

Pressmen close 3 N.Y. papers as Guild, crafts muster support

New York—With the support of the Guild and other craft unions, the Pressmen Aug. 9 struck and closed all three Manhattan dailies, the Times, the News and the Post.

The New York Guild representative assembly two days before had voted unanimously to direct members to honor the picket lines in the event of a Pressmen's strike.

It was the second newspaper strike here in fewer than two

months. The New York Guild struck the Daily News from June 13 to 17 with the support of the craft unions with open contracts.

The 1,550 members of Printing Pressmen's Local 2 of the International Printing & Graphic Communications Union struck at 6 p.m. Aug. 9 after the papers posted work rules that the union said could cut pressroom manning severely, by as much as 50 percent, William Kennedy, Jr.,

Pressmen's president said.

The publishers denied it.

There are 700 Pressmen at the News, 650 at the Times and 200 at the Post.

(There are 2,300 Guild members at the Times, 1,600 at the News and more than 300 at the Post.)

All the papers immediately said they were suspending publication, but a Post official was quoted as saying that his paper was exploring the possibility of

resuming despite the strike.

Advertising Age reported in its Aug. 7 issue that when it sought to question Martin Fishbein, special assistant to Post publisher Rupert Murdoch, on the bargaining situation he was "visiting Oklahoma City, the home of the Newspaper Production school which specializes in training management personnel to put out papers during labor troubles."

The Newspaper and Mail Deliverers' Union, an unaffiliated

drivers' organization, supported the Pressmen's strike from the outset.

In the earlier Guild strike at the News, the drivers' union ordered its members to cross Guild picket lines for two days, but then reversed itself during the final two days after many members defied the initial instruction.

The News published when drivers crossed the Guild lines and closed when they did not.

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THE GUILD REPORTER

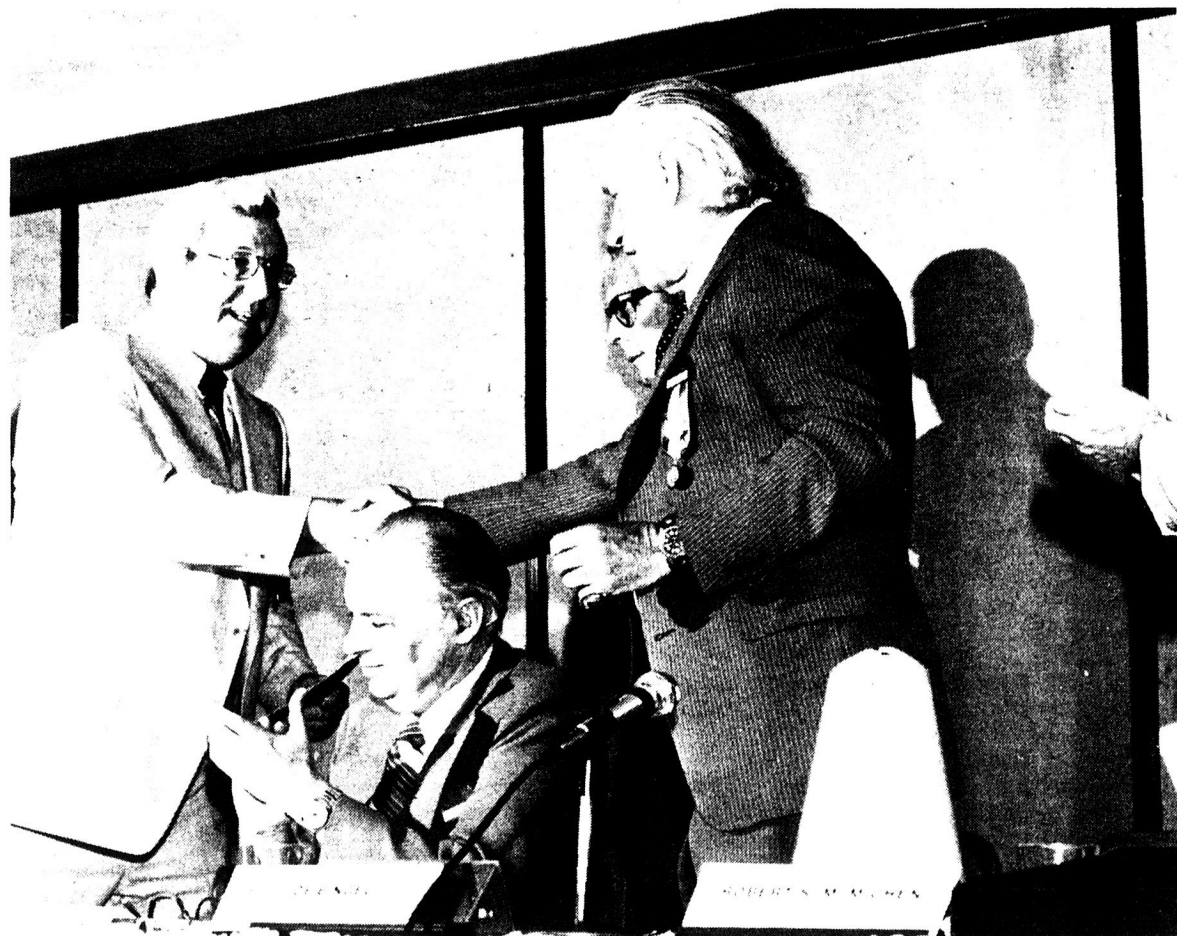


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TNG'S CHARLES A. PERLIK, JR., AND ITU'S JOE BINGEL SHAKE ON IT

Seated in front of their clasped hands: ITU Representative Bernie Davis

'79 merger plan is 'imperative,' ITU session told

Springfield, Ill.—Continuing technological change and publishers' "orchestrated" attacks on the security and benefits industry employees have through their unions make it "imperative" that TNG and the ITU move quickly toward merger, the unions' presidents told the ITU's 120th Convention here.

While calling the task "formidable," both TNG's Charles A. Perlik, Jr., and the International Typographical Union's Joe Bingel also repeated pledges first made to TNG's 1978 Convention to do all possible to bring a full merger proposal to the unions' conventions next year [Guild Reporter, July 14].

"The winds of change generated by automation, which . . . are creating a climate in which only an industrial union can hope to survive, have escalated into a fullblown hurricane," Perlik said in an address to delegates Aug. 8.

Traditional jurisdictional lines are becoming so blurred that "one union and one contract is the only reasonable solution for both workers and managements" in both the newspaper and commercial printing industries, Bingel said in opening the convention Aug. 5.

"We are agreed on a timetable" that would send a full merger proposal to each union's 1979 convention, and beginning next month "our respective merger committees . . . will meet as frequently and for as long as necessary" to meet it, Perlik said.

Merger, Bingel said, is the "only practical solution" for unions in the industry, pointing out that while there have been "great strides" through increasing co-operation at the local and international levels during the past four years it is "not enough" to meet what appear to be new concerted and concentrated attacks on unions by industry management.

Delegates heard a similar message from Joseph Hellman, secretary-treasurer of the Graphic Arts International Union, itself the five-year-old product of merger of three industry unions: the Photo Engravers, Lithographers and Bookbinders.

