

New classified parity push proposed

Washington — TNG's International Executive Board is calling upon the 1980 Convention to direct locals to re-new and intensify efforts to eliminate inequities between inside classified sales and outside sales.

That means, the IEB said in the Human Rights section of its Officers' Report, that convention delegates "must return to their locals and their bargaining tables and make it happen."

"It's time to get parity, not just to 'demand' it," the IEB said.

Although Guild bargaining in the past year produced record dollar increases and higher percentage increases as well, the IEB noted, the Guild's drive for parity for inside sales with outside sales—mandated by the 1971 Convention—actually lost ground in the fiscal year ended March 31.

The dollar gap between contract minimums for inside classified salespersons—a "woman's" job—and display salespersons—a "man's" job—widened in all the Guild's newspaper contracts cover-

Large, medium dailies did well in '79, more seen in '80 5

ing these jobs bargained during the fiscal year, the IEB pointed out.

In one settlement, it noted, the gap widened by \$38.18 over its term.

In half the settlements the percentage increase for inside sales was higher, although the dollars fewer, and in a third of the settlements the percentage

increases were the same for the jobs. The dollar gap between the jobs in all Guild newspaper contracts ranged from \$72.57 to \$269.75 a week at the end of the fiscal year. The average gap rose to \$142.27 over the year, the IEB noted.

A look at movement toward parity over a five-year period however, showed "progress where bargaining clout is focused on the gap and continuing deterioration where it isn't," the board said. (Continued on Page 6)



John B. Mitchell/Gary

Carrying the ERA message to Springfield

Guild members from three locals — Chicago, Gary and Rockford — join other union and women's group supporters of the Equal Rights Amendment in a march and rally in Chicago, May 10. Participants, estimated to number as many as 100,000, called for the Illinois state legislature to become the 36th to ratify the amendment to the U.S. Constitution. Ratification by 38 states is needed before June 30, 1982. Leading the Guild

contingent above are from right: Norma Roth, president of the Rockford Guild and the Midwest District Council; Marge Ruschau and Leslie Transue (behind "ERA NOW" sign) also of the Rockford Guild. Gerald Minkinen, executive director of the Chicago Guild and Marshall Schiewe, TNG international representative (both obscured), follow carrying banner. Total number of Guild participants was estimated at 30 plus.

B.C. board orders R for Optimist's delay

Vancouver—The British Columbia Labour Relations Board, acting on unfair charges brought by the Vancouver-New Westminster Guild, has issued a precedent-setting decision that orders the Delta Optimist to take a series of remedial steps to restore support for the Guild among the weekly's employees.

The board held that delaying tactics by the company resulted in "lengthy periods of tension and frustration" that undermined the Guild's strength, "sapping its effectiveness."

The labor board ordered the publisher of the weekly suburban paper to take the following specific actions:

- ✓ Call—but not attend—a meeting of bargaining unit employees with a Guild representative on company time and premises. The meeting is to continue for at least an hour.
- ✓ Give a Guild representative access to the lunchroom and employees there during each lunch break for a period of 30 days.
- ✓ Pay the Guild the equivalent of the assigned union representative's wages for 30 days.
- ✓ Distribute to each employee

a copy of the board's 51-page decision and post one copy in the lunchroom for 30 days.

The board also awarded back pay to an illegally discharged employee and ordered that no change in working conditions—including dismissal, transfer or discipline without proper cause—be instituted for 30 days.

Patricia S. Lane, the Guild's administrative officer, said she sees the remedies ordered as an attempt by the labor board "to say to employers that if they are going to hire lawyers . . . who use the strategy of delay and lit-

igation, that they [the employers] are going to pay for it."

The Guild originally filed unfair labor practice charges shortly after it began an organizing drive late last September.

The charges, based on a meeting the publisher called of employees in which he solicited signatures on a document indicating

(Continued on Page 6)

Trust buster says 'no' on Chattanooga

Washington—The Antitrust Division of the U.S. Justice Dept. has recommended that Atty. Gen. Benjamin Civiletti deny the application of the Chattanooga Times and News-Free Press for approval of a joint publishing operation.

Acting Asst. Atty. Gen. Richard J. Favretto based his May 19 recommendation to Civiletti on the papers' implementation of a joint printing arrangement on May 12, while Civiletti was considering the papers' request for temporary approval of the joint operation. May 19 was the day Favretto's recommendation was due on the request for a permanent joint operation.

Favretto said the existence of a joint operating arrangement, including many of the activities the papers sought in their petition to the Justice Dept., makes it "impossible for the attorney general to confer an antitrust exemption" under the Newspaper Preservation Act.

He said that law—which permits the attorney general to grant an antitrust exemption to newspapers seeking to enter a joint operating agreement if one of the papers is in "probable danger of financial failure"—requires that newspapers that seek exemption obtain the attorney general's consent before implementing a joint agreement.

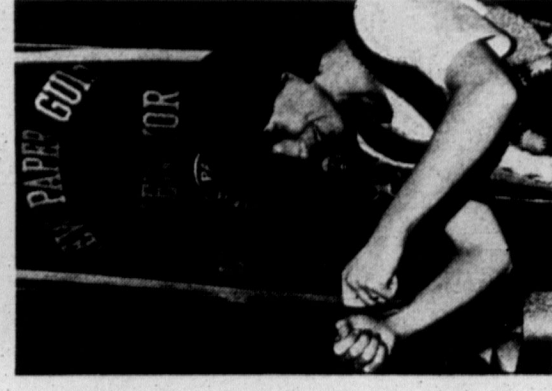
A paper cannot seek exemption for "what it has already done," Favretto said.

(Continued on Page 6)

Stretchin' away
VDT kinks . . . 5

Family costs up
by 9-10% . . . 7

'Ketching' up
to Barney . . . 4



Bosses back door proposal declined

Delta, B.C.—It was lunch time and Jan O'Brien walked in the front door of the building housing the Optimist, a weekly here, on her way to the company lunchroom.

The man, looking uncomfortable and nervous, identified himself as E.G. Bexley, the publisher. He said he knew she'd probably be coming there some more during the next month. Would she

assigned to remedying the effects of unfair labor practices on the fledgling Guild unit at the Optimist.

She was there to talk about the Guild to employees during their lunch break—one of the terms of a precedent-setting award by the provincial labor board [see story above].

A week later, at Bexley's request, O'Brien was working her first day as a representative of the local

(Continued on Page 6)



Joe Traver/Bufalo

Bufalo honors Perlik

TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., right, receives the Buffalo Guild's first "Meritorious Service Award" from local president Richard J. Roth during the local's annual Page One Ball. Perlik, who says he is the local's "highest dues-paying member" has been a member of the Buffalo Guild for more than 30 years. He was twice elected local president before becoming an international representative in 1952. Perlik has been a full-time TNG officer since 1955 when he was elected secretary-treasurer. The local cited Perlik as "truly the most important and influential Guild person ever produced by the Buffalo local."

Washington—Like the Guild's, organizing efforts by other unions in the Guild's normal jurisdiction increased somewhat during the fiscal year ended March 31, the International Executive Board is reporting to TNG's 1980 Convention.

A total of 32 such efforts by four other unions were reported, compared to 27 the previous year, and the International Typographical Union was "by far the most active," with 20 compared to 11 a year earlier, the IEB noted in the Organizing Report it approved during its April 28-May 1 spring meeting.

The others were the Teamsters, the Printing & Graphic Communication (pressmen's) Union and the Graphics Arts Union.

