

A REPORT FROM THE INSIDE

Federal agents raid Vancouver newsrooms

By ALEX YOUNG

Vancouver-New Westminster Guild

Vancouver—Freedom of the press took a beating in Canada's major West Coast city in mid-January.

Armed with search warrants, two investigators from the federal Combines Investigation Commission invaded the newsrooms of Vancouver's two dailies, the Sun and the Province, two main television stations, CBUT and CHAN, and one radio station, CBU.

The investigators were seeking evidence that might assist them in laying obstruction charges against per-

sons who demonstrated at a December inquiry in Vancouver by the Restrictive Trade Practices Commission into the United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union.

The hearings were abandoned after fishermen refused to co-operate, saying they would not appear as witnesses unless the inquiry was conducted in public, rather than in secret as the restrictive-practices commission was insisting.

The combines investigators, affiliated with the restrictive-practices commission, visited the newsrooms

to get notes, story dupes and film of reporters and cameramen who covered the aborted hearings.

Strong protests against the newsroom invasions were issued by Don Hunter, president of the Vancouver-New Westminster Guild, both in public statements and in a telegram to Canada's justice minister, Ron Basford, a member of Parliament from Vancouver.

The investigators first went to the Sun and the Province, presumably for the sake of convenience—
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IEB joins chorus of protest, calls for legislation

Washington—TNG's International Executive Board on Jan. 26 joined others inside and outside the Guild in protesting the invasion of newspaper and broadcast-station newsrooms in Vancouver by agents of the Canadian government earlier in the month.

The "raids," by search-warrant wielding Combines Investigation Commission agents, were a "blatant attempt to turn reporters into agents of the law and to rob the press of the confidentiality of its sources," the IEB said.

Among the others who launched protests shortly after the Jan. 11, 12 and 17 searches were Don Hunter, president of the Van-

Tops up \$27 in one year in Tacoma

Tacoma, Wash.—Increases of as much as \$27 a week for those making more than contract minimums and as much as \$55.50 a week in the minimums are provided in settlement of an "economics" reopener in the Pacific Northwest Guild's contract with the Tacoma News Tribune.

The increases are for the final year of a three-year contract with the paper. Minimum and general increases for the first two years ranged from \$22.35 to \$52.85 a week.

The reopener settlement also improves health and hospitalization benefits, increases the minimum weekly mileage guarantee and increases fees for material for the paper's Sunday magazine.

Top minimum for reporters, photographers, artists and outside ad sales persons is increased \$27, to \$373.10 a week, retroactive to Oct. 1. The total increase in the

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couver-New Westminster Guild; Bridget Petersen, president of the Victoria Guild; the Victoria Guild membership; the British Columbia Human Rights Commission; the Victoria Labor Council, and Roger L. Stonebanks, TNG vice president for Western Canada who joined in the IEB's action as well. (The Vancouver-New Westminster membership's next meeting is scheduled for early March.)

The IEB also echoed Hunter's protest against the papers' and stations' failure to resist the raids more strongly, or at all.

And TNG's board joined the Victoria Guild, the Victoria Labor Council and the Human Rights Commission in calling for legislation to protect the confidentiality of reporters' sources—"a critical element of freedom of the press"—if the federal constitution and existing statutes don't provide protection against "such outrages" as the searches at the Sun and Province, a radio station and two television stations.

The IEB urged that all Canadian locals "join in that call."

One of the government agents told reporters that the government was seeking information on a demonstration that had disrupted a secret inquiry into the

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Bill is aimed at NLRB delays, IEB calls for support on Hill

Washington—Reforms of National Labor Relations Board policies and procedures similar to those proposed by TNG and the AFL-CIO have been introduced in the House by Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.).

The bill containing the reforms, H.R. 77, has been assigned to the House Education and Labor Committee, where Thompson chairs the Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations. It is the result of extensive subcommittee hearings last year.

The bill titled the Labor Reform Act of 1977, aims to strengthen the National Labor Relations act to permit "mere expeditious enforcement" and to "expand and enlarge the administrative and judicial remedies" to discourage violations.

In unfair labor practice cases,
(Continued on Page 2)

Washington—Taking a cue from Shakespeare, TNG's International Executive Board has called for enactment of the bill in the new Congress that would speed representation proceedings through the National Labor Relations Board and is urging U.S. locals to do likewise.

Quoting The Bard's question, "For who would bear the law's delay . . . ?" the IEB in a resolution passed Jan. 26 identified the law as the National Labor Relations Act, "whose machinery has been grinding more slowly every year."

"Its delay has cost hundreds of employees the right to be represented by the Guild during the past year alone," it said.

"The law's delay," it continued, was 14 months at the Philadelphia Bulletin, 20 months at the Wilmington News and Journal,
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More on the IEB? Tune in Feb. 11

Actions of TNG's International Executive Board at its winter meeting, Jan. 24-27, that are not reported in this issue of the Guild Reporter will be covered in the next, to be published Feb. 11.



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COLLECTING TNG'S 1976 BROWN AWARD CHECKS

Winners: Acel Moore, center, and Wendell Rawls, Jr., right; at left, Jack W. Germond of the Washington Star, a contest judge.

Inquirer pair nets Broun prize

Washington—Acel Moore and Wendell Rawls, Jr., have won TNG's 1976 Heywood Broun Award for a series in the Philadelphia Inquirer exposing brutality, corruption and murder at Pennsylvania's Farview State Hos-

pital for the criminally insane.

The 36th Annual Broun Award—which includes a check for \$1,000 to the winners and a citation to the Inquirer—was presented at a luncheon with TNG's International Executive Board at the National Press Club on Jan. 24, the opening day of the board's winter meeting.

Moore and Rawls' entry was selected from a record 142 contest submissions.

It was the second consecutive year, and the third time in four years, that the award has been given for work published in the Philadelphia Inquirer. Kent Pollock won the 1975 Broun Award

for a series documenting the spread of police brutality in Philadelphia. Donald L. Barlett and James B. Steele won the 1973 Broun Award for a series exposing uneven sentencing and discrimination by judges and prosecutors.

The judges said Moore and Rawls' work "reflected an extraordinary diligence, persistence and professional skill and resulted in a series of investigations underway today that are leading to reforms in the commitment of people to the institution [Farview] and their treatment there."

"These articles are in the tra-
(Continued on Page 6)

Leuchter scholarship awarded to Harrison

Cambridge, Mass. — Hugh H. Harrison, administrative secretary of the Pacific Northwest Guild, has been awarded the annual Irving Leuchter Memorial Scholarship to the Harvard University Trade Union Program.

He will begin the 12-week residential course in union administration and related subjects on Feb. 9.

His selection was announced by Joseph P. O'Donnell, executive director of the Harvard Trade Union Program.

The \$3,000 scholarship, named for TNG's late counsel, covers tuition, room and board at Harvard. It is administered by Harvard and financed by contributions from the university, TNG
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Women's place is . . .

TNG Human Rights Co-ordinator Hannah Jo Rayl leads a general discussion of issues of particular concern to women working for newspapers during a meeting with the Detroit Guild's Women's Caucus. About 40 persons, mostly women, attended the session, held in the Detroit Press Club. At Rayl's left is Lucille DeVew, chairperson of the

Guild's Human Rights Committee. At Rayl's right is Willard Hatch, the local's administrative officer. The local has charged the Detroit News with wide-ranging sex discrimination in a class-action complaint lodged with the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in December (GR, Jan. 14, Page 1).

IEB backs labor act reform bill

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10 months at the Van Nuys Valley News and Green Sheet and 17 months at the Steubenville Herald Star, where it remains to be seen whether the delay "will prove fatal."

The proposed Labor Reform Act (H.R. 77) "would remove the five-mile-an-hour speed limit under which the NLRB appears to have been operating for the past half-dozen years," the IEB said.

The bill would "reduce the potency of the anti-union employer's single biggest weapon—time," the board said.

"Time to get rid of union ac-

tivists. Time to bring pressure on union sympathizers. Time to infuse the staff with new, non-union employees. Time to wear the union down."

Stating that the bill would "restore badly needed balance to the labor-management equation," the IEB said it deserves the support

of "every fair-minded person" and the "enthusiastic support of every Guild local."

The board called on locals to express their support for it to members of the House Labor Committee and to their representatives when the measure reaches the House floor.

Bill would end delays

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the bill would authorize the NLRB to delegate more of its powers to its administrative law judges, with the full board retaining review authority if it wishes to exercise it, as urged by TNG's 1976 Convention.

The bill also would require that representation elections be directed 45 days after petitioning, with any unit determination disputes and challenged ballots to be sorted out later. That was another TNG Convention recommendation.

Thompson's bill also would mandate the NLRB to certify a union as the collective bargaining agent upon a showing that 55 percent of the bargaining unit so wishes—another provision long advocated by the Guild.

The NLRB also would be required to furnish in writing its reasons for not issuing an unfair-

labor-practices complaint in certain types of cases.