Calling the result "very worthwhile" for the members because of "combined and improved strength" at the bargaining table, Hellman, however, cautioned delegates that merger "will require all your patience and perseverance" to bring about and to make it work once formally accomplished.

Merger, he cautioned further, "doesn't solve all the problems," but does put the union "with combined strength" in a "better position . . . to better address ourselves to the problems of the day."

Perlik pointed to the New York Times, the News and the Post having cancelled the Guild's contracts "wholesale" upon their expiration this spring and to the same papers' joint deadline for a "complete agreement" with the Pressmen by Aug. 8.

"The publishers' proposal? To

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Meany: Labor law reform 'dead' for '78

Chicago—If the Senate's Human Resources Committee reports a labor law bill to the full Senate before Congress adjourns, it will not be the Labor Law Reform Bill that the nation's unions have been backing the past two years, AFL-CIO President George Meany predicted here Aug. 7.

"Labor law reform as we presented it to the Congress is dead for this session," he told a press conference during an AFL-CIO Executive Council meeting here. [See: Requiem for reform in '78, Page 8.]

The bill backed by the federation and its constituent unions, including TNG, was sent back to the committee in late June in an attempt to work out differences with opponents to enable passage of cloture to end a filibuster against it. Six cloture tries failed to come closer than

two votes to the 60 needed to end the talkathon. The bill had passed the House by 257 to 163 last Oct. 6.

TNG's 1978 Convention cautioned the Senate committee against revising the bill so severely as to destroy it.

Meany said that there is a "possibility" that the committee will bring back a bill that would

make "some administrative and procedural changes which could possibly be construed . . . as a plus," but which "is not even a compromise" on the Labor Law Reform Bill that is needed.

Pointing out that a majority of the Senate did vote to end the filibuster and would have passed the bill, Meany said the federation is undecided on sup-

port for the bill the Senate committee is "talking about now."

"We will have to wait for a new Congress if we are going to try to pass labor law reform," he said.

He said the opposition mounted by an alliance of big business and right-wing groups was mostly responsible for the

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Jail's worst part: 'You really can't leave'

Hackensack, N.J.—The most discouraging thing about his first four days in the Bergen County Jail is the ever-growing realization that "you really can't leave," New York Times reporter M. A. Farber said.

"And the bars. I've never seen so many bars."

The brightest spot so far since his jailing Aug. 4 for contempt

of court for refusing to turn over to a judge in a murder trial all his materials for his 1976 series on 13 mysterious deaths in a nearby hospital?

The mail, telegrams and visits from supporters, including other newspaper workers like the delegation of more than 20 who visited him Aug. 6 through arrangements by leaders of the

New York Guild and its Times Unit.

And especially the mail from "just people" encouraging him and thanking him for refusing to reveal his sources for the series, which resulted in the reopening of an investigation of the mid-'60s deaths and charges against a doctor.

"They're reaffirmations by

people that they believe the press is important to them—an independent press," Farber told the Guild Reporter. Some of the "200 or so" letters in those first days contained money, maybe to help pay his fines. He's returning it.

"A surprising number have something to say about the courts

(Continued on Page 6)

4,200 Guild members idled in N.Y. strike

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In the current dispute, Kennedy, the pressmen's local president, said the publishers provoked the strike.

He said they deliberately had chosen a slow advertising season.

H. J. Kracke, executive director of the Publishers Assn. of New York, said the decision to post the new manning and work rules was taken because there was no significant bargaining progress.

But Barry McCarthy, the Times' vice president for corporate communications, was quoted in Advertising Age's Aug. 7 issue as saying that "if you had to pick one month of the

year when business was slowest, this'd be it."

Guild and craft union contracts expired March 30. The Guild, however, reached tentative agreement with the News during its June strike, but so far has been unable to resolve differences over the meaning of the agreement. The drivers also have a tentative agreement with the News. Local 6 of the International Typographical Union is in mid-term of 11-year contracts.

The strike comes against a backdrop of continuing crisis in the face of demands by the three papers for "givebacks" from all the unions.

"Givebacks" is shorthand for

surrender of benefits won in previous bargaining.

For the pressmen, givebacks mean fewer jobs.

The papers have been saying for the past year that their suburban competitors have an edge because they employ fewer pressroom workers.

Conditions posted at the papers also included immediate \$23 a week raises at the Times and News and \$23 and \$22 a week raises at all three papers on March 31, 1979, and 1980, the same as in the Deliverers' and Guild's tentative agreements at the News.

Just as in the earlier Guild crisis at the News, the citywide strike came after a series of deadlines from management and the unions.

The papers' Aug. 9 deadline for the Pressmen was the publishers' third for that union and fifth by one or more of the publishers in this round of bargaining. The other two were set by the Post and the News in Guild bargaining.

The first publishers' deadline for the Pressmen was announced by the News and the Times in mid-May as the July 4 weekend. It later was extended to the Paperhandlers as well.

Still later, an Aug. 8 deadline was announced for a "complete agreement" with the Pressmen by the Times and the News, joined in mid-July by the Post.

On Aug. 3, the publishers, through their association, announced that on Aug. 8 they would post new working conditions if there was no new agreement. The terms would go up at the beginning of the evening shift at the Times and the News and on the morning of the ninth at the Post.

The Pressmen voted on Aug. 6 by 551 to 1 to strike all three papers if the publishers carried out their threat and on Aug. 8 the Guild and the craft union members of the Allied Printing Trades Council with open contracts voted renewed support.

Douglas LaChance, president of the Deliverers' Union, said that union would support a Pressmen's picket line.

Talks between the Pressmen and publishers intensified Aug. 7 and 8 with John C. Zancanaro, a national representative of the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, and Kenneth Moffet, FMCS deputy director, flying in to assist.

Late on Aug. 8 the publishers' deadline was postponed 24 hours. Bargaining continued through the night and Aug. 9.

In announcing that conditions would be posted, Kracke of the publishers' association said they would give the papers "flexibility" in pressroom manning and scheduling, repeating the publishers' year-old claim that they had to hire twice as many pressroom

employees as they needed under the Pressmen's old contract and that they wanted relief.

The union, however, said that new conditions connected with automated processes being phased in actually created a need for additional pressmen.

On Aug. 2, after the Allied Council's members first pledged support for the Pressmen, Kracke told the Times that the publishers' proposal "is to eliminate the manning provisions of the contract." He called it "a productivity issue."

The Times's Damon Stetson reported that the publishers' "conditions" would enable a reduction in pressroom jobs through attrition, guaranteeing five shifts of work a week to all pressroom employees who had worked continuously for one newspaper since Aug. 1, 1975, and had worked at least 200 shifts at that paper during 1977.

Stetson reported that fewer than 500 would qualify for the five-shift guarantee at the Times.

Meanwhile, on Aug. 1 the Guild held its first talks with the Times since before the Guild settled its four-day strike against the News June 17. The Times previously had declined to meet pending finalization of an agreement at the News. "No progress" was made with the Times, the Guild reported, but additional talks were being discussed two days before the Pressmen struck.

1st-half profits soar at Times Co., paper

New York—The New York Times Co. has reported record after-tax profits of 15.25 million dollars for the first six months of 1978, up 24 percent from last year.