The ITU won five elections in normal Guild jurisdiction, lost 12 (including two decertifications), was certified after card checks for two groups and one election was undecided in the face of one challenged ballot, the IEB said.

In addition, the board noted, the ITU was decertified in five composing rooms and two mail rooms.

In normal Guild jurisdiction, the ITU turned around the pattern of recent years and "won the big ones," the IEB noted, pointing to its 101-to-88 win in the advertising department at the Pittsburgh Press—the ITU's largest yet—and its 71-to-46 victory in the editorial department of the Wichita Eagle and Beacon.

Its other election victories: the editorial departments of the Danbury, Conn., News-Times (34 to 15) and the Ithaca, N.Y., Journal (20 to 10), plus the art and mechanical employees of the Fairport, N.Y., Penfield Shopping News (3 to 2).

Card-check certifications were both in New Brunswick—in the editorial departments of the Frederickton Daily Gleaner (21 eligibles) and the St. John Telegraph Journal and Times-Globe (25 eligibles).

The ITU's election losses in normal Guild jurisdiction were reported as: the advertising-business, circulation and editorial departments, plus the press room, of the Grass Valley, Calif., Union (21 to 24); all employees of a group of weeklies around Cooperstown, N.Y. (19 to 19).

'Craft' label seen as press victory

Washington—The general counsel of the American Society of Newspaper Editors (ASNE) believes the press scored an important victory when delegates to the First Amendment Congress in mid-March rejected labelling journalism a "profession" and establishing industry-wide codes of ethics.

"Professions are government licensed groups and the word implies government regulation," Richard M. Schmidt, Jr., told Editor & Publisher magazine. "We can't have a licensed press."

After discussion, delegates to the congress in Williamsburg, Va., voted to characterize journalism as a "craft," not a profession.

And instead of standardized "media" codes of ethics, which also were opposed by Arthur B. Hanson, general counsel of the American Newspaper Publishers' Assn., the congress recommended that individual codes be adopted by individual newspapers and broadcast stations [Guild Reporter, March 28].

TNG's Canadian Region urges new inquiry into news industry

Ottawa—TNG's Canadian Region has called for a thorough investigation of the Canadian newspaper industry similar to that conducted by the Davey Commission 10 years ago.

The investigation should be conducted "with a view to decreasing monopolization and increasing the chance of having a competitive free press through meaningful legislation," the Guild said in a statement to Canada's new Minister of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, Andre Ouellet.

The Guild also proposed—in line with a recommendation of press analyst Ben Bagdikian endorsed by TNG's 1979 Convention—that a limitation be placed on the number of newspapers a single company can acquire.

The Guild said its recommendation would permit a chain to keep any newspaper it established and establish all the papers it wanted, but would require it to divest itself of any acquired papers that exceeded the limit.

"Instead of the reward offered by the present system of media economics for reducing the number of media voices," the statement said, "the proposal would encourage the growth of new ones."

With such a limit on newspaper acquisitions, chains could use financial reserves to establish new papers "in areas that do not have

them, or—revolutionary as it may sound—to establish competing papers in areas that do."

The Guild pointed out that following Thomson's acquisition of the FP chain the two largest newspaper chains in Canada—Thomson and Southern—own 50 percent of Canada's daily newspapers and these papers account for 50 percent of Canadian daily newspaper circulation.

There is not much time to consider the problem of newspaper concentration, the statement said, noting that "there are few more than 35 independently owned newspapers left in Canada," and chains like Thomson and Southern are eager to absorb them.

Some owners of these newspaper "empires-in-embryo" say it cannot happen, the statement said, "but for that assurance they can offer very little bedrock."

The statement noted that most chain owners maintain that their policy is to allow local papers to operate without editorial interference, but cited the Canadian News Synthesis Project's assessment of Thomson's acquisition of small papers as having been "somewhat detrimental to the quality of news coverage since copy varies little from newspaper to newspaper."

The need for action to control newspaper concentration is critical, the Guild said. "The freedom and independence of Canada's press" should not depend on "either the benevolence or the backbone of a handful of media owners and managers."

Other unions' organizing increases in Guild areas

the Muncie Evening Press and Star (30 to 5).

The IPGCU lost elections in the editorial department of the Beverly, Mass., Times (4 to 12) and the maintenance department of the Fort Wayne, Ind., Journal-Gazette (8 to 9).

The Graphic Arts Union won elections among all employees of the Cadillac, Mich., Evening News (15 to 12) and editorial employees of the Wyandotte, Mich., News-Herald (5 to 0) and lost in the circulation department of the Oklahoma City Journal (4 to 27).

The Guild "meanwhile, won bargaining rights for 317 eligibles in seven bargaining units, compared to 113 in six units the year before. It was less than half the 682 average of the past 10 years, the IEB reported.

The fiscal year ended March 31 was the second straight in which too many of the Guild's resources had to be devoted to defending existing bargaining units and contracts against employer attacks, the IEB said.

"More significant" than the number organized, however, the board said, "is the fact that first contracts were completed for nine new groups"—three that were organized last year, five that were organized the year before and one that was organized more than two years ago.

Guild election wins during the year were in the editorial department of the Norfolk Ledger-Star (41 to 17), the advertising-business office and circulation department of the Tonawanda News (18 to 5), the inside circulation department of the Buffalo Courier-Express (20 to 10) and the production and maintenance departments of Superior Paint Corp. in Puerto Rico (65 to 16).

There were card-check certifications in the outside circulation

department of the Montreal Gazette (65 eligibles), all departments of the Delta, B.C., Optimist (18 eligibles) and the inside circulation department of the Woonsocket Call (8 eligibles).

Decertification elections cost the Guild two units and one department, with a total of 29 eligible employees, and revocation of bargaining rights at the Oakland Press in Pontiac, Mich., another 45, the IEB reported.

The IEB voted to ask the convention to recommend that TNG's field staff be expanded to provide additional assistance for the "continuing heavy demand" for organizing help—"should new funds become available."

It also is asking the convention to encourage "exploration and development of joint, co-ordinated and simultaneous organizing efforts with other unions."

And, it is asking the convention to remind locals of the need for local and unit organizing committees, to clear any organizing effort with TNG, to advise TNG immediately of any organizing activity by another union in Guild jurisdiction and to furnish TNG with copies of all documents related to organizing efforts.

GR moves June publication dates

Washington—The Guild Reporter will publish the first and third Fridays of June—the 6th and 20th—rather than the usual second and fourth Fridays.

The change in publication schedule is necessary because TNG's convention will take place during the fourth week of June. Normal publication dates will be resumed in July.

Peterson—no old man—takes to sea

By REX ADKINS

San Francisco-Oakland Guild

San Francisco

"I'VE DONE a lot of crazy things and I don't regret any," Barney Peterson said to me the other day. "The only things I'd regret were things I wanted to do and didn't."

I had come to interview the immediate past International Chairperson of The Newspaper Guild (1973-1977), retired since 1978, about 44 years as a newspaper photographer, mostly for the San Francisco Chronicle, and the same number of years as a national, international and local Guild leader.

"That's all history," he said with a sweep of his powerful hand—something for old men to talk about.

What Barney wanted to talk about was much younger—what he's been doing the last 19 months—his ketch.

Sitting around reading for 16-18 hours a day in San Francisco, as he did for a while, was not his idea of how to retire. His wife, Dorothy, had died not long before. Their three sons were men on their own. Barney was well fixed, with his Guild-negotiated pension, his earned Social Security, the sale of his home and the fruits of years of cagey investments—all now in the business-like hands of his second oldest brother, the other survivor of a family of four boys brought up in San Francisco's Butchertown by immigrants Johann Pedersen (who became John F. Peterson when he crossed over from Norway) and Kate McCabe, (who came alone from County Cavin when she was 12).