Employees would be "made whole" for loss of economic benefits resulting from employer violation of employees' rights to organize. Such a provision had been urged by the Washington Convention.

In addition, the Thompson bill would allow employees to bring action for treble damages in U.S. District Court, in addition to award of court costs and reasonable attorney fees.

The Labor Reform Act also would provide for court action to keep an NLRB order in effect while review is being sought.

Failure to obey a board order, could be punished by Circuit Court contempt proceedings under the bill.

Finally, Thompson's bill would provide that willful and flagrant violators of federal labor law be denied federal contracts.

Bay Area vote is delayed

South San Francisco, Calif.—A representation election sought by the San Francisco-Oakland Guild for employees of a string of suburban weeklies here has been delayed indefinitely.

The election was postponed from Jan. 19 after the National Labor Relations Board's regional office said it was working on an amended version of its decision to order an election.

At issue was whether the inside circulation department should be included in a bargaining unit at the Industrial City Publishing Co., which issues six papers with a total circulation of 100,000.

The Guild told the NLRB that

it wanted an election with or without the three employees.

SFONG petitioned on Oct. 8 for bargaining rights for approximately 30 employees in advertising, business and editorial.

ITU wins vote in Santa Fe editorial

Santa Fe, N.M.—Editorial employees of the daily New Mexican here voted for bargaining representation by the Santa Fe Typographical Union in a National Labor Relations Board election on Jan. 12.

The tally was 18 "yes," 9 "no" and 7 ballots were challenged,

Levies for organizing due in March and April

Washington—March and April are the months for which the Guild's 1976 Convention directed that special assessments be levied to hire additional staff to continue TNG's stepped-up organizing programs, TNG Secretary-Treasurer Robert M. Crocker has reminded local treasurers.

"Thanks to the co-operation of the Industrial Union Dept. of the AFL-CIO in making six \$35,000 monthly, no-interest loans available to us, additional international representatives have been hired and their work is well under way," Crocker wrote.

Now, he said, "we must carry out the other part of the convention's directive and proceed to collect the special assessments to repay the IUD and continue the special organizing program for the balance of its intended period."

The amendment to TNG's Constitution mandating the assessments, Crocker pointed out, allows locals to pay them, in whole or in part, from local defense funds or by collecting them directly from members along with monthly dues.

"The assessments must be paid by, or on behalf of, all members except unemployed, associate and retired members and new members in the first 60 days of their membership," he added.

The assessments range from \$1.00 in each of the two months, for members earning less than \$50 a week, to \$14.00 a month, for members earning more than \$449.99 a week.

As provided in TNG's Constitution, the funds collected from the assessments will be deposited in a special account in TNG's General Fund and "used for the exclusive purpose of organizing and attendant expenses."

Crocker also reminded locals that "contrary to persistent claims by some managements, nothing in the Taft-Hartley or Landrum-Griffin laws" prevents managements from agreeing to check off assessments along with Guild dues.

However, since assessments are

NLRB accuses Thomson in Steubenville discharges

Cleveland—The National Labor Relations Board's regional director here has issued a complaint charging the Steubenville Herald Star with violating federal labor law in firing 21 employees for honoring picket lines during a printers-union strike against the paper that began in November.

The employees are part of the group awaiting an NLRB election since petitioning for Guild representation in July, 1975.

They "engaged in protected concerted activity by refusing to cross the picket line," the regional director said in the complaint.

Seventeen of the 21 were fired

The organizing assessments

Washington—Following is the schedule of special organizing assessments to be collected for March and April:

Regular Weekly Compensation	Monthly Assessment
Up to \$ 49.99	\$ 1.00
\$ 50.00 to 74.99	2.00
75.00 to 99.99	2.75
100.00 to 124.99	3.50
125.00 to 149.99	4.25
150.00 to 174.99	5.00
175.00 to 199.99	5.75
200.00 to 224.99	6.50
225.00 to 249.99	7.25
250.00 to 274.99	8.00
275.00 to 299.99	8.75
300.00 to 324.99	9.50
325.00 to 349.99	10.25
350.00 to 374.99	11.00
375.00 to 399.99	11.75
400.00 to 424.99	12.50
425.00 to 449.99	13.25
450.00 to 474.99 and over	14.00

not part of the Guild's regular dues structure, he noted, they are not collectible from employees who are permitted to pay the equivalent of Guild dues in lieu of holding membership—so-called "agency-fee payers."

A like pair of assessments for organizing was paid by members and locals in March and April of 1975, upon a directive voted by TNG's 1974 Convention.

Three temporary international representatives have been added to TNG's staff since the 1976 Convention directed that the assessments be repeated to continue the extra organizing effort begun in late 1974. A fourth—Janet David of the New York Guild's Amsterdam News Unit—will join the staff Jan. 31.

Alice L. Burton of the San Jose Guild's Monterey Unit joined the staff Nov. 15; Lee Clifford of the Canadian Wire Service Guild did so on Sept. 1 and Bob Forsyth of the Central California Guild's Sacramento Bee Unit on Aug. 16.

Payment of the assessments is necessary for members to maintain "good standing" under TNG's Constitution. Each local's convention representation is calculated from per-capita payments received on behalf of members in good standing.

Nov. 11 and the others on Nov. 12, 17, 18 and 30, the complaint states. Most of the 21 are women.

A hearing on the complaint is scheduled for March 29.

The NLRB on Dec. 22 ordered a Guild representation election among about 110 employees of the paper's advertising, business-office, circulation, editorial and mailroom departments, but delayed setting an election date pending outcome of the unfair charges filed by the Guild over the discharges.

The Typographical Union's strike against the paper continues. The paper is publishing.

Guild loses Wilmington by 69 to 50

Wilmington, Del. — Editorial department employees of the News and Journal here voted 69 to 50 against representation by the Philadelphia Guild in a National Labor Relations Board election held Jan. 21. There were three challenged ballots.

There was a 30 percent turnover in the papers' staffs during the more than 20 months the Guild waited for the labor board to order an election after recognition was sought. Most of those who left were Guild supporters, the local reported.

The Guild petitioned the NLRB for certification as the group's bargaining agent on April 18, 1975. After five days of hearings in May and June of the same year, the board reopened them in November to hear publisher arguments that reporters in the group should be segregated from others for bargaining purposes, as "professional employees" as narrowly defined in federal labor law. The full NLRB rejected the professionalism claim in a decision handed down Dec. 23, 1976, 20 months and six days after the Guild sought bargaining for the group.

Deadline set in contest for local papers

Washington—March 1 is the deadline for locals to enter their publications in TNG's first Schick Award competition.

The contest is for regular local publications which appeared during 1976. It is divided into three categories — mimeograph and multilith papers, linecast publications and those which are produced by typewriter composition and camera-ready pasteup.

David J. Eisen, TNG's Research & Information director, said in a Dec. 21 letter to local presidents that judging will be based on scope of coverage, balance of content, readability, makeup and general appearance.

Winning locals will receive a citation. Winning editors will receive a citation and/or appropriate prize and will be invited to participate in a local-publications panel at the 1977 TNG Convention in Honolulu, where the winners will be announced.

To be eligible, publications must be issued at least four times annually. Unit publications and bargaining bulletins are not eligible.

Three copies of each of three consecutive issues must be submitted to the R&I director at TNG headquarters.

Entries will be judged during the International Executive Board's spring meeting. Two IEB members and one TNG staffer will be judges.

The contest is named for David S. Schick, late, long-time administrative officer of the Philadelphia Guild and one-time labor editor.

Interest from a fund established by Schick's family and friends is being used to finance the award.



Automation creates new job

Peoria Guild member Wayne Raguse of the Journal Star's sports department shields a VDT in the department from water dripping from the paper's roof during a severe storm there last year. Traditional equipment, such as wastebaskets, were adequate to handle other leaks in the automated news room.

Big pagination project dropped

Gaithersburg, Md.—What was perhaps the largest and most sophisticated attempt to develop a full-page electronic makeup system has ended.

Editor & Publisher magazine reported Jan. 5 that the eight-member Newspaper Systems Development Group (NSDG) has terminated a pagination research project with IBM Corp. here.

It's too expensive, the E&P report said.

But the magazine quoted sources as saying that the technological knowledge received from the project would be beneficial to publishers for "a number of years."

And James L. Jennings, the group's general manager, was quoted as saying that many of the original goals had been attained.

Early in the project's life, NSDG said, it had solved what had been considered one of the largest technological problems—

inclusion of halftones in the pagination system.

Several other pagination development projects are under way.

The NSDG is made up of Knight-Ridder Newspapers; Landmark Communications, Inc., publishers of the Norfolk (Va.) Ledger-Star and Virginian Pilot; Scripps-Howard Newspapers; Atlanta Newspapers; Dallas Morning News; Minneapolis Star and Tribune; Toronto Star, and Washington Post.