The increase came on a 17 percent rise in revenues, to 285.3 million dollars.

Before-tax profits of the New York Times newspaper for the period were 10.66 million dol-

lars, up 22.2 percent. For the quarter ending June 30, they were 6.97 million dollars, up 28 percent.

Operating profits for affiliated companies—including magazines, other newspapers, broadcasting and books—were 15.81 million dollars for the six months, up 49.3 percent, and 6.88 million dollars for the second quarter, up 35 percent.



AFL-CIO News

Check time, station

TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., is interviewed for Labor News Conference broadcast on Mutual Radio Network. Interview—covering subjects ranging from Guild's concerns for free press through industry's attack on union contracts—will be fed to network's 250 stations at 9:05 p.m. EDT Aug. 15, with some putting it on the air then and others later in the week. Interviewing Perlik are Bob Cooney of the Press Associates, Inc., news service, left, and Drew Von Bergen of UPI's Washington Bureau. A couple of weeks earlier, Perlik taped an interview with Radio Free Europe on Guild reaction to slander charges in Moscow against Craig Whitney of the New York Times and Harold Piper of the Baltimore Sun.

'79 merger plan called 'imperative'

(Continued from Page 1)

eliminate the manning provisions of the Pressmen's contract," Perlik noted.

"It is, the publishers' association says, a productivity issue," he continued.

"Never mind that people will lose their jobs."

"Never mind that the newspaper industry's profits have been swollen to record proportions by the very automated processes they invoke to justify their demands."

"It's just a productivity issue; and I don't have to tell you what that means," Perlik said.

That kind of attack is not confined to big publishing centers, he continued, pointing to the lock-out in Royal Oak, Mich.

Nor is it confined to the newspaper industry, he said, pointing to United Auto Workers' President Douglas A. Fraser's statement that "where industry once yearned for subservient unions, it now wants no unions at all," as he was resigning from the quasi-public Labor-Management Group.

"It is this shift on the part of our employers to confrontation rather than co-operation that has . . . given increased urgency to the need for merger of our two unions," Perlik said.

"We must consolidate our strength as they have theirs, and we must do so without further delay."

Noting that it was in Springfield on the eve of the Civil War that Abraham Lincoln said, "A house divided against itself cannot stand," Perlik said the Guild and ITU "now find ourselves caught up in a civil war of our own."

"It is a war made upon us by our employers, deliberately and calculatedly, with [paraphrasing Lincoln] malice toward all and charity for none."

"In thus seeking to exploit the leverage of automation and the division within our ranks, they have given us one more reason . . . for the merger of our unions and, ultimately, of all the unions in our industry," Perlik continued, adding:

"Our house shall not remain divided and it shall stand."

Noting the ITU and TNG merger committees' earlier agreements in such areas as local mergers, common bargaining goals and general and defense funds, Perlik pointed out, in addition, that TNG's convention six weeks earlier increased dues by a dollar a month across the board and directed a study of converting TNG's entire per capita to a percentage of earnings "such as you have."

"This softens but does not resolve one of the hard questions that remain"—different dues structures—which along with others like voting eligibility, officer structure and strike benefits must be resolved "quickly," Perlik said, adding that "I think we are ready" to resolve them.

In closing, Perlik pointed to Guild founding President Heywood Broun's unfulfilled wish to live to see a single union in the newspaper industry.

While Broun did not, "with your help, we shall, and we will," Perlik said.

Earlier, in an interview taped Aug. 3 for broadcast on the weekly Labor News Conference on the Mutual radio network, Perlik said that the leaderships of the Guild and ITU either will bring a merger proposal for the 1979 conventions to vote on and send on to membership referendum, "or we will have to take the position that merger is not available to us, that we can't find a way to harmonize the differences in our structures."

Boycott J.P. STEVENS PRODUCTS

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

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



SHEETS & PILLOWCASES

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

CARPETS

Contender
Gullistan
Merryweather
Tastemaker

HOSIERY

Finesse
Hip-Lets
Spirit

TABLE LINEN

Simtex
BLANKETS
Forstmann
Utica

TOWELS

Fine Arts
Utica
Tastemaker

Meany: Labor law reform is 'dead' for '78

(Continued from Page 1)

failure of labor law reform in this session of the Senate.

He said he sees a resurgence of a "right-wing element" which is "opposed to anything for labor, opposed to anything that would help minorities, opposed to anything that would make life a little better for the people in the inner cities."

It is most evident in the labor law reform battle and in the opposition to tax reform and the Equal Rights Amendment. "All of these things are tied together," he said.

Meany also said that an end to AFL-CIO participation in the

Labor-Management Group is "under consideration." The group is a five-year-old, quasi-public committee of business and union leaders established to seek co-operation toward solution of national problems.

"Frankly, I don't know how the hell we can sit with them any more," Meany said, adding that the decision will be made "quite shortly." He expressed the wish that Auto Workers' President Douglas A. Fraser had consulted with other labor members before unilaterally leaving the committee in mid-July.

"I won't resign alone. I'll resign along with the gang," Meany said.

Asked about what sort of labor law reform bill might be supported in the next Congress, Meany said that "we pretty much stand with the House bill," adding that it will "depend on circumstances."

Fraser, in resigning from the Labor-Management Group, pointed particularly to business's opposition to the Labor Law Reform Bill as "the most vicious, unfair attack upon the labor movement in more than 30 years."

"I am convinced there has been a shift on the part of the business community toward confrontation, rather than co-operation," Fraser said in resigning.

First word in 7 months still 'no'

Madison, Wis.—The first bargaining talks in 7½ months between the Madison Guild and the Capital Times July 28 brought no progress toward a new contract or settlement of a 10-month strike against the newspaper.

The Guild said its 28 striking members are all entitled by law to their jobs back, and are still willing to return to work as previously offered.

The company said the strikers have been permanently replaced, but that Guild members would be rehired, by seniority, when vacancies occur.

The company's lawyer, Jack Brahm, said the Capital Times still is interested in reaching an agreement and signing a new contract with the union.

Guild President Diane M. Woodstock said the union didn't see any reason to discuss contract proposals until the strikers were back at their jobs.

On Aug. 3, the Guild's executive committee informed management that the union would continue its strike because of the employers' refusal to reinstate strikers.

The reinstatement issue will be settled by the National Labor Relations Board or the courts unless the company and the union reach an agreement.

The Guild and four other unions on strike since Oct. 1, 1977, maintain all 150 strikers are entitled to their jobs back, because their strike is over unfair practices by the Capital Times, Wisconsin State Journal and Madison Newspapers, Inc. The three are joint or co-employers for bargaining purposes, the unions charge, and the NLRB has agreed preliminarily with that position [Guild Reporter, July 28].

The companies claim the strike is an economic one, not over unfair labor practices, and that the strikers therefore can be replaced legally.

Members of all five unions have offered to return to work, but management has said only three jobs are still open—two in the Wisconsin State Journal news room and one in the press room.

The Capital Times said it probably will put its last pay offer into effect unilaterally for members and others who are crossing picket lines.

The company's last wage offer was for five percent raises for reporters at top minimum.