Their third son, Charles Bernard (Barney) Peterson, unwittingly began to love ships and to savor the economies of the sea before he was much past his birth on June 14, 1912. The one big smile he had when he begrudgingly talked to me about that long ago came when he was trying to explain the costs of contemporary sailing. His oldest brother and his mother had made a visit back to her Ireland for the price of \$5 each way during a 1903 passenger rate war.

Seventy-five years after that bargain voyage, Barney began poking around docks and shipping offices, looking and asking. An idea was moving with him.

In Mobile, Ala., he found a Yugoslavian freighter, the Klek, that took him to Tangiers for what he figures was \$25 a day. He wandered around Soain a while, then met his vacationing son, John, in Lisbon and they spent a

"If you don't buy her, you're crazy," he said.

month together in Portugal before John had to go back to work for the State Department. Somewhat bored again, Barney bargained for a ride on a small Dutch freighter that put him ashore at Dover, England.

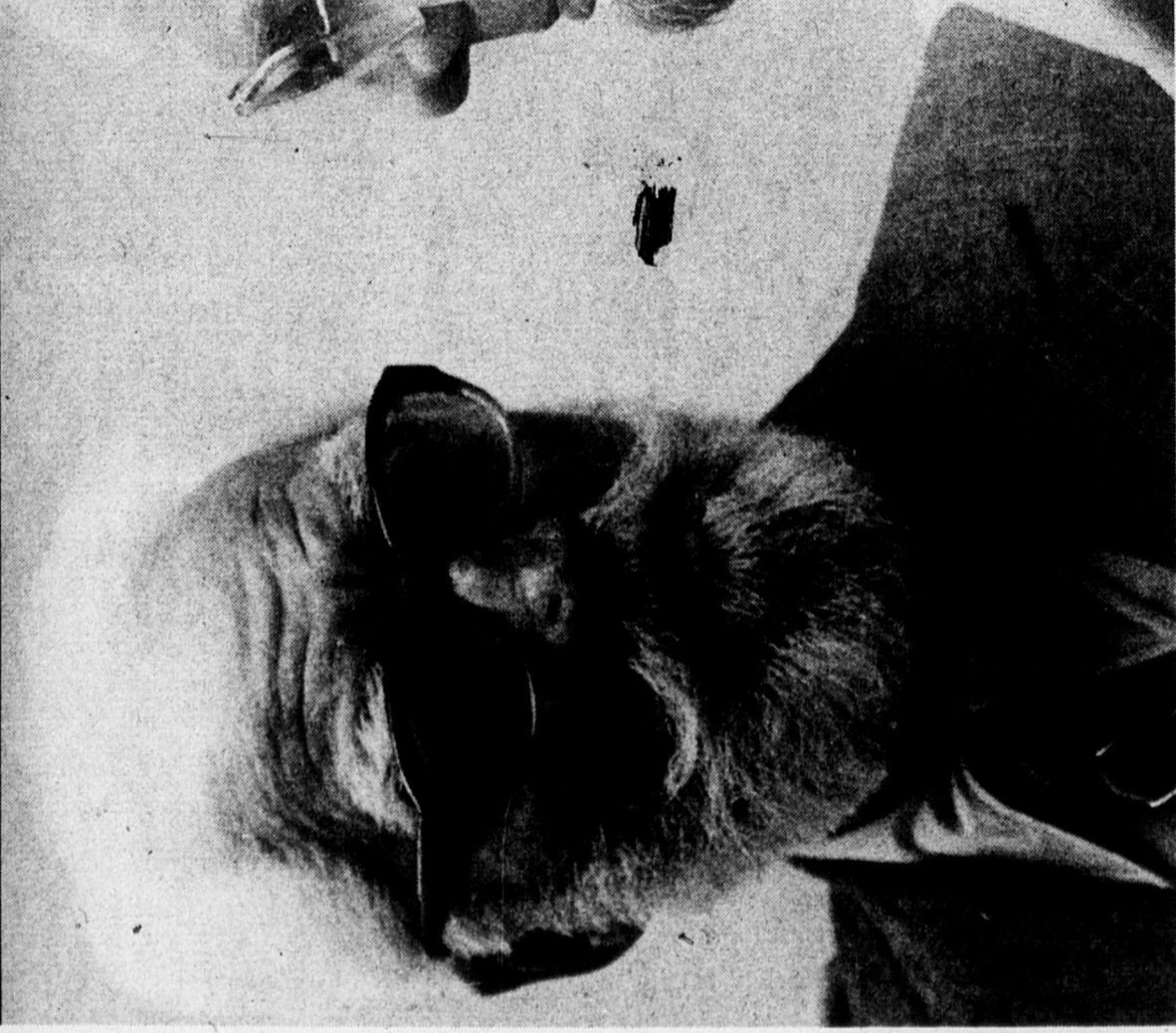
KNOCKING ABOUT the docks of Brighton one day, he saw a ketch—and he was caught, by his own idea. He wandered some more, but his mind kept going back. He met a German, who had owned a ketch. They talked about this one and then the two of them went back to take a look. "If you don't buy her, you're crazy," the German said.

The price was right, partly because it was a buyers' market and partly because this fiberglass craft, called the Lark and built by the British firm of Westerly Renown, was a demonstrator.

It was early September of 1978. Barney's idea was that he might sail her down the French coast, across to Panama and, perhaps, on to Samoa . . .

Go by way of the Canaries.

'KETCHING' UP TO BARNEY



BARNEY PETERSON AT RECEPTION IN HIS HONOR EARLY IN APRIL

San Francisco-Oakland Guild office was the port o' call.

Supposed to be a piece of cake to go from the Canaries, across the South Atlantic, to Barbados in November and December. The trade winds are dead on stern, except for a couple hundred miles in the Doldrums where you have to motor."

Barney'd had some sailing experience during the war and later on San Francisco Bay, but he wasn't quite ready to sail a 32½-foot, two-master on open seas.

Among the lessons he had to learn then was that getting himself checked out and getting the Lark fitted out for come what may meant fleeting time and money. By the time Barney and his Lark were ready, he had put a total of \$37,000-\$38,000 and three months into the boat. In December, just bumping down the coast of France could be cold, brutal and dangerous. Beware of the Bay of Biscay, small boat sailors told him.

Barney was in no hurry. So why not turn her nose inward, at Havre, and climb the Seine for a motor trip across France and down into the Mediterranean? And why not moor the Lark right under the Eiffel Tower, for free, and spend three weeks visiting Paris? And why not celebrate Christmas there with an old friend, fellow union worker and reporter from the Chronicle—Pierre Salinger, now a special European correspondent for ABC? Why not, indeed.

For one thing, that meant putting in at Rouen, taking the Lark's masts down and lashing them to the deck for a trip by motor up the Seine, to the Marne and into the government-operated canal system that would take him into the Loire, and down the Rhone into the Mediterranean. And parts of the trip through the 168 canal locks between Rouen and Marseille would be unpleasant as hell, some of it as bumpy and scary as a roller coaster and a lot of it would mean just plan hard work.

But Barney has a way of making hard work sound easy and anyone who has been with him in the union

knows that he is an expert at rounding up help.