The project was planned with IBM starting in 1970 and a contract was signed with the corporation three years later.

Several problems, including major ones with contractors and subcontractors, dogged the project.

Publishers' Auxiliary, another trade publication, reported last month that the cost of the entire NSDG installation would be between three million and four million dollars with some estimates running as high as five million to six million dollars by the planned marketing date two years hence.

The Auxiliary said Gannett's Westchester-Rockland Newspapers in White Plains, N.Y., is working on a simpler pagination system that, it is hoped, would cost less than \$50,000.

A pagination process would make up an entire page, eliminating pasteup and, in the more sophisticated concept, end camera work and stripping in of art, as well.

New York News orders complete electronic system

New York—A complete electronic production system, including pagination, has been ordered from Mergenthaler Linotype Co. by the New York Daily News.

Deliveries of the six-million-dollar system will begin this summer and be completed next spring, Editor & Publisher magazine said.

Included in the system will be 14 input processing computers, two central data base computers, 239 video display terminals, and 24 pagination devices, which will be used for full-page makeup.

The New York Times last year

began installation of 325 video display terminals in a system ordered from Harris Corp. and costing 3.5 million dollars.

Other large installations are at the Chicago Sun-Times and Daily News, the Baltimore Sun and Evening Sun, and the Detroit News.

The News's order includes a subsystem for the classified department. Display material also will be handled electronically.

The pagination setup will include the capability to process graphic elements by use of an electronic stylus, E & P reported.

Kagel says \$3 adds week to all vacations

San Francisco—An arbitrator here has issued an award to give each Guild member on the five major Bay Area dailies an extra week of annual vacation—but the publishers apparently are refusing to implement the decision.

The decision would mean three weeks' vacation after one year of service, four weeks after two and five weeks after five for all represented by the Guild at the Oakland Tribune, the San Jose Mercury and News, the San Francisco Chronicle and Examiner and the San Francisco Newspaper Printing Co., the agency firm for the latter two.

The award also would provide increased publisher contributions for pensions and retroactive, lump-sum payments to employees in lieu of the additional benefits since last June 28.

Refusal to implement the award was the flat response of the Chronicle, Examiner and Printco.

The Oakland Tribune told the San Francisco-Oakland Guild it would implement the retroactive, lump-sum payments and improve the pension plan, but would not honor the main portion of the decision by mediator-arbitrator Sam Kagel.

In San Jose, management told the San Jose Guild that it considers the award the "steal of the century" and said that its attorneys were reviewing the document to see if there are grounds on which to overthrow it in court.

Although the two Guild locals are in bargaining for new contracts replacing ones which expired last Dec. 31, the dispute goes back to the beginnings of the expired agreements.

Those contracts provided that third-year money would be settled in a reopener and that whatever sums resulted could be taken by the unions in wages, pensions, health and welfare or vacations—in any proportion the union memberships decided.

Kagel, who had mediated the entire settlement, retained jurisdiction if the parties could not agree during the reopener.

They could not, and Kagel attempted to mediate the dispute. Failing, he issued an arbitration

decision giving the two Guild locals a \$20.92 increase at the key top minimum effective Jan. 1, 1976, and \$4.92 on June 28, 1976. A special formula converts the \$4.92 in wages into \$4.29 as fringe benefits for all classifications.

All the unions involved in Bay Area joint bargaining applied the January money to wages, but the Guild locals and the San Francisco portion of Graphic Arts Union applied the June money to improved vacations and pensions.

Management thereupon disputed Guild figures as to how much one week's additional vacation for persons in all classifications would cost per employee.

The papers originally said it would cost about \$16 per employee per week because of high replacement factors.

The Guild locals said it would cost 90 cents.

After Kagel attempted to mediate the papers came down to around \$9, and the Guild increased its estimate somewhat. But mediation didn't produce a settlement.

So Kagel decided to arbitrate and awarded a cost of \$3 per week per employee. The Guilds decided that the \$3 would buy a week's additional vacation—their initial goal. They decided to apply the remaining \$1.29 to improved pensions.

Because the money was to have been paid on June 28, the Guild locals asked management to pay a lump sum of \$4.92 per week—the money as if it had been applied to wages—retroactively.

The San Francisco employers refused to implement any portion of the award.

They questioned the amount, the retroactivity, and the "unclear and ambiguous" Kagel award, saying that he exceeded his authority, and made unilateral changes in the contract. They also accused him of misconduct.

The Oakland Tribune said it would pay the lump sum and improve the pension plan by the \$1.29 per employee per week, but would not agree to the additional week of vacation during 1977.

Fred D. Fletcher, executive secretary of SFONG, told the Tribune not to implement anything until the entire matter could be settled.

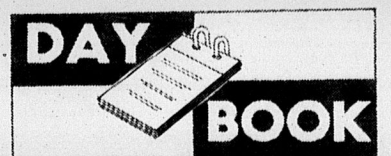
The \$4.29 figure is essentially an average. In its pure-wage form of \$4.92, it would provide varying amounts. In San Jose, for example, employees would receive from \$2.35 to \$4.92, depending on classification.

Radiation test is negative in Providence

Providence—The Rhode Island Health Dept. has found no measurable radiation from cathode-ray-tube typewriters used in the Journal and Bulletin's news rooms here.

Special tests of the devices were run after radiation-detection badges worn by two employees showed exposure to a high energy source. The badges are worn regularly and analyzed periodically under an agreement between the papers and the Providence Guild.

The next time the badges were tested there was no measurable radiation recorded on any of them, according to Lee J. Dykas, local Guild president. The source of the two badges' high readings never was determined, he said. The testing lab said they might have been damaged by heat and one of the badge wearers said he may have left his atop a hot machine, he added. The health department report was dated Nov. 8.



Midwest District Council, winter meeting, Feb. 5-6, TNG "Back to Basics" Institute, Ramada O'Hare Inn, Des Plaines, Ill.

Great Lakes District Council, winter meeting, Feb. 12-13, TNG "Back to Basics" Institute, Sheraton Westgate, Toledo.

Western District Council, winter meeting, Feb. 19-20, Great Falls.

Mid-Atlantic and Empire State District Councils, joint winter meeting, Feb. 19-20, TNG "Back to Basics" Institute, Philadelphia.

TNG staff conference, Feb. 23-26, George Meany Center for Labor Studies, Silver Spring, Md.

Arbitration seminar for local administrative officers and representatives, Feb. 28-March 2, Washington.

Deadline for entries in Schick Award competition for local publications, TNG headquarters, March 1.

International Executive Board, spring meeting, April 25-29, TNG Headquarters, Washington.

44th Annual TNG Convention, June 27-July 1, Ilika Hotel, Honolulu.



Knoxville's top member of '76

Carson Brewer, three-times local president and its chief bargainer "more times than I can recall," is the Knoxville Guild's "Guildsman of the Year" for 1976. He shared credit for the honor (and the \$100 check that accompanies it) with his wife, Alberta, a former UPI reporter and Wire Service Guild member, during local festivities honoring him. Brewer, with the Knoxville News-Sentinel 31 years, presently writes a three-weekly column about the Knoxville community. He and Alberta are co-authors of "Valley So Wild," a folk history of the Little Tennessee River Valley.

Tacoma tops rise \$27 in reopener settlement

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minimums over the three years is \$75.10.

Top minimum for classified telephone salespersons is increased \$28.25, to \$262.85, retroactive to Oct. 1. The three-year increase is \$79.60.

Top minimum for the classified "leadperson" is increased \$55.10, to \$288.35, with \$18.50 retroactive to Oct. 1. Three-year increase in the minimum totals \$92.85.

U.S. probing Murdoch buys

Washington—The Justice Dept. is investigating the possibility that Rupert Murdoch may have violated federal antitrust laws in his recent acquisitions of the New York Post and the Village Voice.

A Justice Dept. representative said antitrust lawyers in New York City are in the early stages of looking into whether Murdoch's ownership of the two papers will lessen competition for entertainment ads in the city.

Murdoch bought the Post Jan. 1, and a couple of weeks later took over New York Magazine Co., which publishes New York magazine, the Voice and New West magazine in Los Angeles.

The Los Angeles Times, which first reported the investigation, said the inquiry might be the first step toward a wider-ranging examination of Australian Murdoch's acquisitions and holdings in the United States. He also owns the San Antonio Express and News and the tabloid National Star.

Other top-minimum increases include:

✓ Senior ad clerks and head advertising copypersons—Up \$26, to \$235.35 a week, with \$16 retroactive to Oct. 1, and a three-year increase of \$59.60.

✓ Library assistants—Up \$29, to \$225.35, with \$15.25 retroactive and a three-year increase of \$71.35.

✓ Voluntary ad takers—Up \$15.25, to \$209.35, retroactive to Oct. 1, and a three-year increase of \$46.10.