Meanwhile, six Madison Press Connection staffers and three community supporters have been elected to the board of directors at the first stockholder meeting of the Madison Press Connection Co-operative, Inc.

The Press Connection is, by all accounts, the only daily newspaper in the United States being run as a co-op. It started life as a strike paper.

The interim board will serve until the first annual meeting in January, when directors will draw lots for one-, two-, and three-year terms. More than 100 investors attended the July 15 meeting.

Elected from the community were: Peter Livingston, vice president for research and planning for the Credit Union National Assn.; Mary Jean McGrath, a co-operative education specialist

350 back New Haven Guild, printers

New Haven, Conn.—An estimated 350 to 400 persons rallied in Wooster Square Park here July 23 in support of the New Haven Unit of the New York Guild and the New Haven Typographical Union at the Register and Journal-Courier.

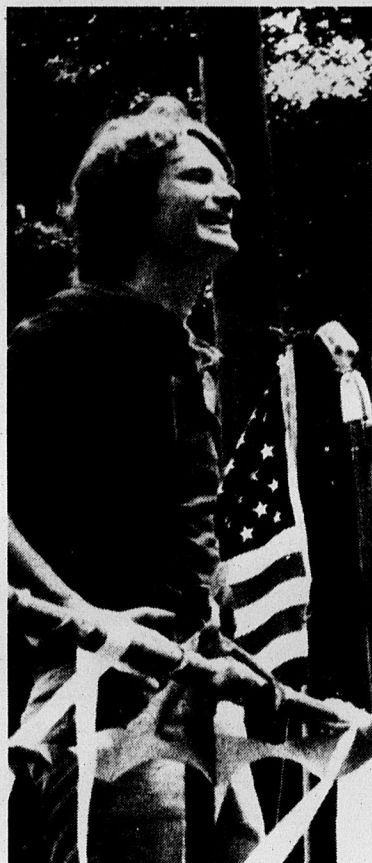
The Guild has been trying to bargain an initial contract since it won a representation election in January, 1976, and now is faced with a decertification election in its newsroom bargaining unit. No election date has been

set by the U.S. labor board. The printers have been trying to bargain a contract to succeed the one that expired in December, 1976.

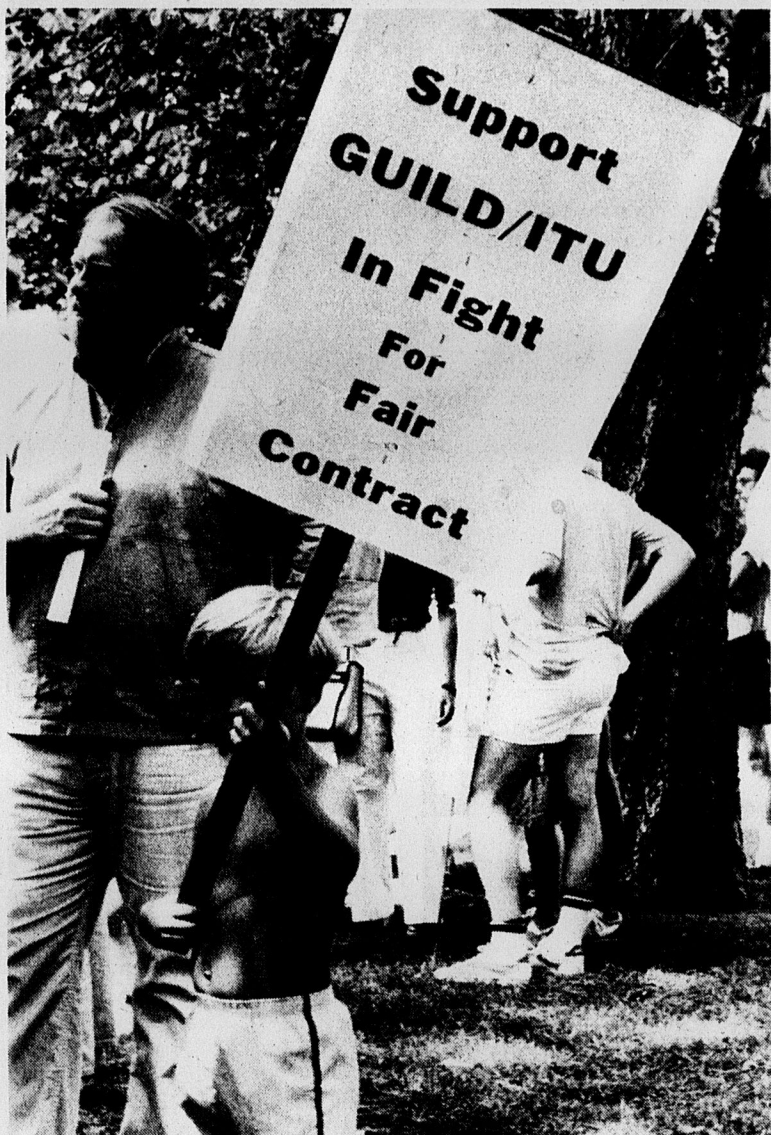
Wages are the Guild's leading issue—some experienced reporters are making less than \$200 a week—and job security is the big printer issue.

Barbara Richards of the Community-Labor Alliance chaired the rally, which also heard messages of support from the presidents of the New Haven and Connecticut labor councils, New York Guild Secretary-Treasurer Ray Mann and ITU Representative Ralph Pancello.

The rally was co-sponsored by the New Haven Central Labor Council and the alliance, an organization of unions and community groups formed initially to bring pressure on Yale University during a strike there.



GUILD'S DAN COLLINS
Co-chairperson of
New Haven Unit



GAVIN AND AL MORRIS AT NEW HAVEN RALLY
Al, now managing editor of Shore Line Times, Guilford,
is a former Guild member at Register and Journal-Courier



ITU'S BILL CAREY
President of Local 47

with the University of Wisconsin Center for Co-operatives, and Elaine Nesterick, education coordinator for a wholesale co-op serving a federation of 52 food-buying co-operatives.

Elected from the original membership of Photo/Type Co-op, the investors' group of strikers which made in-house typesetting possible at the Press Connection when it was founded last year as a strike paper, were:

Perry (Skip) Frank, former president of Photo/Type, a Press Connection news editor and a striking employee of the Wisconsin State Journal; Lyle Willan, Press Connection production chief, chairman of International Printing & Graphic Communications Union Local 208, and a striker at Madison Newspapers, Inc., and Arthur Sullivan, composing room co-ordinator, a typesetter and machinist at MNI for 30 years until he went on strike with International Typographical Union Local 23.

Elected from the Press Connection work force were:

Carol Holen, a typesetter and proofreader who was "permanently laid off" by MNI in 1977 after 10 years' service; George Vukelich, outdoor writer and author who has been "permanently replaced" by the Capital Times, and Dave Wagner, Press Connection editorial page editor, who was arts reviewer for the Capital Times until he went on strike with members of the Madison Guild, of which he is a vice president.

The Guild, meanwhile, has decided to revive its Page One Ball, last held in 1976. It will be held around the October anniversary of the strike.