THERE WERE relatives and friends, of course, who joined from time to time. But mainly, "Europe is full of back-packing kids, just bumming around," and apparently eager for a chance to come abroad. A British woman signed on for two weeks—and stayed for months. "If there was no help, I'd just sit for two weeks. I was not in this to work my ass off, you know," said Barney.

The high point in the voyage through the canals came when he found himself 1,190 feet above sea level. Looking over the side of a lock, he saw that he was about 100 feet above the adjacent city. Then came the skirling ride down to the level of the next canal as thousands of tons of water were released from the lock and the boat fell 75 feet—about like falling off a seven-story building—within a matter of minutes.

Barney felt much less than secure during some of those transits—some of the locks were 100 years old, with docking gear to match. But none of it cost him anything, excepting the frustration of trying to communicate with the French-speaking operators.

The low point in this overland voyage came after the canals had taken the Lark into the Loire River, after he had spent a week of gastronomical delight in Lyon and when he was well down the Rhone, almost to the last lock between him and the Mediterranean—the one at Port St. Louis, where the final two miles of the Rhone are not navigable.

"Unpleasant" was the way the under-stating Barney described about 20 miles of the Rhone that took him from Arles to St. Louis. A storm of wind and rain made it the "hardest stretch"—worse than anything he'd experience later on the Mediterranean. His helper had to spend most of that stretch holding onto a not-too-well-securd-lifeboat to keep it from going over the side.

"You see," Barney said, "on a river there's no way to moor. You got no choice, you got to go right into the seas, at 2-3 knots, and hold on."

FROM THEN ON, it was the life of Barney, as the sails of the Lark scooted her from port to port.

"Marseilles, Toulon, Saint Tropez, Cannes, Monte Carlo, Genoa, Naples, Capri, Stromboli . . ."

A year of that sort of lark on the Mediterranean, 17 months on the Lark altogether and Barney says, he only slept ashore two nights.

Sometimes, as at Arles, he didn't even go ashore. At Avignon, he at least "did the papal palaces, where the popes were for 200 years." One

"If the wind's right, go to one; if it's wrong . . ."

time, in Marseilles, he wished he hadn't got off the boat—"someone stole about \$200 worth of tools."

Other times, as at Civitavecchia, he stayed a while. It was there that he lost his British helper. But he found an old friend—"a guy from the San Francisco Press Club, a flack for the church"—and they spent ten days exploring the precincts of Rome.

Five months he spent tooling around Elba, Corsica and Sardinia, sometimes learning the bad side of the good life: Lobster was \$25, so he bought a trap "and never caught one." Some places he paid no mooring fees but one delirious place the fee went from \$10 to \$25 the day the main season began.

"Hey, how long you been in Corsica?" It was a question from a friendly type who began a conversation in which Barney learned about France's cumulative counting that would have meant a 25 percent tax on his Lark. "I got the hell out of French waters."

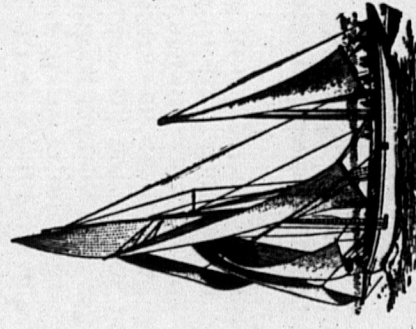
So it was back along the Italian coast, for more than four months among the Grecian islands. "I don't believe I ever lost sight of land. If the wind was right, go to one island. If it was wrong, go to another."

Somewhere along those coasts, the Spartans overtook him. Or maybe it was the bargain he found at Kalakami, an unfinished marina that Greek law says can't charge him until it's completed. Whatever.

THIS JANUARY 25, he tied the Lark up, paid a guy to watch her while he is gone and booked a bargain passage from Piraeus—the port city for Athens—to the western hemisphere. Barney figures the \$672 price came down to \$17.50 per day for a private cabin, with a shower, and the company of five other American passengers on their way home.

The Barney Peterson who was telling me this the other day in the Guild office here at one point said "Christ, home is really the boat, now!" Still, he said later, he was not so eager to go back. But he was thinking about bringing her back and, since he had nothing else to do, it was a good way to kill time.

He looked at me like a sailor getting antsy because the sailing season is beckoning him back to the Lark.



ANONYMOUS, BUT REAL

Another good year for E&P's dailies

The anonymous big-city daily whose performance Editor & Publisher magazine has been tracking for 20 years showed increases in profit margin, revenue and circulation once again in 1979.

And 1979 was the first million-dollar after-tax profit year for the "average" 35,000-circulation daily the magazine has been tracking since 1972.

The smaller daily's record-high profits of \$1,049,073 came despite a slight drop in its after-tax earnings' rate—to 15.98 percent of revenues, from 16.3 percent in 1978.

The paper's total revenue was up 11.5 percent and its operating expenses were up 12.5 percent over 1978.

While neither of the papers is identified by E&P, the magazine assures that they are actual businesses.

Before-tax profits of the big-city morning-evening-Sunday combination with a circulation of 260,000, were up 24.3 percent in 1979, to \$8,270,147.

In 1979, 22 percent of revenue went to before-tax profits, compared to a 20.7 percent profit margin in 1978.

(Profit as percent of sales for all U.S. manufacturing industries last year was 8.9 percent before taxes and 5.7 percent after taxes, according to Federal Trade Commission data.)

Total revenue was up by 16.9 percent in 1979, to \$37,599,191. Advertising dollars, which accounted for 78.8 percent of all

income, were up 20 percent, to \$29,637,224.

Scott D. Timmerman, president of Newspaper Analysis Services of Cincinnati, who analyzed the paper for E&P, said the company "revised" advertising rates "dramatically" in 1979, after a rates-to-volume study that took into account the "ever-increasing price of newsprint and almost uncontrollable increases in distribution costs."

The paper's newsprint consumption declined by 483 tons in 1979, although newsprint costs were up 13.4 percent.

The paper was able to conserve newsprint through a change in the news-advertising ratio which, combined with the revised rate structure, "discouraged extreme volume fluctuations," according to Timmerman.

Average circulation in 1979 was 262,725, up slightly from 260,402 in 1978.

Circulation of the smaller seven-day paper meanwhile was down by 0.5 percent to 35,042, though its circulation income was up by 9.6 percent, to \$1,883,491.

In fact, each category of revenue, save that from preprints (off 2.5 percent), was up over 1978, with local-display and classified leading the way with increases of 14.9 percent and 12.5 percent.

The smaller paper's after-tax profits were 52 percent of its before-tax net of \$2,017,473.

All categories of advertising were up in line except for na-

Gannett, K-R brass predict more profits growth in 1980

Washington—Concerns that a general economic slowdown might depress the U.S. newspaper industry's profitability in 1980 were discounted by top officers of the nation's largest chains during a meeting of security analysts here in April.

The ability of newspapers to raise ad rates even during an economic slowdown provides insulation against double-digit inflation, said Douglas H. McCorkindale, the Gannett chain's chief economic officer.

"We can pass through inflationary costs with less resistance and bring these kinds of numbers down to the bottom line," he said. Company chairman Allen H. Neuhauser pointed out that in the 1974-75 recession Gannett had only "a little dip in the rope" and is "not nervous" about 1980. Knight-Ridder President Alvah H. Chapman told the same meeting that chain's first quarter earnings were "solidly above" 1979's first period and that he was standing by earlier predictions that 1980 will be a "growth year," barring unforeseen events.