Several position minimums tops are increased \$27: that for sports editor to \$384.10 and those for makeup, assistant-Sunday, radio-TV and executive-sports editors to \$381.10. The society editor top is increased \$30 a week to parity with the sports editor. The copy desk chief's flat minimum is up \$40, to \$404.10 a week.

Health insurance coverage improvements, evaluated at \$2.05 per employee per week, include a \$5 increase in nursing-home payments, to \$20, and a \$4 increase in the reimbursement for eye examinations, to \$24.

The minimum weekly mileage guarantee is increased at least \$7.75, to \$23.25, by boosting the guarantee's basis to 150 miles a week, from 100.

The page-rate for employees' "free-lance" material for the Sunday magazine is increased \$15, to \$50, and \$60 is established as the rate for a "free-lance" cover photo, with \$35 per inside three-quarter page photo or text and \$25 per half-page.

A representative of the Tacoma Council of Newspaper Unions sat with the Guild's committee during bargaining on the reopener.

An insider's report of federal raid on Vancouver's newsrooms

(Continued from Page 1)

the two papers operate out of the same building, both being published by Pacific Press Ltd. (When the Sun and the Province "came together" in 1960, a restrictive-practices commission inquiry into the arrangement was held, and the arrangement was allowed to stand.)

In a statement, issued after the Jan. 11 searches at the Sun and Province, Hunter, president of the Guild local that represents 950 members in the Greater Vancouver area, including Sun and Province editorial employees, accused the papers of failing to resist the invasion of their newsrooms strongly enough.

"The search warrant may be a legal tool but in this case it is an extremely dangerous one and poses a threat to freedom of the press," he said, continuing:

"These investigators were allegedly searching for specific documentation dealing with a specific news story, but in doing so they gained access to every item in the reporters' files. I believe the management of both newspapers should have adopted a stronger position than they did. There is no indication that they protested on the basis of the principle involved.

"What do they come looking for next, and where is the protection that a reporter must have if he or she is to do an effective job?"

"The whole operation is a dangerous precedent," Hunter concluded.

During the search at the Sun, the investigators—Simon Wapniarski and Clare Savage, both from Ottawa and the offices of the Bureau of Competition Policy, Canada Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs—were queried by reporters on their views of how their actions might infringe on freedom of the press.

Wapniarski, the head of the "search party," said, "I don't think it's an intrusion because we are operating under a search warrant and it was issued in compliance with the proper section under the Criminal Code."

Savage, replying while he thumbed through some notes of Sun reporter Gerry Bellett, called it "a question that I am sure would have to be gone into a little more deeply than an unresearched statement off the top of my head."

A few minutes later Wapniarski asked Sun managing editor Bruce Larsen if he could stop reporters from the newspapers and radio and TV stations from questioning his partner. (Someone at the Sun had leaked word of the search to the broadcast news operations.) Larsen replied that "this is the heartland of the free press" and that the investigators were on their own.

Wapniarski appeared annoyed, but he did nothing further to interfere with reporters' questions, except to say, mostly, "No comment."

He did answer one other question: "Were your own people not present at the hearing disruptions?" "Yes," he answered, "but evidence is gathered from where it can be obtained. Our people might have overlooked something your people didn't."

Wapniarski and Savage took from the Sun, after their visit of about 90 minutes, 77 pieces of paper, most of them carbon copies of unedited stories, some handwritten notes and 69 frames of negative film, the Sun said.

Sun publisher Stuart Keate declared later that the newspaper would vigorously pursue its objections to the search. He said it was outrageous that "a couple of strangers can come in off the street, wave a piece of paper, and proceed to rifle newsmen's desks for notes. They disrupted our newsroom operation right on deadline and caused a work interruption and interference with deadlines."

Newsroom raid 2nd in 9 months

Toronto—The "invasion" of newspaper and broadcast newsrooms in Vancouver in mid-January is the second such incursion in Canada by federal agents armed with search warrants in less than nine months.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police from Ottawa spent 4½ hours searching the newsroom of the Toronto Sun last May 7 for a copy of a letter by the RCMP's director of security services about the RCMP's policy on security checks of separatists who apply for federal jobs.

The RCMP agents said they wanted the letter in an effort to determine who had sent it to the paper's executive editor, Peter J. Worthington. Worthington said it had come to the paper anonymously.

The RCMP agents searched the offices after Worthington refused to surrender the copy voluntarily. Worthington said they threatened him with prosecution under the official secrets act.

Alex Young, a member of the Vancouver-New Westminster Guild's executive committee, works as a reporter for the Vancouver Province. He covered the "invasion" of the Province and Sun newsrooms from inside them.

Despite Keate's protestations, however, the investigators did not just "come in off the street." They had contacted both newspapers the day before to express their interest in certain evidence, sought co-operation, but did not get it, then said they would be coming with search warrants.

When the investigators arrived, they obtained enough co-operation from newspaper management to be able to go directly to the working places of the reporters who had covered the disrupted hearings and search their notes.

Neither newspaper (or the TV stations later, for that matter) appears to have considered resisting the search warrants on grounds that they violated the freedom of the press provisions of the Canadian Bill of Rights (a statute of Canada, but, unlike the U.S. Bill of Rights, not part of the country's constitution).

Nor did the Vancouver papers indicate that they considered merely throwing the searchers out on their ears, or otherwise barring them.

The Sun did confess, in a Jan. 15 editorial-headed "Freedom's Instrument" that it had "erred this week when it allowed agents of the federal government's Combines Investigation Commission into its newsroom." The Sun said it erred "because, in permitting without exhaustive challenge this expedition of government agents into the heart of its operations, the Sun exposed itself and other Canadian newspapers to a dangerous threat to freedom of the press." The editorial rejected any thought of exempting the press from the law because in being "set apart" the press then would have rights denied to the ordinary citizen, and the press's sensitivity to, and demand for, freedom might be blunted.

The Canadian Bill of Rights, which became law on Aug. 10, 1960, includes freedom of the press as one of the "human rights and fundamental freedoms" enjoyed by Canadians.

It says further that every law of Canada shall be so construed "and applied as not to abrogate, abridge or infringe . . . any of the rights or freedoms herein recognized and declared."

But so far, no one from the Vancouver papers and TV stations has tried to assert, in any legal forum or otherwise, that Wapniarski and Savage, in serving a search warrant under the Criminal Code of Canada, were in fact applying the code in a way that abrogates, abridges or infringes on the freedom of the press guaranteed by the Bill of Rights.

(One of the reasons may be that in other legal tests of the Canadian Bill of Rights the courts have been mixed in their interpretation as to how it applies, being merely a statute among other statutes. However, to the knowledge of reporters who covered the Vancouver press invasion caper, there was little sign that the newspapers or TV stations were even aware that they could have put forward an argument against the searches, with the Canadian Bill of Rights as backing.)

After a lunch break, Wapniarski and Savage called at the Province and were met with handshakes by managing editor Merv Moore and other company officials. Hunter called in lawyer Rick Covell for the Guild, to protect members' interests. At first, Moore said Covell could not participate in any discussions with the investigators, but when Hunter persisted, Covell was admitted. It was ascertained between Covell and Province lawyer Larry Candido that the search warrant was valid.

Province reporters Ashley Ford, labor reporter, and Tony Eberts, who had covered the disrupted hearings, refused to assist the investigators, whereupon the investigators went through their desks: They took away an old Sun clipping, an old Province clipping, some fishermen's union press releases, and a photocopy of two pages of Ford's contact book.