Leuchter dates, rules are told

Washington—Deadline for applications for the Guild's 1978-79 Irving Leuchter Memorial Scholarship to the Harvard University Trade Union Program—for participation in either the fall or spring sessions—is Aug. 31, local presidents and administrative officers have been notified.

Ellis T. Baker, TNG's director of administrative operations, also announced Aug. 1 that the scholarship has been increased from a flat \$3,000 to \$3,000 plus travel expenses to and from Harvard "to help compensate for the rise in the costs of attending the 12-week residential course of study."

Applications procedures and eligibility requirements also have been clarified, Baker said.

The scholarship was designated the Guild's continuing memorial to the late Irving Leuchter, TNG's counsel for 24 years, by the 1973 TNG Convention. It is designed to cover the

minimum basic expenses—tuition, books and on-campus room and board—for the course in union administration and related subjects, including economics, labor law, labor history and contract enforcement and bargaining.

For the 1978-79 academic year, the program's fall session will run from Sept. 13 to Dec. 7 and the spring session from Feb. 7 to May 3.

The program is designed primarily for fulltime union officers and administrative staffers and the scholarship is therefore open only to top local officers, paid and unpaid, and staff and international officers and staff, with preference to fulltime officers and staff, Baker pointed out.

The scholarship complements TNG's annual Guild Service Award which offers up to \$1,500 for a short-course in labor education to local members and unpaid

local officers only, he noted.

Canadian applicants are welcome to apply for the Leuchter award and to attend the Harvard program, Baker pointed out. At their option, however, arrangements may be made for the scholarship to be applied to a counterpart Canadian program of labor studies.

The Leuchter scholarship is administered by Harvard, which processes all applications and selects the recipients. It is financed by annual contributions from Harvard, TNG and interested Guild locals, with several making regular contributions to the scholarship fund.

Most recent scholarship winner was John C. Edgington, administrative officer of the San Diego Guild, who attended the program last spring.

If no 1978-79 award is made as of Aug. 31, it will be offered again for the spring session.

Event will mark 40 since Chicago strike

Chicago — A small group of veterans of the epic 17-month Chicago Guild strike against Hearst's old Herald & Examiner and Evening American here are planning to mark the 40th anniversary of its beginning with a dinner and short program on Saturday, Dec. 2.

And they've launched a search for as many other participants in the struggle as they can find.

The strike, by about 500 Guild members who worked in the papers' commercial and editorial

departments, began on Dec. 5, 1938, and lasted until April 26, 1940.

It was one of the most severe tests of the then-young Guild's strength and ability to survive in the face of full-scale resistance from one of the industry's giants.

The Chicagoans, who are planning the anniversary event with the co-operation of the Chicago Guild, say the program will include a showing of what is believed to be the only remaining copy of a film of the strike used across the nation to help build

support for the strikers, slide pictures, literature and "a lot of nostalgic conversation about some pretty dramatic times."

The planners are asking strike participants to contact them with their own names and addresses and the names and addresses of any others who were involved and with whom they have maintained contact.

The information should be sent to Gerald J. Minkinen, executive director, Chicago Newspaper Guild, 230 N. Michigan Ave., Suite 1630, Chicago 60601.

THE SHORT



OF IT

WHEN YOU'VE GOT IT, flaunt it . . . or the spirit of William Randolph Hearst (1) and San Simeon lives. . . . From the Washington Star's Ear column of July 6: ". . . at Watkins Glen [N.Y.] Otis Chandler, L.A. Times publisher extraordinaire, will zoom around the Grand Prix track near there for six solid hours, driving the turbo Porsche 935 . . . Competing: Paul Miller II. (Never say Junior, darlings. He's the son of the chairman of Gannett papers.) Paul, too, will drive a Porsche 935. . . . Ter-rific Ted Field—one of the gang that owns the Chicago Sun-Times—will zoom around in yet another Porsche 935. Otis, unaccountably, is sponsored on his little whiz-around by Shakee's Pizzas. . . . "And from Betty Beale's column in the same paper May 14: "Some 60 Washingtonians were aboard when John McGoff's 125-foot yacht the Global Star slipped quietly from its moorings at the Capital Yacht Club and cruised down the Potomac. McGoff, who heads the Panax newspaper chain . . . just spent 1.5 million dollars outfitting the former Danish hospital ship, which was luxuriously comfortable and warm inside." Then came a partial list of guests, including: Susan Clough, President Carter's secretary, there with ambassador to Switzerland Marvin Watson, "Winston Churchill's artist granddaughter" Edwina Sandys, the ambassadors of Jordan, Pakistan, Spain and Mexico, the Richard Scaifes "down from Pittsburgh," the David Abshires, Clem Conger, the Raymond Dickeyes, the Harry Byrds.

Potpourri: Winning entries—articles, photographs and art—from the New York Guild's 1978 Page One Awards are on display through Sept. 1 in what is probably the only permanent art gallery maintained by a national union at its headquarters—Gallery 1199 of the National Union of Hospital and Health Care Employees, 310 W. 43rd St., New York. . . . [MORE] magazine, the monthly journalism review founded in 1971, has in effect been donated by its last publisher to the Columbia Journalism Review in return for the Review's taking over [MORE]'s subscription list. James B. Adler, president of the Congressional Information Service in suburban Washington, bought the magazine last August and said he was prepared to spend a half million dollars to make it successful. He told the New York Times he had put \$300,000 into it.

Quote . . . Close-quote: "While I have no information as to the reasons for the incarceration of the gentlemen concerned I have no doubt that there are good reasons . . ."—Vere G. Stock, South African Consul General, to the Overseas Press Club after it had protested the jailings without charges of six black South African journalists, including Joe Tholoe, president of the Union of Black Journalists. . . . "If the Supreme Court wants to exempt newspapers only [from unannounced searches under authority of search warrants], we certainly could live with it."—U.S. Atty. Gen. Griffin Bell to the American Society of Newspaper Editors before the Supreme Court's ruling in the Stanford Daily case. . . . "The new Club Cigar isn't the one some of you are familiar with, so side arms are unnecessary."—*Bread & Butter*, the Great Falls Guild's newsletter, announcing the location of a retirement party for a member. . . . "We can take pride that we are not getting bogged down in our news efforts with the kind of trivia which currently seem an obsession with the print press."—John D. Backe, president of CBS Inc. to a luncheon of managers of CBS affiliates. . . . "That is one of the reasons the Printers' Union and the Newspaper Guild are considering merger in some form and I would even add that it would be in the interests of employees in this industry if all the unions in the newspapers merge (in my humble opinion, an inevitable future condition)."—D. J. H. Stinson, vice president and general manager of Pacific Press, Ltd., to an arbitrator in a Vancouver-New Westminster Guild-Typographical Union jurisdiction dispute.

The Counting House: Newspaper advertising revenues for the first half of 1978 totaled nearly 5.9 billion dollars, 15.8 percent ahead of 1977, the Newspaper Advertising Bureau reports. [How much is a billion dollars? If you spent \$1,000 a day, it would take 2,739 years to exhaust a billion, says the Wall St. Journal.] Classified (1.8 billion dollars) was up 21.6 percent, retail (3.2 billion dollars) was up 14.4 percent and national (865 million dollars) was up 9.7 percent. . . . U.S. newsprint consumption for the period was up 8.4 percent.