Big daily's 20-year performance

Profits before taxes*

Year	Annually in \$	% of revenue**	% increase over prior year	Cumulative since 1960
1960	\$2,263,122	19.2	3.1	\$ 4,597,460
1961	2,334,338	19.6	15.5	7,211,542
1962	2,614,082	20.7	12.0	9,685,113
1963	2,473,571	19.1	-5.4	12,239,391
1964	2,554,278	19.3	3.3	14,966,329
1965	2,726,938	19.5	6.8	18,262,508
1966	3,296,197	22.0	20.9	21,922,319
1967	3,529,811	22.6	7.1	25,684,944
1968	3,692,625	22.4	4.6	30,086,426
1969	4,401,482	23.1	19.1	34,733,675
1970	4,647,249	23.5	7.2	39,773,319
1971	5,039,644	23.2	8.4	45,240,452
1972	5,467,133	23.7	8.5	50,278,817
1973	5,038,365	21.5	-7.8	55,992,191
1974	5,713,374	21.1	13.4	62,868,273
1975	6,876,082	21.8	20.4	68,398,406
1976	5,530,133	17.8	-19.6	75,738,868
1977	7,340,462	22.6	32.7	82,392,134
1978	6,553,266	20.7	-9.4	90,662,281
1979	8,270,147	22.0	265.4	

* Profits after taxes not disclosed.

** Revenue rose from \$11,752,254 in 1960 to \$37,599,191 in 1979, an increase of 219.9 percent.

Source: Editor & Publisher



—Dan Miller/New York

Stretching away the VDT (and seminar) kinks

Susan Gris, right foreground, leads about 90 New York Guild members through exercises and stretches designed to help ease tensions of long stints on video display terminals. They were attending a May 8 New York Guild seminar on problems and potential problems of working on the machines. Others on the pro-

gram included David J. Eisen, TNG director of research and information, Nancy Ellish of the Women's Occupational Health Resource Center, Toby Bergman of the New York Committee for Occupational Safety & Health and leaders of the local, New York Typographical Union leaders also attended.

tional, which dipped by 2.5 percent to 56,320 inches. Local display lineage increased by 5.9 percent and classified was up by 5.7 percent.

Both advertising and circulation rates were increased during the year.

Heaviest expense item was newsprint, accounting for 20.6 percent of the paper's total operating expenses, with the \$938,357 cost exceeding 1978's by 13 percent. Total 1979 editorial expenses of \$803,961 were 8.6 percent higher than the year before and accounted for 17.7 percent of total expenses. Employee benefit costs were up 13.5 percent, to \$377,746, and were 8.3 percent of total expenses.

Advertising expenses were up 23.2 percent, to \$608,911, and were 13.4 percent of expenses. Composing room and pressroom costs were up 10 percent,

Tops up \$86 at Repository

Canton, Ohio — A new three-year agreement between the Cleveland Guild and Thomson's Canton Repository raises the key advertising and editorial top minimum by \$86.86, to \$397.86 a week.

The \$86.86 increase for reporters, photographers, display salespersons and copyreaders comes in four increments: \$25 retroactive to the contract's effective date—March 6—and \$13.86 from April 27, \$24 on next March 6 and \$23 in March 1982.

The April 27 increase was included to cover increased employee payment for an improved health and welfare plan also effective on that date.

Increases and new top minimums for other jobs include:

Circulation district persons—Up \$75.09, to \$341.57 (\$21.36, \$13.37, \$20.61 and \$19.75).

Classified telephone salespersons—Up \$46.27, to \$202.15 (\$12.09, \$10.89, \$11.89 and \$11.40).

Maintenance persons—Up \$52.62, to \$230.26 (\$14.24, \$11.18, \$13.89 and \$13.31).

Medium daily's 8-year record

Profits after taxes

Year	Annually in \$	% of revenue #	% increase over prior year	% increase over 1972	Cumulative since 1972
1972*	\$313,882	9.5	34.7	34.7	\$ 736,682
1973**	422,800	12.0	1.2	36.4	1,164,682
1974	428,000	11.6	34.7	83.7	1,741,282
1975	576,600	14.4	8.1	98.5	2,364,458
1976	623,176	13.9	26.6	151.3	3,153,209
1977	788,751	15.4	21.8	206.2	4,114,148
1978	960,939	16.3	9.2	234.2	5,163,721
1979	1,049,073	15.98			

* Last full hot-type year.

** Went to photocomposition in mid-year.

Revenue rose from \$3,304,022 in 1972 to \$6,565,690 in 1979, an increase of 98.7 percent.

Source: Editor & Publisher

Trust buster says 'no' on Chattanooga

(Continued from Page 1)

He noted, however, that newspapers "have the option of foregoing the statute and being judged under applicable antitrust principles."

The Chattanooga Times fired its 102 full-time and 8 part-time composing room, mail room and press room employees immediately on implementing the joint arrangement with the News-Free Press.

The Guild represents employees in the editorial department of the Times. All the remaining employees of the Times are unionized, as are all the employees of the News-Free Press.

The Typographical Union is seeking to overturn the firing of its members through provisions in its contract with the Times that ban subcontracting and guarantee jobs through 1986.

Under the implemented agreement, the News-Free Press is producing both papers and the Times has discontinued its Sunday paper. Times carriers are delivering the Sunday News-Free Press to Times Sunday subscribers.

The papers petitioned the Justice Dept. March 24 for clearance to turn all the noneditorial operations of the Times over to the News-Free Press, eliminating employees in the Times circulation, advertising and business departments as well as the craft union employees.

Late in April the papers had asked the Justice Dept. to grant temporary approval of their joint operation. The antitrust division recommended that temporary approval be denied on May 6, and on May 13—the day after joint production was implemented—the attorney general did deny the temporary approval.

Under the law temporary approval of a joint operation can be granted if the attorney general concludes that otherwise one of the papers would fail before the petition could be permanently approved.

Sanford Litvack, assistant attorney general in charge of the antitrust division, said the Times failed to meet this test.

B.C. board orders R for Optimist's delay

(Continued from Page 1)

opposition to union representation, were settled by agreement and the Guild was certified as bargaining agent on Oct. 10.

Shortly thereafter, the company—represented by a new attorney—rejected the settlement agreement and asked the board to conduct a formal hearing on the charges.

A few days later it fired two union activists. The Guild filed additional unfair charges and asked the board to consolidate the complaints. (The Guild subsequently withdrew its complaint over one of the discharges.)

The board, acting through a three-member panel, said that if the unfair labor practices were confined to those originally complained of the usual remedies would have been adequate.

"But that is not the case," the board said, noting that the com-

pany's repudiation of the settlement agreement and further unfair labor practices led it to the conclusion that the company "elected a strategy of protracted litigation in the hope of defeating the union's efforts" to represent its employees.

The "very substantial delays incurred" because of the tactics adopted by the employer "compounded the effects of the unfair labor practices committed," the board held.

A remedy confined to the usual cease and desist order and back-pay award "would amount to little more than a license fee" for the strategy the company adopted and "utilized to undermine the strength of the union," it said.

The board held that it was "essential to fashion . . . remedies which are responsive to the harm inflicted" by the company, and said the measures it ordered

were "intended to restore the union, as far as possible, to the position in which it would have been but for the . . . unfair labor practices."

The Guild has also filed unfair charges against the Publisher for

(Continued from Page 1)

quest, the labor board suspended implementation of the order for a week to provide him "a cooling off period," in the board's words. O'Brien continued to meet with Optimist employees in the area, however.