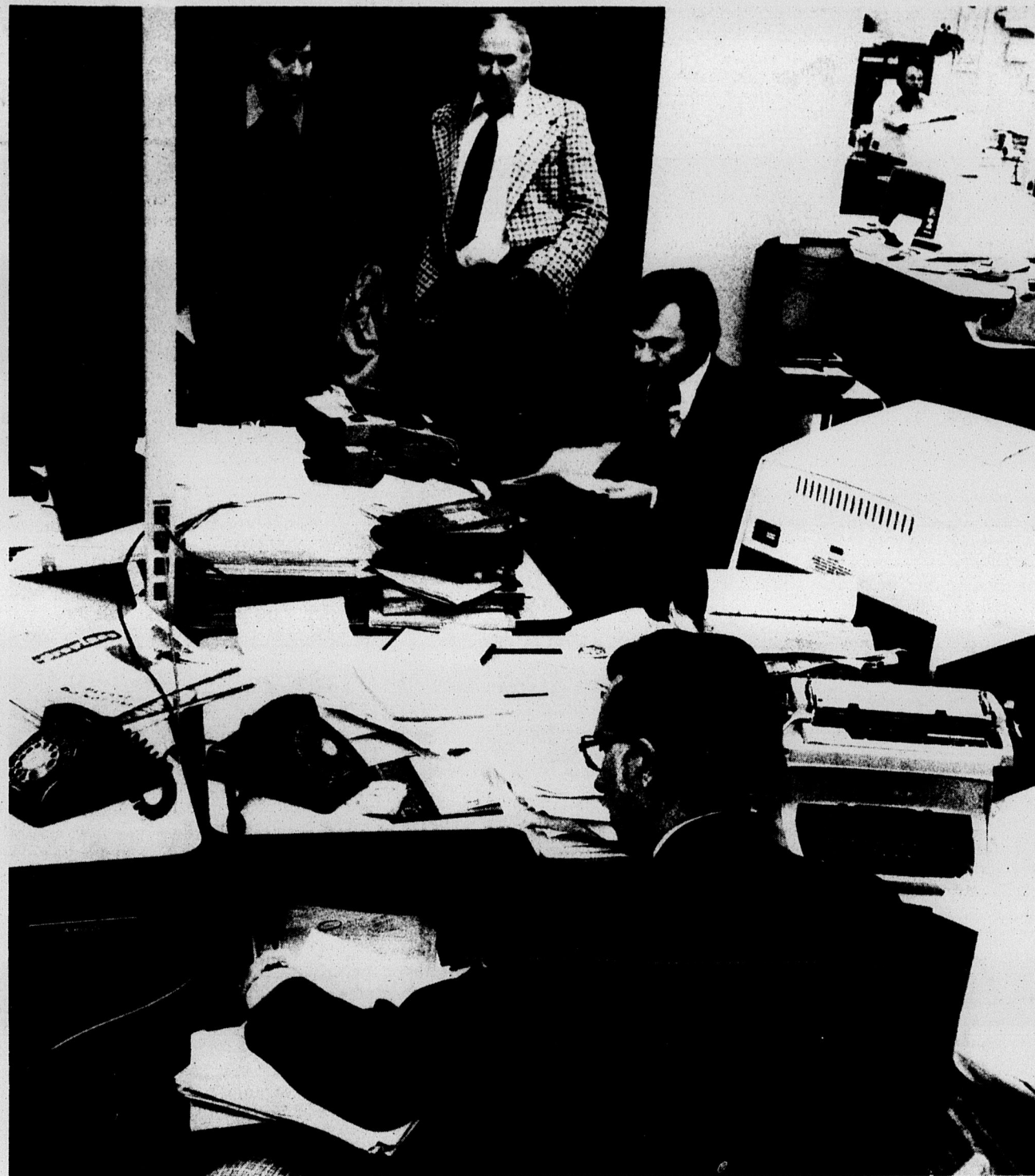
Province publisher Paddy Sherman termed the two-hour disruption of the newsroom "harassing and pointless" judging by the documents taken away. He said the Province had complied with the search warrant "in its narrowest terms."

He said his newspaper would "do everything in our legal power to prevent the newspaper's role from being abused by government investigative agencies who want us to do their work for them."

After the searches at Pacific Press, Fishermen's Union business agent George Hewison said the searches were nothing more than a try at union busting.

"We're not far from a police state in Canada," he said at a meeting that night of the Vancouver and District Labor Council.

Fishermen's Union President Homer Stevens, referring to the aborted December hearings of the re-



Colin Price, Vancouver-New Westminster Guild

Feds raid Vancouver newsrooms

Federal Combines Investigation Commission agents search two Vancouver Province reporters' desks for "evidence" while the reporters watch. Standing at left is Ashley Ford, labor reporter; beside him, Tony Eberts.

Among the items removed by the government agents: photo copies of two pages of Ford's contact book, two newspaper clippings and some union press releases. The agents were armed with search warrants.

strictive-practices commission, said the hearings were not disturbed by union members.

"The ones that were causing problems were the hired police forces, rent-a-cops," he said. "They were knocking brief cases out of our hands and harassing us."

Stevens said his union still hasn't been able to find out just why the combines investigators launched their investigations into the fishermen's union, a Canadian Labour Congress affiliate.

Other union representatives said the combines investigators ought to be looking into B.C. fishing companies for monopoly practices, not the fishermen's union.

In the argument over whether there should be closed or open hearings in the fishermen's inquiry, a restrictive-practices commission representative said the closed hearings were desired to "protect the

innocent."

Commission chairman R. J. Bertrand, in comment on the newspaper searches, denied any intent to invade press freedoms.

He said newspapers and TV stations in the Vancouver area were asked to provide evidence that they might have in their possession relating to the "incident of obstruction."

In a further statement completely opposed to the facts of the newspaper searches, Bertrand said the news media "were only asked for documents or evidence of a public nature and not for anything pertaining to confidential sources of information that the news media might like to protect."

Sun city editor Jack Brooks said the investigators had told him, in their preliminary inquiries and advance request for co-operation, that they did not want such public things as clippings; they wanted note

books, tape recordings, photographs and anything else relevant which had not appeared in the newspaper, he said.

Guild President Hunter said in his telegram to Justice Minister Basford that the searches at the newspapers were "a contemptible and alarming display of government arrogance."

"While they [the investigators] allegedly were looking for specific documents, limited to a specific incident, they nevertheless had full access to the reporters' private files—and thus to the area of confidentiality on which much of a reporter's credentials and integrity must depend."

Hunter demanded from Basford an explanation, and an assurance that the confidentiality of reporters' records and the principle of freedom of the press would be upheld. As of Jan. 19, Basford still had not replied to the wire, other than to acknowledge it and indicate he would be in contact with Hunter.

The two investigators went to the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation's TV and radio newsrooms on Jan. 12 (stations CBUT and CBU radio), but did not search through individual files of reporters. In the CBUT newsroom they were handed a package containing film and scripts that were aired following the December hearing.

News editor Bill Dobson said, "We knew they were coming and we had it all prepared for them." So the investigators didn't really need their search warrants in the case of the CBC. The investigators asked if there was unused film of the disturbances but were told it had been thrown away, since regulations don't require its preservation for more than 30 days. The disturbances took place Dec. 6-9.

At the CBC radio newsroom the investigators took photocopies of scripts, but got no tape, since, again, it doesn't have to be kept more than a month.

Wapniarski and Savage visited CHAN on Jan. 17, where they were allowed to screen some 25 minutes of film taken by the station's photographers. They took away this film, plus some unused film. News director Cameron Bell said there was "no present legal avenue to follow to avoid surrendering broadcast material to the combines investigation department."

"The only course would be to engage in willful disobedience. It is the policy of B.C. TV [CHAN's parent company] to adhere to the laws of Canada." But, he added, such investigations can lead to suppression of information and hamper the right of people to know.

On finishing at CHAN, Wapniarski said he had no further visits planned to other newsrooms for the time being.

In his interview with the Sun, Wapniarski said the information he and Savage obtained had been very helpful.

He said he had personally been present during the disruptions but that he didn't take notes. The film and reporters' notes, he said, "may clarify what I didn't observe."

He denied that he and Savage had been trying to use the media as an investigative arm of government.

He said the information gathered was public and that he and Savage had restrained themselves during their visits to the newsrooms of the Sun and Province.

"The reporters refused to identify what material would relate to the inquiry so we had no choice but to view whatever was in their desks," he said. "But we restrained ourselves to reading headlines. We were not after private material of reporters."

He protested that the pair "took all precautions necessary so that in no way was the freedom of the press now enjoyed endangered. I think we did the most we could not to harm reporters' sources of information."

What he did not say was that the search warrants empowered him and his partner to search the entire premises—and not only the newsrooms—if they had felt it necessary.

IEB joins chorus of protest, urges legislation

(Continued from Page 1)

United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union. "Our people might have overlooked something your people didn't," he said.

The IEB, Hunter, Stonebanks and the Victoria Guild warned that such government "intrusion" into the operations of the press is not only a violation of press freedom but could be "the first step toward a police state."

The IEB said it agrees with the Sun's admission editorially that it had erred in allowing the

search of its newsroom. "But we disagree with the Sun's further statement that there should be no law exempting the press from such searches," the IEB said.

"We think a reporter's right to the confidentiality of his or her sources should be protected as a critical element of freedom of the press," the IEB said.

Stonebanks and Petersen, in letters to Canada's Minister of Justice, Ron Basford, said the ability of reporters to do their job is jeopardized by law en-

forcement officers rummaging through reporters' notes and photographers' pictures on fishing expeditions.

The Victoria Guild membership endorsed Stonebanks' and Petersen's calls for an end to such action and also called upon Basford to give "immediate and serious consideration" to legislation to protect reporters' confidential sources, a position subsequently adopted by the Victoria Labor Council as well.

The provincial human rights

commission called upon Basford to "consider" legislation to limit the power to search the press and said the government should "voluntarily limit" such searches until legislation is enacted.

Even if the government does not abuse its power, the commission said, "the fear of abuse may discourage the press from investigating matters of public concern."

Pointing to the valuable role of reporters in the Watgate investigation, the commission said it would be "tragic" if freedom of

the press was "sacrificed in Canada in the interests of marginal improvement in the efficiency of a law enforcement officer."