Among ourselves: John J. Breed, former two-term TNG at-large vice president, has been named retail advertising manager of the Boston Herald American. . . . TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., has been named to the Labor Committee of the President's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped. . . . Robert A. Steinke, St. Louis Guild executive secretary, was named to fill the unexpired term of Ray Nelke of the St. Louis Typographical Union on the Missouri State AFL-CIO executive board. . . . Larry Hatfield has resigned the presidency of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild to spend an academic year at the University of Michigan on a National Endowment for the Humanities fellowship. . . . SFONG First Vice President Elinor Redner has moved up to fill out the unexpired portion of the term as president of the local. . . . Grace Etwert, left, St. Louis Guild office secretary for 11 years has retired. Her successor: Arbra-della Baker, former local secretary, shop steward and TNG convention delegate.



Ray Blaich, San Francisco-Oakland Guild

Vallejo Times-Herald cancellations

Efforts of the five unions striking the Vallejo (Calif.) Times-Herald since June 20 produced 3,900 signed subscription cancellation cards through first seven weeks. Examining them are San Francisco-Oakland Guild Vallejo Unit

members Betty Minahan, Don Gleason and Mary Ann Magnuson. The unions estimate another 2,000 spontaneous cancellations have cut the Donrey chain paper's circulation to less than 23,000 from 28,500 before the strike.

ILPA: Price idea 'censorship'

Washington—The International Labor Press Assn. has warned a Senate subcommittee considering postal legislation that one proposal being advanced by one of the subcommittee's members would impose "censorship by price" on union publications.

At the same time, the ILPA generally endorsed a bill before the Senate Governmental Affairs subcommittee that would avert threatened additional cutbacks in postal services and cushion the impact on nonprofit publications of another round of large postal-rate increases.

The bill, S.3229 by Sen. John Glenn (D-Ohio), subcommittee chairman, is necessary for the "survival" of many nonprofit publications, including union publications, the ILPA's secretary-treasurer, Allen Y. Zack, said in a statement to the committee in July.

The ILPA represents more than 500 publications of international, national and local unions, plus central labor bodies, with combined circulations of more than 22 million. Among them are the Guild Reporter and the New York Guild's *frontpage* and Washington-Baltimore's *guild forum*.

The price-censorship threat is contained in an amendment being proposed to Glenn's bill by Sen. William V. Roth (R-Del.) that would deny nonprofit postage rates to any issue of a publication that carries "any item which directly supports or opposes the candidacy of any individual" for nomination or election to any federal office.

The amendment clearly is aimed at the labor press, although it would apply as well to publications of religious, veterans and public-interest groups and other nonprofit organizations that are entitled to the lowest second-class postage rate, Zack said.

Under the proposal a union paper that reports a political endorsement voted by the union's convention presumably would be penalized by a stiff jump in postage costs, Zack said.

He called "ludicrous" the argument in support of Roth's pro-

posal that since nonprofit postage rates are subsidized, government funds are thereby used to promote candidates.

The postal system and its subsidies were established "to promote the free exchange of political thought," Zack pointed out.

He also attacked the absence of clarity in the Roth amendment, asking if listing the vote of a member of Congress on an issue opposed or supported by a union or the labor movement could be considered as support for or opposition to a candidate.

Church, farm and veterans' nonprofit publications would face the same question, he pointed out.

Noting that many union and other nonprofit publications already have been forced to quit publishing or reduce their frequency by ever-higher postal bills, Zack called the argument that union papers could still publish endorsements so long as they paid the higher, commercial postal rates "censorship by price—freedom of speech with a price tag."

By contrast, Zack pointed out, a commercial newspaper could report the union's action or make its own endorsement without

losing its subsidized "in-county" postage rate.

In commenting on the Glenn bill, Zack said a substantial public-service subsidy is needed to counteract the "destructive combination" of cutbacks in postal services plus sharp increases in postal rates.

Among the bill's provisions he said the ILPA endorses are:

✓ A four-year commitment to retaining the first-class rate for individuals at 15 cents.

Zack called it necessary to help restore confidence in the postal service.

✓ Continuation of the 920 million dollar annual public service subsidy through 1982, with additional appropriations as necessary to make up deficits.

The ILPA would like the subsidy increased to 1.5 billion dollars along with specific instructions that six-day mail delivery and other services be continued, Zack added.

✓ Establishment of criteria for setting of postal rates, including a 60 percent ceiling on the amount of costs that could be attributed to a particular class of mail in calculating its rate.

A bill similar to Glenn's passed the House in April.

440 laid off in Montreal okayed for unemployment

Montreal—The more than 440 Montreal Guild members laid off when the Montreal Star suspended operations in the face of a pressmen's strike have been declared eligible for provincial unemployment benefits.

This means they will receive payments ranging from \$100 to \$160 a week retroactive to July 15, Guild President George Light said.

The Guild members were laid off on June 20 but paid through July 1. Provincial law requires a two-week no-benefits period.

The F.P.-chain paper has been closed by a strike of its Printing & Graphic Communications Union pressmen since June 14.

The Guild is in the early stages of bargaining for a contract to replace the one that expired on June 15, Light said.

There have been no negotiations between the craft unions and the Star, he said.

Craft contracts expired in July, 1977.

All crafts are observing the IPGCU picket line.

The only other English-language paper in town, the Southam chain's morning Montreal Gazette, has picked up 40,000 circulation during the Star close-down, bringing it to about 156,000. The evening Star's circulation was about 171,000 before the strike.

Board carves 2 circulators from Eugene

Washington—Two county circulation district supervisors should be excluded from the Eugene Guild's bargaining unit at the Register-Guard, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled.

The three-member panel issued the ruling July 31 after the Guild asked for a review of a similar ruling by the NLRB's regional director in Oregon.

There was insufficient evidence to decide whether the supervisors were supervisors, as defined by law, or managerial employees, as defined by law, the NLRB panel here said.

If the people they supervised were employees—as the company contended—the two men would be statutory supervisors.

If they were independent contractors—as the Guild contended—the men would be managerial. Either way, they performed the kind of work that would exclude them from the unit as either supervisory or managerial, the panel said.

The panel—Board Chairman John H. Fanning and Members John A. Penello and John C. Truesdale—denied an employer request for review of the regional decision on seven other positions in the unit clarification case.

The regional director in January held that three positions in data processing were not supervisory, as claimed by management, and that four in other departments were not confidential,

'Buttoning up' Post bargaining

Buttons are as blossoming on the lapels, blouses, shirts, hand bags, typewriters and desks of Guild members at the Washington Post as bargaining stretches on between the Post and the Washington-Baltimore Guild for a contract to replace the one that expired March 31, 1976.

The "Union Chic" button was inspired by a remark attributed to a highly placed newsroom executive when he learned that a one-time anti-Guild reporter had just become an officer of the Post Guild Unit.

The "Unmanageable Free Spirit" button was inspired by a company statement in a brief to the National Labor Relations Board in the Post's effort to "clarify" nearly 200 out of the Guild's bargaining unit.