Two days after the suspension expired and O'Brien returned to the Optimist lunchroom, Bexley went back to the labor board. This time he asked that the board amend its order. He would rent a room for O'Brien across the

Bosses back door proposal declined

street where she could be available to meet with employees. Her daily presence in the Optimist's offices somehow violated company privacy. The board denied his request.

"It's important," O'Brien said, "for the employees there to see that the union and a union representative are part of accepted every day life." And that the representative doesn't have horns, someone else suggested.

As of May 20, Bexley had not distributed the labor board's 51-

refusing to bargain while charges were pending. The refusal-to-bargain charge will be decided separately.

The board denied the Guild's request for reimbursement of legal fees and expenses.

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Tri-council delegates briefed on VDTs, health

Delegates to the joint meeting of the Great Lakes, Midwest and Southern District Councils May 17-18 in Baltimore are briefed on developments involving VDTs and occupational health by David J. Eisen, right foreground, TNG director of research and information. Delegates to the joint session, hosted by the

Robert C. Hall, Jr./St. Louis

Free Press broke it off in 1966. The Free Press said then that the operation had become "increasingly unsatisfactory."

Under the new joint arrangement proposed to the Justice Dept. the Free Press would get 55 percent of the first \$5 million in annual after-tax profits, 80 percent of the next \$2 million and 70 percent of any greater than \$7 million.

Roy McDonald, publisher of the News-Free Press, told the Justice Dept. that under the implemented joint production arrangement the Times is paying for the actual production costs "plus a reasonable allocation for overhead," and the News-Free Press is retaining all advertising revenue from the single Sunday paper, except the advertising income from Parade magazine. The Times gets the circulation revenue from distribution of the Sunday paper to its subscribers.

The International Typographical Union has urged the Justice Dept. to deny the papers' request for approval of a joint operating agreement, alleging that the current arrangement is in violation of anti-trust laws.

The ITU had also urged the Justice Dept. to deny the applications for temporary approval.

Approved joint operations are exempt from prohibitions against price-fixing, profit pooling and market splitting.

He said the "allegedly failing newspaper" had "unencumbered assets" totaling at least \$1.4 million that could be used in seeking short-term financing. Evidence revealed the paper had sought such financing from "only one of the four major Chattanooga commercial banks," Litvack said, noting that the one approached was willing to make a loan under certain conditions.

Litvack also cited the Times' failure to approach "its principal shareholder, the Ochs Trust for interim financing" and pointed out that the paper owns a commercial printing firm worth "probably in excess of a million dollars."

The Ochs Trust was set up by the late Adolph Ochs, former owner of the Times and founder of the New York Times.

In its submission to the Justice Dept., the Times disclosed that it has lost \$2.6 million in the last four years. It said it lost \$377,000 in 1976, \$542,000 in 1977, \$460,000 in 1978 and \$1.2 million in 1979.

Since the losses began in 1976, the papers' advertising revenues have steadily increased although total lineage has declined. Circulation revenues have declined throughout the period.

The Times and the Free Press were produced under a joint operation for 24 years before the

Renewed parity push proposed in classified

(Continued from Page 1)

It pointed to the Pacific Northwest Guild "where the gap was a top-priority bargaining issue." There the five-year statistics showed the gap had narrowed in the local's three contracts with the Seattle and Tacoma dailies.

These statistics also showed a reduction in the disparity between inside and outside sales in the Detroit Guild's contract with the Free Press, the IEB noted.

The five-year figures showed that nine other bargaining units "applied the brakes, holding the gap increase to well below average."

Overall, however, the IEB said, the average dollar gap rose by almost \$32, and in one contract the difference between the minimums increased by \$139.98 over the last five years.

A 1978 study by TNG showed that 88 percent of the inside sales force covered by Guild contracts was made-up of women, while only 9 percent of the outside jobs were held by women. This disproportion existed even though women made up 40 percent of the total sales force, according

to the study cited by the IEB.

Noting that the inside classified department is "without a doubt, one of the most important revenue-producing departments of a newspaper," the IEB said that "looking at the male-female ratio in the inside and outside sales, only one conclusion can be reached: while employers argue that the jobs are different . . . the single basic reason for the wage inequity is that inside salespersons are predominantly women."

The IEB also urged the convention to call upon locals to intensify efforts to establish parity and equal pay for work of equal value for all employees in key classifications and intensify efforts to obtain better increases for employees in clerical, business, maintenance, mechanical and delivery departments and eliminate disparity, where it exists, for women and minorities.

Additionally, the IEB urged the convention to recommend that:

✓ Locals and TNG continue to support and use the Job/Scholarship Referral Service, published by Howard University for the Minorities and Communications Division of the Assn. for Education in Journalism.

✓ Locals and members associate themselves with other union organizations such as the Coalition of Black Trade Unionists, the Coalition of Labor Union Women and the Labor Council for Latin American Advancement.

page decision and order to each of his 12 full-time and six part-time employees represented by the Guild, as ordered by the labor board. He said he found it libelous, the Guild reported.

He also has indicated that he intends to appeal the labor board's decision and order to the courts. Meanwhile, however, on May 15 he gave the Guild written proposals for a contract and the first bargaining session was scheduled for May 20. He basically proposed the status quo.

BLS budgets outstrip contract increases

Washington—Boosted by soaring living costs, increases in the U.S. Labor Dept.'s Urban Family Budgets were greater than increases in most Guild minimums in the past year.

The latest budgets, updated to reflect costs as of last fall for goods and services for a mythical family of four at three living levels, were released by the Bureau of Labor Statistics April 30.

The new "intermediate" budget—once called "modest but adequate" by BLS—rose by 10.2 percent from the year before, to \$20,517, or \$394.56 a week, a weekly increase of \$36.44.

The average reporter top minimum in Guild contracts with U.S. daily newspapers on April 1 was \$397.50, up \$22.08 from last April 1.

While the average reporter top minimum was still ahead of the intermediate budget, as it was last year, the gap between the reporter and the budget narrowed by more than \$14, from \$17.30 to \$2.94.

The new "higher" budget—once said to provide the "American standard of living"—rose by 10.6 percent to \$30,317, or \$583.02 a week, a \$55.71 weekly increase.

The new lower budget—once described as "austere"—rose by 9 percent, to \$12,585, or \$242.02 a week, a \$19.98 weekly increase. The margin between the lower budget and the average clerk top minimum—\$209.43 on April 1—increased by \$10.90, from \$21.69 to \$32.59.

The average circulation district manager top minimum on April 1 was \$368.60, \$27.39 higher than the year before, but \$25.96 below the intermediate budget, an increase of \$9.05 in the margin.

The average top minimum for inside classified salespersons, up \$20.14, to \$273.18 on April 1, rose slightly more than the lower budget, increasing its margin over the budget to \$31.16 a week. The average minimum was \$121.38 below the intermediate budget, a \$16.30 increase in the margin.

The average reporter starting

Up by \$17 to \$45 since last fall

Washington — Updating the BLS budgets to reflect increases in prices and taxes since last fall produces increases ranging from \$17.21 to \$45.36 a week, according to estimates by the AFL-CIO's research department.

The updated lower budget requires \$259.23 a week, up \$17.21; the intermediate budget, \$422.71, up \$28.15, and the higher budget, \$628.38, up \$45.36.

minimum's lead over the lower budget declined by \$7.05 to \$6.27 a week. The reporter starting minimum in U.S. contracts was \$248.29 on April 1, up \$12.93 from the year before.