The Victoria Times in an editorial called the newsroom searches "a lazy, sloppy method of gathering information" and said that "perhaps" a reporter's relationship to a source should be protected "in law like the lawyer-client or doctor-patient relationship."

TNG has long championed absolute reporters' privilege.

Prison hospital exposé nets Broun Award

(Continued from Page 1)

dition of the work of Heywood Broun in illuminating the condition of an inarticulate and defenseless segment of society," the judges said.

Honorable mentions were given to the work of two other reporters:

✓ Myron Farber for his "memorable series" for the New York Times uncovering 20 to 40 curare deaths a decade ago in a New Jersey hospital and "unmasking" the surgeon alleged in a resultant murder indictment to have been responsible for the deaths.

✓ Amos A. Kermisch for a series for the Cleveland Plain Dealer exposing corruption in the Cuyahoga County engineer's office which led to the indictment of four persons for theft, grand larceny and perjury.

Kermisch's series was a "remarkable example" of what can be produced by "one reporter working alone in a hostile climate," persons attending the award luncheon were told by one of the judges, Jack W. Germond, Washington Star assistant managing editor.

Moore and Rawls's articles, published in June, led to appointment of a special prosecutor to investigate more than 20 suspicious patient deaths and other crimes against inmates at Farview, empanelling of a special investigate grand jury which will begin its work Feb. 1, and a series of reforms in the administration of the hospital.

The two reporters' stories revealed that for decades Farview had been a place where patients had been brutalized and even murdered while inmate-witnesses' complaints largely were ignored since most of those making the complaints had been certified as criminally insane.

Moore's 'roots' include unions

Philadelphia — Acel Moore, cownner of the 1976 Broun Award, comes from a union family.

His father, Jerry A., was the founding president of a dry cleaning workers' local here.

An uncle, Alfred Harrington, is the business manager of a postal workers' local, and a cousin, Curtis Hall, is an organizer for the Laborers' International Union.

Moore himself has been a delegate to the Philadelphia Guild's representative assembly and to the Mid-Atlantic District Council.

Moore, who went to work for the Inquirer as a copy boy in 1962, is a founding member and president of the Philadelphia Assn. of Black Journalists and a founding member of the National Assn. of Black Journalists.

Rawls, who went to the Inquirer from the Nashville Tennessean in 1972, joined the New York Times's Washington Bureau on Jan. 10.

Moore and Rawls praised the Inquirer's copy editors, metropolitan editor John Carroll and executive editor Gene Roberts for their parts in producing the series.

Rawls said that if the prize money were "divided right, Acel and I would get about 10 percent each and the copy desk the rest."

Judges of the 1976 Broun competition were, in addition to Germond, Fred P. Graham, CBS News correspondent, and William V. Shannon, New York Times editorial board member.

Tom Lask, assistant cultural editor of the New York Times and a past president of the New



Judging the entries

Heywood Broun Award judges pour over record 142 entries. From right foreground: Fred Graham, CBS News Washington correspondent; William V. Shannon, New York Times editorial board mem-

ber; Jack W. Germond, Washington Star assistant managing editor, and the contest chairperson, Tom Lask, Times assistant cultural editor and former New York Guild president.

York Guild, was chairperson of the award competition.

Germond said the judges were especially struck in reading the entries that there is "a lot of work being done elsewhere" for newspapers that is "better than work being done here [in Washington]," and that "the size of a paper has nothing to do with excellence of work."

"The powerful have no reason to feel comfortable if there are a few good reporters in their city," Germond said.

Harrison gets study award

(Continued from Page 1)

and interested Guild locals. Harrison has been the Pacific Northwest Guild's administrative secretary since January, 1976, resigning as TNG vice president from the U.S. West to take the post. He had held the vice presidency since 1966. (It is now held by Shirley L. Caldwell of Pacific Northwest, elected last fall.)

Before being hired by the local, Harrison had served on its executive committee for 11 years, three of them as local president.

While on TNG's International Executive Board he was chairperson of its Collective Bargaining Committee for three years and headed the board's Appeals, Constitution, Human Rights and Guild Reporter Committees.

The Harvard session covers



HUGH H. HARRISON

labor law and history, bargaining, organizing and arbitrations, as well as union administration.

NLRB: Act against critic a bummer

Madison, Wis.—The National Labor Relations Board's regional director in Milwaukee has issued a complaint against the Madison Capital Times for violating the rights of a Guild member who refused to cross a picket line.

George Squillacote, the regional director, issued the complaint after the Madison Guild filed an unfair labor practice charge with the NLRB on behalf of music-drama critic David Wagner.

Wagner had been assigned to review a performance of Puccini's "The Girl of the Golden West" at the Wisconsin Union Theater on the university campus. He refused to cross a picket line set up by the Memorial Union Labor Organization (MULO), whose members are students employed by the university for limited

terms.

Instead, Wagner wrote a story about the picket line.

The Capital Times suspended him for three days—May 15, 16, and 17 of last year.

The complaint was issued in December. Most of the delay was caused by the regional office's dispatch of the case to the NLRB's Advice Section in Washington.

A hearing was scheduled for March 15 here.

The company, in a response to the complaint, objected to the regional director's action on the grounds of the First Amendment, inadequate notice of Wagner's contemplated act, and said that MULO is not a labor organization within the meaning of Wisconsin law covering public employees.

The Guild contends that Wagner's refusal to cross the line is an activity protected by the National Labor Relations Act.

The board's complaint says that the paper "interfered with, restrained and coerced David Wagner" in the exercise of his rights.

Whether MULO members are state employees hasn't been settled. Robert W. Warren, the state attorney general, says they are insofar as the State Employment Labor Relations Act is concerned. Duane McCrary, special assistant to the secretary of the State Administration Department, says they aren't.

Wagner's three-day suspension cost him \$180. Guild members

took up a collection in that amount. One of the contributors was Cedric Parker, the Capital Times' retired managing editor, who had returned to the Guild's jurisdiction.

IT

Guild Reporter delivery riles Rockford member

ROCKFORD, ILL.

Editor:

For the fifth time in as many months, I have received the Guild Reporter more than a month after its date of issue.

The one I received today [Jan. 15] was dated Dec. 10. Last month, after Christmas, I received one from November.

Is the Postal Service doing that badly or are we?

IRA TEINOWITZ
Rockford Guild

Editor's note: It is the Postal Service. The Guild Reporter is mailed on the date of issue printed on each issue.

Madison member asks explanation of omission

MADISON, WIS.

Editor:

Ever since your publication of the letters of Ron Ridenour and

SEEMS
TO US

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

Pele deLappe, I have watched for the Guild Reporter's answer to the question they raised: Why did your obituary of Steve Murdock [GR, Oct. 22] omit mention of the work he performed for 20 years as political writer for People's World, West Coast publication of the Communist Party?

As of the Dec. 10 issue, the Reporter has not explained this act which Ridenour termed "political butchery."

As one who has been red-baited by the most vociferous of their breed—Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy and Westbrook Pegler—I

resent this treatment of Brother Murdock, who deserved better from the organ of the union of which he was a loyal member.

Having been a founder and charter member of Guild Local 64 in 1934, and delegate to international conventions, I've had opportunity to observe the divisive effects of this sort of thing. In 1947 and 1948 I was elected president of my local, despite vicious anti-communist campaigns conducted against me by a handful of zealots.

I had hoped all this was behind us, but the treatment of Steve Murdock's obituary makes one wonder.

May we have the Guild Reporter's explanation?

CEDRIC PARKER
At-large
Madison Guild

Editor's note: No "baiting" of any hue caused the omission. It was simply inattentive desk work and reporting.

Memphis Seeking Administrative Officer

The Memphis Guild is seeking applicants for administrative officer of the local, a new position approved by membership referendum in November. Duties include bargaining, organizing and grievances. Salary in the \$18-19,000 range. Resumes, stating experience and background, should be sent to:

Search Committee
Memphis Newspaper Guild
33 N. Cleveland
Memphis, Tenn. 38104

Paper to pay \$39,000 to end rebate skim suit

San Antonio, Tex. — Hearst's San Antonio Light will pay more than \$39,000 as a result of an out-of-court settlement with the San Antonio Guild and four other unions in a dispute over health insurance premiums.

The union's suit, filed in U.S. District Court last May, charged that the Light placed rebated premium money into its own coffers rather than paying for premium increases or buying additional benefits. Light employees contribute half the premium.

Management contended that it

owned the policy and, therefore, could do what it wished with the premium money.

Under the settlement, the paper will continue to pay the cost of four additional benefits to the current Aetna plan which were won in bargaining until more than \$6,000 has been spent, at which point the employees will split the cost on a 50-50 basis.