The "Mysterious Union Bug" button is a "fido" to an iron-on "Look for the union label" slogan many Post members added to their Washington Post T-shirts earlier in the year.

The local and unit are making the buttons available for 50 cents each, or three for a dollar.

Unit Chairperson Eugene Meyer sent one of the "Un-



manageable Free Spirit" buttons and an appropriate certificate to New York Yankee manager Billy Martin after he declared himself a free spirit upon settling a new contract with team owner George Steinbrenner. Another button and certificate went to

Midge Costanza when she resigned as White House adviser on women's and domestic human rights amid reports of other staffers' distress at her free-wheeling outspokenness.

Through July the Guild and Post had held 63 bargaining sessions.

Buffalo News drivers vote for Guild link

Buffalo, N.Y.—The membership of the Wholesale Distributors' Assn. of Buffalo has voted by more than two-to-one to "amalgamate" their union with the Buffalo Guild.

Tally of the July 27 secret-ballot vote was 19 to 7, with one abstention. Four members did not vote.

The unaffiliated association had represented the city circulation drivers of the Buffalo Evening News since 1937 and is the third independent group to vote to join the Guild this year.

In a National Labor Relations Board election in January the membership of the old Peninsula Independent Editorial Assn. at the Daily Press and Times-Herald in Newport News, Va., voted for the Guild, 77 to 34. Three-and-a-half months earlier association members had voted internally for affiliation by 64 to 11.

In February, the members of the Suburban Printers' Assn. at Time Inc.'s Pioneer Press weeklies in suburban Chicago voted by 47 to 24 to affiliate the association with the Chicago Guild.

In addition to voting to amalgamate with the Guild, the Buffalo News's city drivers also voted to assign the association's contract to the Buffalo Guild.

The contract expires in mid-October and Buffalo Guild President Richard Roth said the local will seek a short-term renewal contract to put the new group into synchronization with the local's agreement for employees in the News's editorial, inside circulation and classified departments, plus its district managers, which expires next April 30. (Country circulation drivers are represented by the Teamsters.)

The city drivers' group pushes the number of Guild represented employees at the News to more than 300.

The News, long a family-owned paper, has been owned by the Blue Chip stamp company since April, 1977.

Holiday is a holiday is a . . . arbiter says in Wilmington

Wilmington, Del.—The Wilmington News and Journal erred when it designated Mondays as the paid holidays for New Year's Day and Christmas when the days themselves fell on Sundays, an arbitrator has ruled.

The Philadelphia Guild brought the case to arbitration after the News and Journal decreed that employees who worked Sundays—the actual, stated holidays—wouldn't get holiday pay and those who worked the following Mondays would.

The company, among other

as claimed by the company. At the same time he had held that the two county circulation positions plus six others, including two assistant city editors, were supervisory or confidential.

things, contended that state and federal governments observed the holidays on Mondays and that the contract was ambiguous.

On the contract, Charles L. Mullin, Jr., the arbitrator, said: "These words are as clear as the English language can be: New Year's Day and Christmas are specified as paid holidays."

The meaning isn't controlled by what government bodies do and the failure to object to the Monday observance of Sunday, July 4, 1977, didn't change matters either, Mullin said.

L.A. papers off boycott list, Times after seven decades

Los Angeles—The city's two downtown papers finally have been taken off labor's do-not-patronize list.

The Los Angeles Times had been on the list for 73 years. The Los Angeles Herald-Examiner and its associated Hillbro Printing Co. had been on for nine-and-a-half years.

Hearst's Herald-Examiner was removed from the list by the AFL-CIO County Federation of Labor after a new local of the Printing & Graphic Communications Union signed a contract covering departments formerly represented by the Los Angeles Guild and other unions.

The Herald-Examiner was placed on the list in 1967 when a long strike-lockout started.

The Times, which has a circulation of more than one million daily, was removed from the list because there is no active boycott or strike against it.

Labor long had considered the Times as an anti-union bulwark. It was often thought that its presence on the list dated from 1910, when labor was blamed for an explosion at the Times plant.

In fact, the Stereotypers Union had the Times put on the list in 1904. But the cause of the dispute is lost in antiquity, a county federation representative said.

The federation culled its entire boycott list to eliminate listings where there are no active disputes.

Frank Parry, Scranton's first Guild president, at 64

Peckville, Pa. — Frank Parry, first president of the Scranton Guild, died here July 29. He was 64 years old.



Parry was named temporary president — later president — of the local when it was issued an American Newspaper Guild charter late in 1943.

For 40 years previously, the local had been Scranton News-writers Union No. 3 and was the

last of the International Typographical Union's editorial locals.

"We think of Scranton as the cradle of the union movement in the newspaper field. We are quite proud of our long record," Parry said in welcoming the 1946 Guild Convention to Scranton. That was the convention that established the \$100 a week wage goal.

Parry, who was born in Scranton, worked there all his life. He began his newspaper career in 1937 on the Scrantonian & Tribune and moved to the Times in 1952.

In 1966, he became founding editor of the Sunday Times and continued as Sunday editor until his death.

Parry held an honorary membership in the Scranton Guild and also was a member of the Pennsylvania Society of Newspaper Editors and the Pennsylvania Associated Press Managing Editors Assn., of which he was president in 1960.

Parry died after a long illness. He is survived by his wife, Grace, and a son, two daughters, a brother and five grandchildren.

The U.S. price elevator

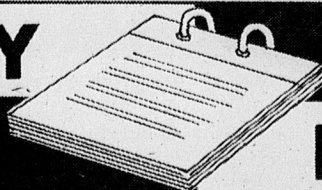
The table below records the ascent of the Urban Wage-Earners' Consumer Price Index in the United States over a 24-month period following a 2.0-point rise in the index in June to 195.3, up 13.5 points from June, 1977. The first column lists the index for each of the last 12 months, the second the percentage increase over the same month of the preceding year, and the third, the percentage increase over June, 1976. Figures for 1978 are from the revised Urban Wage-Earners' and Clerical Workers' index.

	Index*	Percentage over	
		Same month prior year	June 1976†
July, 1977	182.6	6.7	7.3
August	183.3	6.6	7.8
September	184.0	6.6	8.2
October	184.5	6.5	8.5
November	185.4	6.7	9.0
December	186.1	6.8	9.4
January, 1978	187.1	6.7	10.0
February	188.4	6.4	10.8
March	189.7	6.5	11.5
April	191.4	6.6	12.5
May	193.3	7.0	13.6
June	195.3	7.4	14.8

*1967 = 100

†Index = 170.1

DAY



BOOK

TNG Special Merger Committee and ITU Merger Negotiating Committee, 4th joint meeting, Sept. 6-8, TNG Headquarters, Washington.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Jail's worst part: 'You really can't leave'

(Continued from Page 1)

and judges not being what they're cracked up to be — removing themselves from the real needs of the public," he said.

One telegram was from Bill Farr of the Los Angeles Times, who spent 46 days in a California jail when he refused to reveal his sources for a 1972 story on the Manson mass-murders trial.

An Episcopal minister came to visit on his third day in jail, Farber said, and left a copy of his sermon of the day before in which he had defended the reporter's action.

