telegram and the Plainview Daily Herald, each the only daily in their West Texas cities, Hearst announced in a five-column-full ad in the New York Times that:

"With these two additions, Hearst begins an expansion program into medium-sized markets to complement our eight major market newspapers," and in March Hearst President Frank A. Bennack, Jr., told a Times reporter that "if the future of the next decade is going to be in cities of 75,000, we

include 14 dailies, one financial weekly, nine printing companies, 64 business and professional publications, 50 business, trade and consumer shows, book publishing and retailing companies:

After-tax profits totaled \$33,233,000, up 27.6 percent on revenues of \$379,108,000, up 21.3 percent, a return of 8.8 percent.

The company's after-tax profits from operations were \$25,712,000, up 31.1 percent; its after-tax profits including its income from what it calls "associated companies" were \$31,025,000, up 19.1 percent. The associated companies include its 50 percent of Pacific Press, joint operating company for the Vancouver Sun and Province, struck and closed early in November. Southam reported that Pacific Press profits were off 13.7 percent through October. For the year, it reported \$5,293,000 as its share of after-tax profits in the ten associated companies, off 18.9 percent from 1977.

The company values its share of Pacific Press at \$10,058,000. Before-tax profits for the company's wholly owned newspapers were \$35,806,000, up 23.2 percent, on revenues of \$238,508,000, up 16.6 percent, a return of 15 percent.

The newspapers' revenues were 62.9 percent of the company's total revenues and the newspapers' before-tax profits were 77.3 percent of the company's total operating profits before taxes.

For the quarter ended Dec. 31, Southam's total profits after taxes were \$10,715,000, up 33.3 percent, while its profits solely from operations were \$8,431,000, up 46.4 percent. Revenues for the quarter were \$115,469,000, up 35.8 percent.

Torstar, Inc., with holdings that include the Toronto Star newspaper, Canadian Magazine, nine suburban papers and Harlequin Enterprises, Ltd., publisher of paperback romances:

After-tax profits for its fiscal year ending Sept. 30 were \$3,374,569, up 0.5 percent, on revenues of \$155,313,608, up 48.7 percent; a return of 2.2 percent. The company's before-tax profits were up 44.3 percent, at \$9,035,378.

Early in the fiscal year, the company launched the Philadelphia Journal, a daily tabloid that concentrates on sports and regional news and said that by December, 1978, its circulation was averaging 72,000 a day. The paper's startup costs and operating losses had a severe impact on the company's results for the year.

The effects of continuing operating losses at the Journal were apparent in the results of the fiscal quarter ended Dec. 31, when the company reported a \$1,880,583 drop in after-tax profits, to \$22,320, before an extraordinary gain from a tax reduction and the sale of a subsidiary gave it an after-tax profit of \$595,052 for the period.

"We will miss him. We will miss his leadership and his counsel, his perseverance and his dedication," the resolution said.

More than \$1,600 had been sent to the Leichter Fund as of April 19. Bates College estimated that it had received \$500 and expected more when the next alumni bulletin, recording Crocker's April 27 death, was issued.

Messages from those in and around the Guild stressed Crocker's sensitivity and humanity.

"He was a refined, sensitive and decent person—a gentleman to the core with a sterling sense

of morality and integrity," wrote Elliot Bredhoff of Washington, a former TNG general counsel.

"Bob leaves a towering monument behind him—a lifetime of service to his craft, journalism, and to his union," said George McCormick of the Twin Cities Guild, a former International Executive Board member.

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"Bob was an outstanding gentleman who effectively championed the causes for which we all stood," wrote Theodore Stellwag, former Harrisburg Guild president now associate executive director of the Pennsylvania Bar Assn.

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Robert M. Russell, president of Buffalo-Niagara Typographical

After-tax profits for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 were \$21,290,000, up 26.4 percent, on revenues of \$277,471,000, up to 26.5 percent, a return of 7.7 percent on revenues.

The company's newspapers had before-tax profits of \$9,555,000, off 15.8 percent, on revenues of \$144,135,000, up 7.8 percent. Startup costs of a Sunday Toronto Star were largely responsible for the profits dip. The newspapers accounted for 22.8 percent of the company's total profits before taxes and 51.9 percent of its total revenues.

Harlequin Books, its romance publishing company, had profits of \$30,946,000 before taxes, 73.9 percent of the company's total, while Harlequin's revenues were 41.3 percent of the company's total.