Increases in transportation costs boosted all three budgets by more than any other consumption item, the BLS reported. It also pointed out that increases in the costs of home ownership and social security taxes accounted for larger increases in the intermediate and higher budgets than in the lower one.

The lower budget includes only the cost of renting, while rental and ownership costs are included in the other budgets.

Home ownership costs are based on the assumption that the home was purchased six years ago, the BLS said.

Transportation costs increased 17.3 percent in the lower budget, 17.7 percent at the intermediate level and 18 percent in the higher budget.

Home ownership costs rose 11.3 percent in the two highest budgets while social security taxes increased 17.1 percent in the intermediate budget and 29.5 percent in the higher budget.

The BLS emphasized that the budgets do not represent how families actually do or should spend their money, but rather reflect assumptions made about the manner of living at each of the three levels.

The budgets vs. minimums

This table compares the highest clerk and reporter top minimums in 19 urban U.S. areas of the 19 areas. The BLS budgets are for last autumn and do not reflect latest increases in living costs in any of the areas.

	Lower Budget	Clerk Top*#	Middle Budget	Reporter Top*	Higher Budget
U.S. average	\$242.02	\$209.43	\$394.56	\$397.50	\$583.02
Baltimore	245.62	230.00	390.69	456.00	579.04
Boston	261.98	278.00	468.87	507.00†	709.44
Buffalo	238.63	208.85	419.35	446.60	615.63
Chicago-N.W. Indiana	247.79	228.54	395.46	506.97	574.81
Cincinnati	237.67	##	390.13	405.90	553.13
Cleveland	241.04	245.64	401.31	448.04	579.15
Denver	240.71	205.00	393.62	445.00	576.46
Detroit	241.96	279.04	400.40	453.67	599.77
Honolulu	317.44	252.27	496.13	434.50	763.25
Los Angeles-Long-Beach	257.67	243.67	382.13	418.36	578.52
Minneapolis-St. Paul	245.96	200.50	412.04	487.00	609.75
New York-N.E. New Jersey	249.02	308.44**	458.77	585.06**	727.37
Philadelphia	247.33	219.25	412.23	464.94	602.92
Pittsburgh	238.58	239.00	382.50	445.00	557.90
St. Louis	239.15	214.85	383.90	514.16	557.85
San Diego	249.50	239.80	386.31	459.70	579.10
San Francisco-Oakland	267.50	230.59	413.04	460.08	609.81
Seattle	267.58	243.50	398.44	453.85	568.90
Washington	262.13	241.00	427.04	521.00	627.62

* Lowest paid clerical classification.

† Highest minimum in local where there is more than one contract.

‡ Outside ad sales minimum, editorial department not covered by contract.

Contract does not include clerical classification.

Applies to employees hired before Jan. 1, 1979. Previous rates apply until April 28, 1980, for those hired since Jan. 1, 1979.

The three budgets are also compiled to reflect differences in living costs among U.S. cities. [See chart for comparison of Guild minimums with city budgets.]

The living standard envisioned in the intermediate budget calls for these estimated costs:

Food: \$5,044 a year, or \$97 a week.

Housing: \$4,594 a year, or \$82.83 a month, or \$88.35 a week.

Transportation: \$1,851 a year, or \$35.60 a week.

Clothing: \$1,235 a year, or \$23.75 a week.

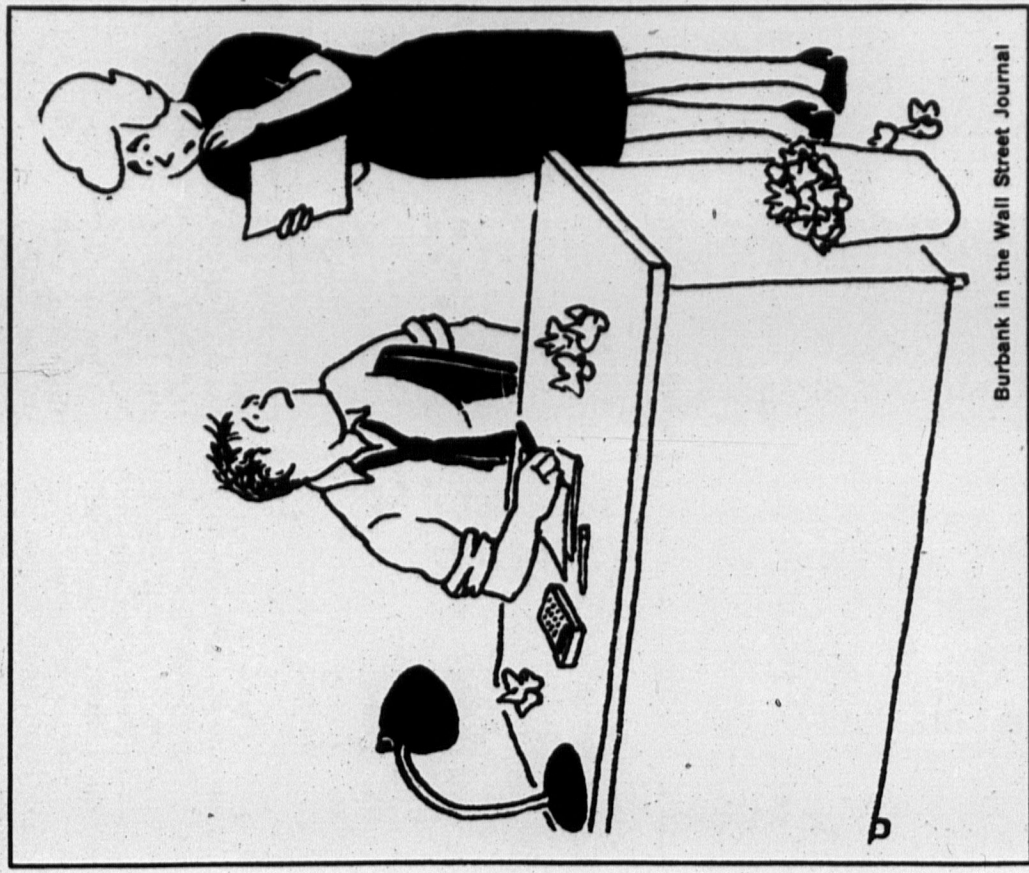
Personal care: \$433 a year, or \$8.33 a week.

Medical care: \$1,176 a year, or \$22.62 a week.

Social security taxes: \$1,256 a year, or \$24.15 a week.

Income taxes: \$3,031 a year, or \$58.29 a week.

The BLS defines its urban family of four as a 38-year-old husband employed full-time, an unemployed wife, a boy of 13 and a girl eight years old. The spouses have been married about 15 years, the family is settled in the community and the man is an experienced worker.



Burbank in the Wall Street Journal

"Yes, I think I can get along on this budget for food. But how are you going to eat?"

New union-worker dues proposed

The request followed the IEB's reaffirmation in January of its interpretation that a member working for another union not under Guild contract, "whether assigned to its newspaper or not," is ineligible for the low-dues exception provided under the constitution for members who work in a "shop," not under contract. "Shop," the IEB held, applies only to a commercial enterprise.

The constitution permits minimum dues of \$2.50 per month for members working in a "shop" not under Guild contract and making at least \$50 a week. [Locals' monthly per-capita payments to TNG presently are \$7.41. During periods of full regular dues, as now, amounts ranging from \$2 a month (for those making less than \$55 a week) to \$21.35 (for those making more than \$695 a week) are added to members' dues.]

The IEB said that it "concurs with the concept expressed in the Detroit request, but believes a higher dues minimum is appropriate for that category of membership."