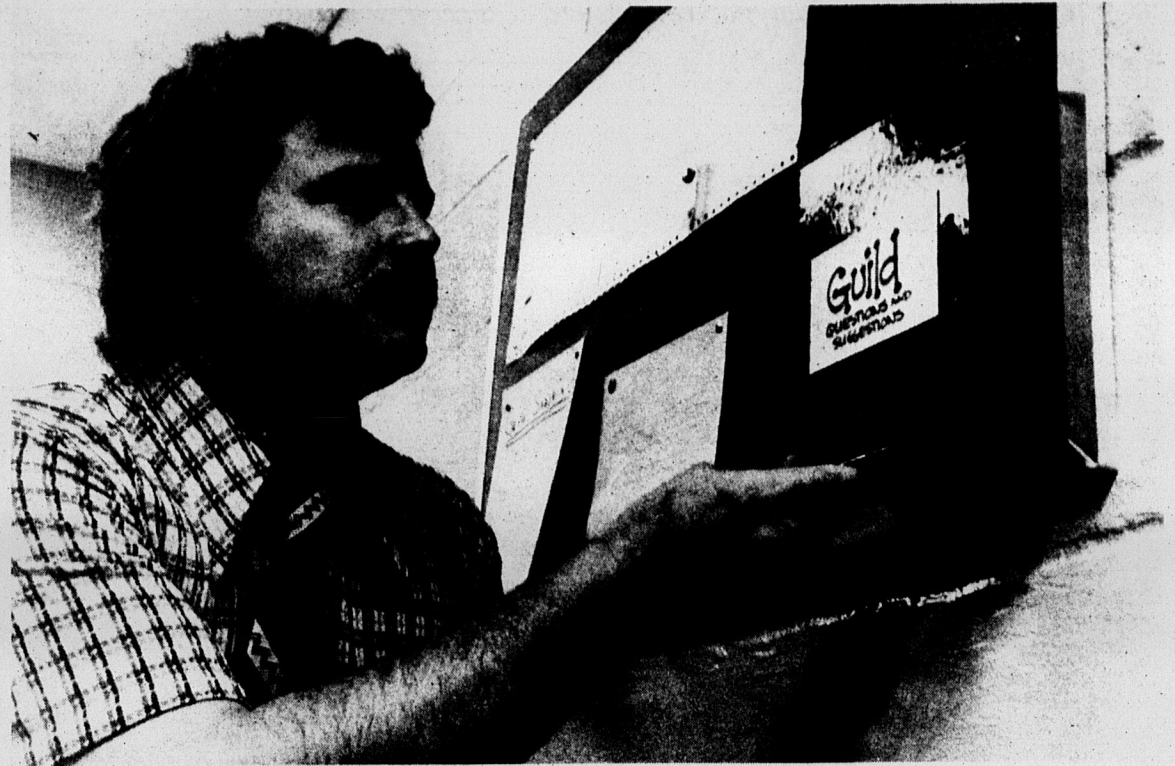
The Light also will pay \$27,431 for group health benefits to offset future increases or to buy additional benefits.

And the paper will pay \$5,770 in legal costs incurred by the Guild, Graphic Arts Local 519, San Antonio Typographical Union, San Antonio Mailers Union, and Houston Newspaper Printing Pressmen's Union-San Antonio Area.

The insurance dispute became a key issue in contract bargaining last spring and summer, especially when the premiums which the employees paid were raised during the time the company was keeping the money.

The Guild won in bargaining the right to put the insurance plan out to bid, and came up with a Blue Cross plan. Guild members voted last month to get out of the Aetna plan and into the new scheme. The other unions are not affected.

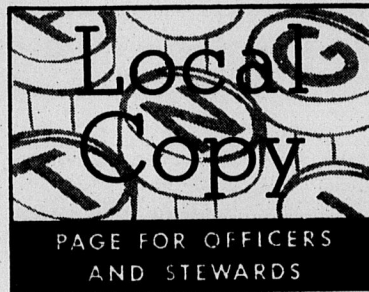
Guild leaders said the new plan would provide "greatly increased" benefits for an additional premium cost of from \$1.20 to \$3.16 per week.



Communication in Memphis

The Memphis Guild has installed "questions and suggestions" boxes on its 13 bulletin boards near the areas in the Press-Scimitar and Commercial Appeal plant where most Guild members work. Shown installing one is Memphis member Don Hopkins. Suggestions, the local says, are being passed on to appropriate persons, while questions are being

answered by telephone, in person, by letter or in a new "Q & A" column in the local's monthly publication. The first "Q & A" column dealt with the rights of members to attend local executive committee meetings (they are open) and with employees' rights to Guild representation at meetings with supervisors involving possible discipline.



All dues deductible in U.S., Crocker reminds taxpayers

Washington—All Guild dues are deductible for U.S. members who itemize their deductions on income tax returns, TNG Secretary-Treasurer Robert M. Crocker has reminded locals.

In Canada, Crocker said in memos sent early in January, dues are deductible except for any portion specifically earmarked for defense funds.

TNG collected full regular dues during three months last year, with the difference between minimum dues and full regular

dues earmarked for TNG's Defense Fund.

Crocker also said that the U.S. Internal Revenue Service regards strike or lockout benefits as taxable and that locals are required under law to tell members so. If an individual received \$600 or more in such benefits, the local is required to so inform the IRS, Crocker said.

Generally speaking, he added, strike or lockout benefits are not regarded as taxable income in Canada.

Circulation no clue to janitor tops

Eight of the 14 Guild contracts that provided more than \$200 a week for janitors as of Dec. 1 were with papers of 100,000 or less daily circulation.

In fact the highest minimum being paid janitors Dec. 1 under any of the 65 Guild newspaper contracts that cover them was with a newspaper with about 30,000 circulation—\$254.26 a week at the Salem (Mass.) News.

On Jan. 1, however, the Salem janitors minimum dropped to second highest when a deferred increase in the contract at the Boston Herald American pushed the janitor top there to \$270.75 a week. (Daily circulation of the Hearst paper is nearly 340,000.)

The janitor minimum being paid under the Salem contract remained ahead of those paid by such papers as the New York Times (840,000 daily circulation), the Detroit News (660,000), the New York Post (598,000), the Montreal Star (174,000), and San Jose

Mercury and News (130,000 and 70,000), the other large-circulation papers with janitor minimums higher than \$200 a week.

Smaller papers at which Guild contracts provide janitor minimums of more than \$200 a week, besides Salem, are the Victoria Colonist and Times (39,000 and 28,000 circulation), the Malden News, Medford Mercury and Melrose News (12,000, 8,800 and 3,400), Hawaii Tribune (15,000), Erie Times and News (23,000 and 51,000), Stockton Record (53,000), Delaware County Times (48,000) and the Sacramento Union (100,000).

Below are janitor top minimums in effect on Dec. 1, as tabulated by TNG's Collective Bargaining Dept. Deferred increases effective since Dec. 1 include \$6.50 in Baltimore, \$11 in Fall River, \$10.25 in Malden, \$13.24 in Pawtucket, \$7 in Providence, \$9.58 at the Toronto Star and \$4 in Woonsocket.

Minimum After	Minimum After
Salem News \$254.26 flat	New Westminster Columbian \$191.62 flat
Boston Herald American and Herald Advertiser 252.75 1 yr.	Denver Post 183.00 1 yr.
Sacramento Union .. 248.95 6 yrs.	Woonsocket Call 181.65 6 mo.
New York Times 243.04 2 yrs.	Denver Rocky Mountain News 181.00 1 yr.
Detroit News 224.41 6 mo.	San Diego Union and Tribune 180.50 1 yr.
New York Post 221.01 3 yrs.	Baltimore Sun and Evening Sun 180.50 2 yrs.
Victoria Colonist and Times 218.29 flat	Monterey Peninsula Herald 179.00 1 yr.
Malden News, Medford Mercury and Melrose News 207.00 2 yrs.	Bay City Times 177.50 3 mo.
Hilo: Hawaii Tribune Herald 205.37 1 yr.	Pawtucket Times 176.49 flat
Montreal Star 204.50 flat	Manchester Union Leader and New Hampshire Sunday News 176.00 1 yr.
San Jose Mercury and News 204.48 flat	Kingston Daily Freeman 175.10 2 yrs.
Erie News and Times 203.85 2 yrs.	Toronto Globe & Mail 174.80 flat
Stockton Record 201.87 flat	St. Louis Post-Dispatch 174.12 flat
Chester: Delaware County Times 201.10 2 yrs.	Sheboygan Press 174.15 3 yrs.
Elizabeth Daily Journal 198.34 2 yrs.	St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press 173.00 6 mo.
Mount Clemens: Macomb Daily 198.13 1 yr.	Akron Beacon Journal 168.65 6 mo.
Long Beach Independent and Press-Telegram 196.87 flat	Providence Journal and Bulletin 168.00 2 yrs.
Wilkes-Barre Times Leader-News-Record 196.40 1 yr.	St. Louis Globe-Democrat 167.92 flat
Ottawa Citizen 196.00 flat	Oshawa Times 167.90 1 yr.
Honolulu Advertiser and Star-Bulletin 195.44 flat	Albany Times-Union and Knickerbocker News-Union-Star 164.50 2 yrs.
Gary Post-Tribune 191.90 flat	Indianapolis Star and News 163.15 3 yrs.
	East St. Louis: Metro East Journal 162.88 2½ yrs.