For the quarter ended Dec. 31, Torstar's after-tax profits were \$8,152,000, up 46.8 percent from the year before, on revenues of \$80,290,000, up 20.9 percent, a return of 10.2 percent.

On Feb. 16, the U.S. Antitrust Division said it has advised Torstar's Harlequin books that the Justice Department will file a civil antitrust suit to challenge Harlequin's planned acquisition of Pinnacle Books of Los Angeles, also a publisher of paperbacks.

Quebecor, Inc., a holding company, has controlling interests in three dailies (two in Quebec and the Philadelphia Journal), 11 regional weeklies, six "popular" weeklies, one French- and several English-language magazines, a book publishing company, eight printing plants, publications and recordings distribution companies and a film processing firm.

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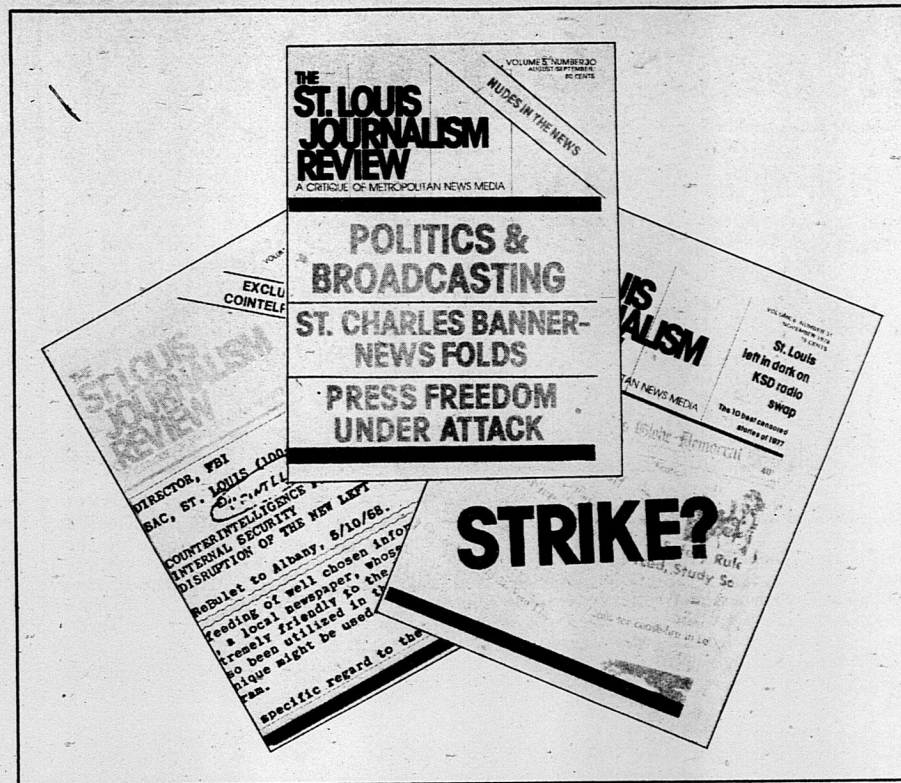
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WINNER OF THE FIRST MELLETT AWARD FOR CRITICAL EVALUATION

Maine lawmakers, IEB honor Crocker

(Continued from Page 1)

TNG's board noted that "the Guild will find a new secretary-treasurer" but declared that "it will not find another Bob Crocker."

"Bob Crocker was monitor of the Guild's financial heartbeat and cogwheel of its daily operations for a decade. He was ever-vigilant for new ideas to help tide the union over the financial crises that have become its daily rations as publishers rain their blows upon us. Because he was quiet and unassuming, few Guild members realized the debt all of us owe him."

"But he was more than that. To us who worked with him at the Guild's helm he was a warm and gentle friend, whose wit and humor were warp and woof of a philosophy that held everything should be taken seriously—except ourselves."

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"His heart never left Maine," the editorial said.

Other communications were received from TNG General Counsel and Mrs. David S. Barr; Bruce Miller, Detroit Guild counsel; Bill Myles of Western International Hotels in Seattle; Matthew Guinan of New York, international president of the Transport Workers Union of America.