In addition, in response to a question from the Washington-Baltimore Guild, the IEB said that locals and members "were entitled to a reasonable period of time" to comply with its October interpretation and that compliance "by March" was "acceptable." The local had asked if members who paid full dues for the first time in March were eligible to vote in the local's May elections.

The IEB also held that it considers "moot" a question from Washington-Baltimore about the proper rate of dues for those "who may not be considered as 'gainfully employed'."

"To the extent that such persons are independent contractors, rather than employees, a longstanding interpretation" of the constitution's delineation of membership eligibility requirements "precludes their membership in the Guild," the IEB said. On a 7-to-7 roll call the board rejected a motion by Vice Pres-

ident Betsy Wade of New York that its report to the convention not mention one of its constitutional interpretations made during the January IEB meeting.

That interpretation said that the constitution's requirement that local officers be suspended pending resolution of disciplinary charges against them applies only to positions specifically designated as an "officer" under a local's bylaws and that membership on a local executive committee "would not in and of itself constitute one an 'officer' within the meaning" of the constitution's disciplinary provisions.

The IEB in its January ruling also said that only if the member is accused of "working for or in a shop" struck by a Guild local at the time the charge is filed may the member be suspended from a local's executive committee pending resolution of the charge.

IEB members voting for the Wade motion not to report the January interpretation were: Vice Presidents Wade, Carla W. Beck, Roger L. Stonebanks, Carlos J. Sutton, Floyd Tucker and Joyce Walker-Tyson; International Chairperson Harry S. Culver also voted for the motion.

Those voting against the motion were: Vice Presidents Elliott B. Bigelow, Robert C. Holt, Jr., John M. Lowe, John B. Mitchell and David M. Mulcahy, plus President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., and Secretary-Treasurer Charles Dale.

Vice President William T. Davis abstained.

Tucker will serve on AFL-CIO committee

Washington—TNG Vice President At-Large Floyd Tucker of San Francisco-Oakland has been named to serve on the AFL-CIO Executive Council's Committee on Community Services.

He replaces Dorothy M. Sain who served on the council's standing committee before she resigned as an at-large TNG vice president in October 1978.

IFJ demands journalists on press panels

Athens, Greece—The International Federation of Journalists and its member unions should "insist vigorously" that working journalists be included on national delegations to UNESCO and other bodies that debate press problems, the IFJ's 15th World Congress here May 12-16 declared.

Nations' delegations to such sessions should not be made up only of civil servants, media owners and directors, the congress said in adopting a 14-point program on "information in developing countries."

Other points in the program include promotion of "more substantial participation" of develop-

tions, the congress protested and condemned several actions against journalists in a number of nations, including:

South Africa's charging journalists under the Riotous Assemblies Act for covering school boycotts and its threats of imprisonment against the presidents of both IFJ affiliates, Zwelakhe Sisulu of the Writers Assn. of South Africa and John Matisson of the South African Society of Journalists.

Iran and Afghanistan's expulsions of foreign correspondents. **Czechoslovakia, Argentina and the Central African Republic's** imprisonment respectively of Otto Bernarova, Rodolfo Guagnini and



Lee Culver/Oklahoma City
INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF JOURNALISTS LEADERS AT 15th WORLD CONGRESS
TNG's Perlik, IFJ's 2nd vice president; IFJ President Paul Parisot, France; 1st Vice President Franz-Felix Lehn, Switzerland; IFJ Secretary-General Theo Bogaerts, TNG International Chairperson Harry S. Culver.

No politics in low-interest loan to Murdoch airline, Senate told

Washington — No politics, no conflict of interest, the Senate Banking Committee was told during its hearings on a \$290 million low-interest loan from the U.S. Export-Import Bank to an Australian airline controlled by New York Post publisher Rupert Murdoch.

The loan to Murdoch's Ansett

committee that politics played no part in the bank's quick approval of the 8.1-percent loan. The bank president acknowledged, however, that the interest rate was below the average charged other foreign airlines in the past year.

During the two days of hearings the committee chairman, Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.), said "there does not appear to be any documented evidence which in itself proves the bank's decision was politically motivated," but he and other members of the committee said they were "deeply disturbed" by the way the bank "rushed" to approve the loan.

A spokesman for the committee said the bank "may be admonished."

The Export-Import Bank makes loans overseas at interest rates below those generally available in order to stimulate the export of U.S. goods.

No new name for Cleveland

Washington—TNG's International Executive Board has denied a request by the Cleveland Guild that it be allowed to change its name to the Northern Ohio Guild.

Two of three other locals in what "could be considered as being within" that area objected to the proposed name change, the IEB noted during its spring meeting. It had deferred action on the name change during its January meeting to give other locals an opportunity to comment.

Cleveland members in mid-January approved the change by 245 to 226.

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Joseph Tchendo for "having expressed their opinions."
Spain's jailing, fining and withdrawal of the civil rights of Juan Lins Cebrian.

Portugal's "disciplinary measures" against four journalists on Portuguese Radio who denounced censorship in that country.

All governments must allow "all journalists, whatever their opinions, to work freely," the congress declared.

Governments must realize that "detentions and home arrests for reasons of conscience, the 'disappearance' and kidnapping of political opponents are as significant news as the building of nuclear plants and rockets," it said.

The Congress also protested efforts to ban showing of the film "Death of a Princess" in the United States, Britain and elsewhere.

It also deplored the decision by British courts to demand from journalists for a private television network the source of information in an investigative piece on the state-owned British Steel Corp. broadcast during a national steel strike.

In an omnibus resolution on press freedom from a committee chaired by TNG International Chairperson Harry S. Culver, the congress restated IFJ calls for diversity of ownership of media of mass communications and said it "rejects attempts to define press freedom solely in terms of the economic interests of proprietors."

It called upon journalists' unions to work to "awaken public opinion to the problems of press freedom," and stressed the responsibility of journalists in news selection and reporting of events "without interference or pressure from governments or superiors."

"It is necessary to create, develop and reinforce structures allowing journalists to participate in decisions about the content of

the news services, the way the organizations are run and their future," the resolution declared. Culver and TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., were TNG's delegates to the congress.

The congress also ratified a joint IFJ-International Graphical Federation statement of employee and union rights in the introduction of computer-based publishing systems.

Delegates also approved dues increases for affiliated unions of 9 percent in 1981 and 8 percent in 1982.

The congress approved the application of a second Swiss union and a third German union as full members of IFJ and the application of the Sri Lanka National Union of Journalists as an associate member.

It also revoked the membership of the National Union of the Press in Zaire for failure to pay dues for four years and warned the Journalists' Assn. of South Korea that it faces similar action.

In the first IFJ elections under a revised constitution and leadership structure, the congress re-elected Paul Parisot of France as IFJ president and Franz-Felix Lehn of Switzerland as 1st vice president. TNG's Perlik was elected to the new position of 2nd vice president. From those respective positions Lehn and Perlik also serve as vice-presidents from Europe and North America.

Arieh Zimuky of Israel was elected vice president from the Asian region and A. Triffi of Tunisia was elected vice president from Africa.

Six persons were elected to new at-large "advisor" offices: George Anastasopoulos of Greece, Kenneth Ashton of Britain, Carl H. Hernlund of Sweden, Trygve Moe of Norway, Jose Luis Roldan of Spain and Eckart Spoo of Germany. Spoo and Roldan are new to IFJ office.

The Guild Reporter

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LABOR PRESS
AFL-CIO

JAMES M. CESNIK
Editor

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The Newspaper Guild

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