Minimum After
Duluth Herald and News-Tribune \$162.21 1 yr.
Vancouver Sun and Province 162.00 flat
Fall River Herald-News 157.19 flat
Yakima Herald-Republic 156.50 2 yrs.
Portland Press Herald, Express and Telegram 154.00 1 yr.
Cincinnati and Kentucky Post 149.25 1 yr.
Royal Oak Tribune 149.00 6 mo.
Canton Repository 148.04 3 yrs.
Monessen Valley Independent 148.00 4 yrs.
Massillon Independent 147.80 2 yrs.
Bakersfield Californian 147.31 1 yr.
Brookton Enterprise and Times 146.00 1 yr.
Memphis Commercial Appeal and Press-Scimitar 143.75 flat
Pottstown Mercury 140.10 2 yrs.
Morgantown Dominion-Post 133.10 3 yrs.
Sioux City Journal 132.43 1½ yrs.
San Antonio Light 123.74 2 yrs.
San Juan Star 121.00 1 yr.
Toronto Star 117.78 flat
Pueblo Star-Journal and Chieftain 116.00 1 yr.
San Juan: El Mundo 115.00 2 yrs.
San Juan: El Vocero.. 95.00 2 yrs.

Data on free lances ordered

San Francisco—The Guild is entitled to information on freelance writers as part of the payroll data it receives for collective bargaining purposes.

That finding by John D. Meakin, a National Labor Relations Board field examiner here, has resulted in the issuance of such information to the San Francisco-Oakland and San Jose Guilds by the area's metropolitan newspapers.

Three suburban employers,

however, refused to provide the data and the NLRB has issued complaints.

Among the data to which the Guild is entitled are a listing of which articles were written by freelancers and the price paid for each article, Meakin said.

The Guild also received information on payments to staff members who sold articles on a freelance basis to the papers employing them.

The U.S. price elevator

The following table shows the ascent of the United States' Consumer Price Index over a 48-month period following a 0.5-point rise, to 174.3 in December. The first column shows the index, with a 1967 base. The second shows the percentage increase over the same month of the preceding year; the third, the increase over December, 1972.

	Index*	Percentage over	
		Same month prior year	December 1972†
December, 1975	166.3	7.0	30.6
January, 1976	166.7	6.8	31.0
February	167.1	6.3	31.3
March	167.5	6.1	31.6
April	168.2	6.1	32.1
May	169.2	6.2	32.9
June	170.1	5.9	33.6
July	171.1	5.4	34.4
August	171.9	5.6	35.0
September	172.6	5.5	35.6
October	173.3	5.3	36.1
November	173.8	5.0	36.5
December	174.3	4.8	36.9

* 1967 = 100

† Index = 171.3

'It's time for a new deal, Mr. President'



DATELINE: WASHINGTON

A third President later: 'why not best' good query

By WILLIAM J. EATON, Chicago Guild



WHEN I BEGAN writing this column more than five years ago, a radical President had just imposed a wage-price freeze and established an inequitable, unworkable system of controls.

The Nixon doctrine for the economy put employers in charge of enforcing pay ceilings and virtually nobody in charge of keeping prices down. When the controls eventually withered, the country suffered a disastrous double-digit inflation.

YET THE WISE MEN of Washington gave unseemly praise to Nixon, at first, for taking bold action against inflation.

The Senate hearings on the antitrust suit involving International Telephone and Telegraph Corp. in 1972 left almost every reporter there with the feeling that lies had been told on a wholesale basis to protect the President, his former attorney general and the new man he nominated to head the Justice Dept. It turned out that this feeling was exactly correct.

Yet some of the sage observers in this city accused the Senate investigators of partisanship in the ITT inquiry.

When Gerald R. Ford became President after the unspeakable Richard Nixon had been forced from office, there was an extraordinary glow in the news accounts of the man from Grand Rapids.

Remember the excitement over Ford's toasting his own breakfast muffins? The pardon for Nixon shattered some of the euphoria but the analysis of Ford's presidency often cited his personal decency and his Watergate healing powers.

No doubt Ford is honest and it is reassuring not to have the President conspire to obstruct justice. But Ford was also the President who wanted to raise taxes on the brink of a severe recession, who wanted to send another billion dollars to Vietnam just before the fall of Saigon, who told New York City to drop dead, who vetoed a string of bills designed to ease the suffering of America's unemployed. His economic philosophy was an indecent relic of the 19th century and it prevented healing of economic wounds suffered by millions of jobless persons.

Now it is President Jimmy Carter who is getting his share of adulation. There is more reason for the average American to hope that life will be better in a Carter administration. The pardon for Vietnam war draft defiers was a healthy sign of Carter's desire to correct a tragic national mistake.

But there have been disquieting signs, as well.

The selection of Griffin B. Bell to be Attorney General, for example, shows that Carter is going to have problems of candor, at least. It is simply not true to say as Carter did that Bell's civil rights record is "superb" and he is the best qualified person in the country to be Attorney General. At best, Bell is a haughty former segregationist who takes an extremely narrow view of civil rights and civil liberties.

I believe Carter would benefit if the Senate had rejected that nomination.

IN VARIOUS WAYS, Carter has offended black leaders, labor leaders and women's groups in his appointments to the Cabinet and high federal posts. His economic recovery package looks a bit anemic to do the job. The inaugural speech was a zero.

Yet these issues are not in the forefront of public discussion. The focus appears to be on Carter's inaugural walk, Rosalynn Carter's six-year-old inaugural dress and Amy Carter's antics.

Instead, the Washington press corps and opinion leaders should keep asking Carter the question he posed in his autobiography: "Why not the best?"

Hiring plan required

Washington—U.S. law requires that employers with federal contracts of \$50,000 or more and with 50 or more employees must prepare and keep on file a written affirmative action program for employment of the handicapped.

Editorial

Celebrating democracy

The following editorial is reprinted from the Jan. 22 AFL-CIO News, the union federation's official weekly publication.

When shortly after noon on Jan. 20 Jimmy Carter became the 39th President of the United States he was celebrating not only a personal triumph but the triumph of a system of government.

The system was put on full display at the Capitol as it is once every four years with all the ceremonial touches and flourishes in keeping with a republican form of government. The Legislative Branch, the Judicial Branch and the Executive Branch—old and new—and the citizens fortunate enough to squeeze into the restricted area as well as millions of television watchers witnessed the ultimate demonstration of democratic strength—the peaceful transfer of power to a new administration.

The presidency remains the most powerful temporal office in the world and the President of the United States the leader of the Free World. The peaceful passage of the office from one man to another on the basis of a free election is all the more to be noted in this era of disappearing freedom and liberty around the globe.

It is within the power of the President to influence the course of democracy over the next four years, to extend its time-tested strength and dedication to help bring peace, freedom and social justice or to fall back to a narrow, limited base while an oppressive totalitarianism continues to spread its shadow over the world.

The inauguration of President Carter demonstrates to the world that an opposition party can present its case in a democratic system and emerge victorious at the polls; that on a designated day an administration that has held power for a number of years peacefully and in an orderly manner turns over the reins of power to the victor.

This testimonial to the strength of the American democratic system is of great importance to the newer nations who in their searching and groping for an effective system of government have wandered too often into authoritarian and totalitarian byways.

The inauguration, a solemn, quadrennial rededication to democracy, is also celebrated in parades and dancing, galas and parties, fireworks and exhibitions, all giving zest and verve to American democracy.

President Carter, as the only nationally elected public official, speaks for America as the current inheritor of a great democratic tradition, the tradition that rests on the tenets:

"That all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

Jan. 20, 1977 is a fitting affirmation of the year-long celebration of the Bicentennial of 1776. For it presents in very specific terms the reality of democracy in which all Americans of every station and political belief can join without reservation.

The Guild Reporter

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This is Eaton's final GR column

This is the final "Dateline: Washington" column to be written by William J. Eaton, who began contributing to the Guild Reporter 5½ years ago, in June, 1971.

TNG's International Executive Board, speaking as the Guild Reporter's "board of supervisors," on Jan. 26 praised Eaton for making the column "one of the most timely, clear and concise of any written for any publication."

"The Guild Reporter, the labor press and the press in general will be the poorer" for his not continuing to do it, the board said.

"On behalf of the Guild Reporter's 'stockholders', the Guild's membership," the board thanked him "for having done it so well" and wished him "continued success as one of the premiere members of the Washington press corps."

Eaton, with the Chicago Daily News's Washington Bureau since 1966, this month joined the Washington staff of Knight Newspapers as a national correspondent. Knight policy prevents him from continuing the column, Eaton said.

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