Also, David S. Turner of Washington, general secretary-treasurer of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Assn., who wrote on behalf of the AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurers' Conference; Peter Desilets, president of the

Jersey City, N.J. — Reporter top minimum rises \$18.25, to \$338.10, in the first year of a three-year Hudson County Guild contract with Newhouse's Jersey Journal.

The increase is retroactive to June 10, 1978. In the second and third years, the reporter top minimum will increase the same amount as the Typographical Union's day journeyman rate

goes up and other minimums will be increased proportionately.

First-year increases and resulting top minimums among other classifications include:

Editor—\$20.13, to \$372.92; copyreader—\$19.09, to \$353.62. Both are flat rates.

Editorial assistant—\$12.88, to \$238.66; copy clerk—\$9.50, to \$176.01.

St. Louis Review is Mellett winner

Washington — The St. Louis Journalism Review is the winner of the first annual Lowell Mellett Award for Improving Journalism through Critical Evaluation.

Results of the contest were announced April 21 at the annual meeting of the directors of the Mellett Fund for a Free and Responsible Press, held at TNG headquarters here.

The contest judges said the journalism review's "sustained and hard-hitting criticism of the journalism practiced in all St. Louis-area media" was "a distinguished contribution to the improvement of journalism... in the area of responsibility."

An honorable mention went to Gary Rosenblatt, editor of the Baltimore Jewish Times, for a two-part series, "Are the Sunpapers Anti-Semitic?", published last September.

The judges termed it "a distinguished example of balanced and dispassionate reporting of a highly sensitive problem in his community."

Two other entries were singled out for special commendation:

✓ A collection of materials, including magazine articles, TV commentaries and a book, by Edwin Diamond, director of the News Study Group at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

✓ A collection of articles prepared by graduate journalism students at American University, Washington.

The judges said Diamond's TV criticisms deserve "special commendation because they occurred in a medium which carries way too little media criticism."

The students' entry "represents a significant example of how students can become involved in improving journalism through critical evaluation," they said.

The contest drew entries from the United States and Canada, ranging from journalism reviews through media-monitoring projects, radio and television programs, magazine and newspaper articles, press councils, media-watch columns, newsletters and books.

The judges were Lincoln M. Furber, acting dean of the American University School of Communication and a former broadcast journalist; Norman C. Miller, chief of the Wall Street Journal's Washington bureau and a Pulitzer Prize winner; and Wallace H. Terry, visiting professor of journalism at Howard University, CBS radio commentator and former newspaper and magazine reporter.

The Mellett Fund, established through a bequest to the Newspaper Guild from Lowell Mellett, Scripps-Howard editor and columnist, initiated the press-criticism award to give recognition to contributions toward "the improvement of both print and broadcast journalism by means of responsible analysis and/or critical evaluation."



Robert C. Holt, Jr., St. Louis Guild

Rewarding service

Ellis Perry is presented the St. Louis Guild's 1978 Gilder of the Year award by Fred PeLeate, chairperson of the local's unit at the Metro-East Journal before the paper was closed last month. Perry got the award for outstanding work as unit treasurer.



Auto Workers, Teamsters, Steelworkers march for Guild Mellus strikers

About 250 members of Detroit area Auto Workers, Teamsters and Steelworkers unions March 29 show their continuing support for Detroit Guild members striking Panax chain's Mellus weeklies for a first contract since last Sept. 25. Auto Workers locals also sent letters to all area auto dealerships stating

their support for strike and no local auto ads appeared in the strikebreaker-produced Mellus papers the following week. Walter J. Schoenherr, assistant bishop of the Catholic Archdiocese of Detroit, on April 11 sent a letter to all parishes urging pastors, curates and parishoners to "join their neighbors in

refraining from patronizing those businesses which continue to advertise in the Mellus newspapers during the strike," pointing out that "such advertising merely prolongs the strike" and the hardships of the strikers and their families. Strikers are publishing an interim weekly, the Downriver Reporter.

2 groups vote Guild, petitions in for 3 more

Guild locals have been selected as bargaining agents for two groups of employees, totaling 15, in a pair of representation elections and have filed for representation rights for three additional groups of employees totaling nearly 200 eligibles.

Recognition is sought at 2nd Norfolk paper

Norfolk, Va.—The Hampton Roads Guild April 17 filed a petition to represent editorial employees of the Landmark chain's Ledger-Star.

There are 67 eligible employees on the afternoon paper. The Guild already represents editorial employees at the morning Virginian-Pilot.

Ledger-Star employees have been represented by an independent news department association, whose officers are among those who have signed Guild membership application cards.

If the Guild wins a National Labor Relations Board election, it will seek to have the bargaining unit consolidated with the one at the Virginian-Pilot.

Certification is sought for 25 in Tonawanda

Tonawanda, N.Y.—The Buffalo Guild petitioned the National Labor Relations Board April 23 for bargaining rights for the 25 employees in the Tonawanda News's advertising, circulation and business-office departments.

The local currently represents the Ingersoll paper's 18 editorial-department employees and is in bargaining for a new contract, to be effective from Jan. 1.

The 25 employees in the new unit include two who work for a subsidiary shopper, the Kenmore Record Advertiser.

Puerto Rico petitions for group of 100-plus

San Juan, Puerto Rico—The Puerto Rico Guild has filed a petition for bargaining rights for the more than 100 production, maintenance, laboratory and delivery employees at the Superior Paint company's plant at Hato Rey near here.

The April 12 petition to the National Labor Relations Board's regional office was supported by a substantial majority of the af-

fected employees, said Alfredo Gonzalez, the Guild's executive secretary. The employees have been working under a contract held by the Union Nacional de Trabajadores, an independent organization.

St. Louis certified at Labor Tribune

St. Louis—The St. Louis Guild has been certified as bargaining agent for nine advertising and editorial employees of the St. Louis Labor Tribune.

The 14,000-circulation weekly is endorsed by the St. Louis Labor Council.

Challenge to Guild withdrawn in Quebec

Montreal—An independent association on April 9 withdrew its application to represent all 82 inside and outside circulation employees at the Montreal Gazette.

The Montreal Guild had petitioned the Quebec Labour Board for representation rights for the outside employees Nov. 6, and had called the association an employer-inspired organization when it petitioned for the broader group two weeks later.

It was expected that the provincial labor board now will certify the Guild for the 55-member outside circulation department.

The Guild already represents the Gazette's editorial employees, who on Feb. 24 ratified their second Guild contract.

Washington is certified for new group of six

Washington—The labor board has certified the Washington-Baltimore Guild as bargaining agent for six employees of Housing & Development Reporter, published by a subcontractor to Bureau of National Affairs.

The Guild won a labor board representation election, 3 to 1, after the board rejected a motion to place the employees in the BNA unit.

NLRB dismisses effort to split unit

Newport News, Va.—The labor board's regional headquarters in Baltimore has dismissed as inappropriate a petition that sought to establish "an independent bargaining unit" only for "senior editorial workers" at the Daily Press and Times-Herald, where the Peninsula Guild is attempting to bargain a new contract.

The petition, backed by about a dozen signatures, asked Daily Press, Inc. to designate as senior editorial workers employees "at or above 'top of scale'" and to petition the board for creation of an independent bargaining unit for them.

The papers' 100-plus editorial employees voted, 77 to 34, for Guild representation on Jan. 17, 1978.

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St. Louis dailies implement consolidation, 80 jobs gone

St. Louis—Newhouse's Globe-Democrat and Pulitzer's Post-Dispatch on April 15 implemented the extension of their joint operating agreement to all noneditorial departments, costing about 80 Globe-Democrat Guild members their jobs in the process.

About 70 of the Globe's former Guild-covered business-office, circulation, classified, inside-display and promotion employees were hired by the Post in the move.

All the Globe's noneditorial functions are now performed by the Post rather than only the former's printing, as had been the case for years.

A number of protections and benefits for those who lost their jobs and those who went to the Post were negotiated with the

of March 31 quoted the Post-Dispatch's secretary-treasurer, Glenn Christopher, as saying the move to a single business operation was not connected to the papers' \$25 million revenue loss during the strikes that closed the papers late last year and early this year.



Middle-Atlantic District Council, spring meeting, May 5-6, Sterling Inn Towne Hotel, Wilkes-Barre.

Great Lakes, Midwest and Southern District Councils, joint spring meeting, May 12-13, Bond Court Hotel, Cleveland.

Western District Council, spring meeting, May 12-13, San Jose.

New England District Council, spring meeting, May 26-27, Baltimore Plaza Hotel, Providence.

International Executive Board, pre-convention meeting, June 29-30, Bilt-

The Guild Reporter

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The Newspaper Guild

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