While Farber talked to the Guild Reporter Aug. 8, his and the Times's attorneys were in federal court in Newark seeking his release on habeas corpus on grounds that his jailing violated the First Amendment's free press guarantee and his right to due process of law under the 14th Amendment.

The judge refused to rule on the petition immediately, however. He set a hearing for Aug. 11, saying he needed more time to consider the matter.

Just before he talked to the Guild Reporter, CBS News had called him "to find out what was happening with the petition," Farber said. "I told them they were in a better position to go over to Newark and find out than I."

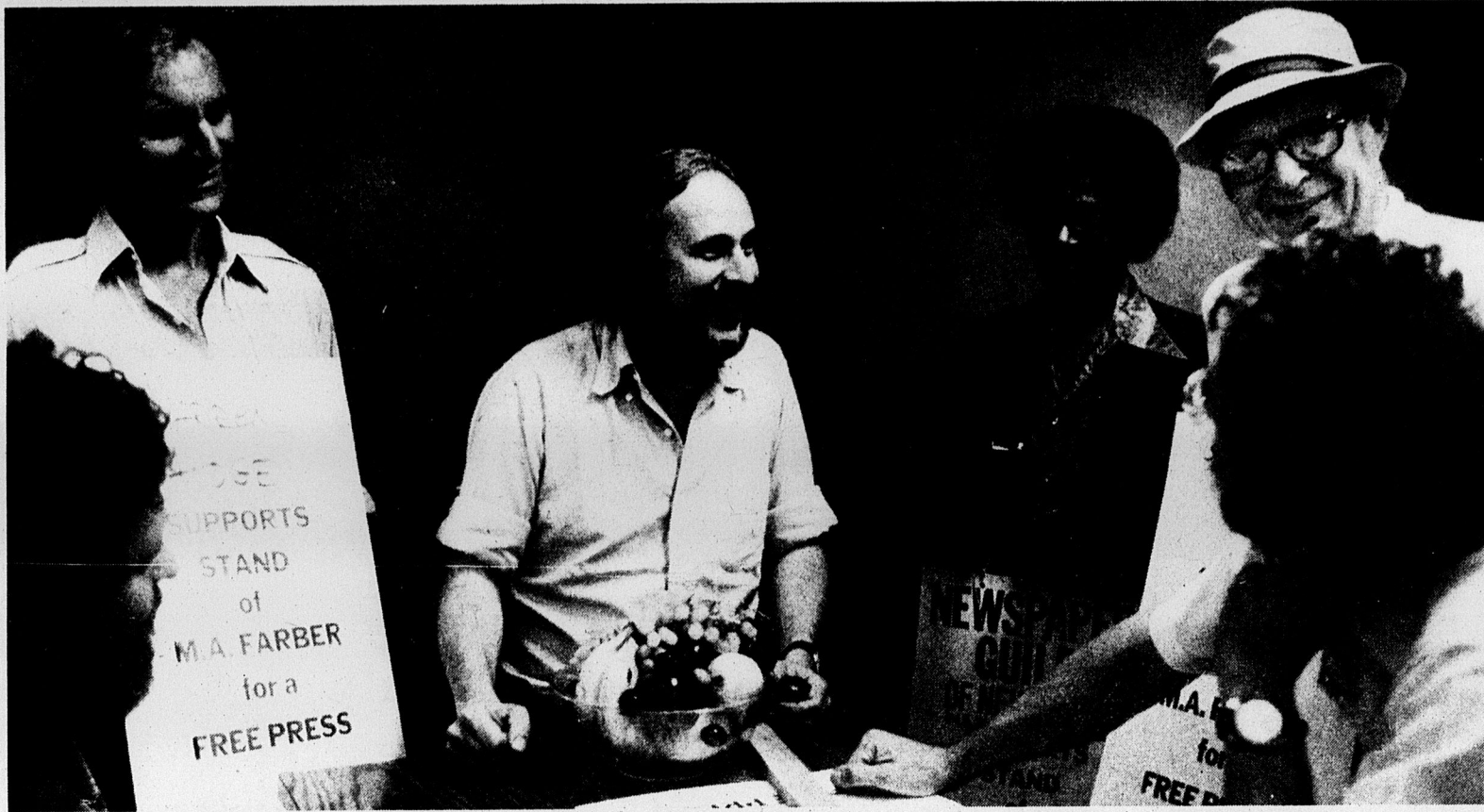
Farber was sentenced to jail July 24 for both civil and criminal contempt for refusing to turn over his notes and other materials to the judge in the murder trial so the judge could examine them to determine if they might be useful to the defense, as defense lawyers contended in a subpoena for them.

He was jailed for seven hours that day and then, 11 days later, on the civil contempt finding after two U.S. Supreme Court justices and the New Jersey Supreme Court refused to extend a series of stays of the civil penalties.

The civil penalties against Farber are a \$1,000 fine and jail until he turns over his notes or the murder trial ends. The Times meantime must pay \$5,000 for each day that Farber withholds the notes.

Criminal contempt penalties—\$1,000 and six months for Farber and \$100,000 for the Times—are stayed pending the results of an appeal to be heard by the State Supreme Court on Sept. 18.

Farber got out of jail the first time when the state court delayed the civil sentence until noon July



New York Times photo by Jim Simpson, New York Guild

Welcome to the Bergen County Jail

New York Times reporter M. A. Farber, center, accepts a bowl of fresh fruit from part of contingent of 20-plus from the New York Guild and Times who visited him in jail Aug. 6. From left foreground: Barry Lipton, Times Guild Unit grievance chairperson; Warren Hoge, an assistant metropolitan editor; Don Barker,

Times Guild Unit chairperson; Sheldon Binn, another assistant metropolitan editor, and Richard Roberts, also of the metro desk. Farber asked for and kept several "Guild supports . . ." picket signs used by the group in pre-visit demonstration outside the Bergen County Jail in Hackensack, N.J.

28 to allow an appeal to the U.S. Supreme Court.

Then Associate Justice Byron R. White delayed the sentence until Aug. 1 so he could get a written response from the defense attorneys to Farber and the Times's appeal for a full Supreme Court hearing.

On Aug. 1, White, in an 11-page opinion, showed little sympathy for their appeal under the First Amendment, the New Jersey or New York reporter "shield" laws or their contention that the news materials should not be ordered turned over until the merits of their position were heard. He refused to extend delay of the sentence.

There is "no present authority in this Court either that newsmen are constitutionally privileged to withhold duly subpoenaed documents material to the prosecution or defense of a criminal case or that a defendant seeking the subpoena must show extraordinary circumstances before enforcement against newsmen will be had," White said.

He also said he didn't think the required four justices would agree

to hear the case, at least at this stage, and that, in any event, he thought inspection of the materials by the trial judge in chambers would "not result in any irreparable injury" to Farber or the Times's free press rights.

On Aug. 2, Justice Thurgood Marshall granted another two-day stay while he considered a further appeal by Farber and the Times that there still had not been any judicial ruling "by any court" on the merits of their various objections to the subpoenas.

But, on Aug. 4, in a seven page opinion, Marshall, too, turned down any additional delay in execution of the civil penalties, though expressing some sympathy for the arguments that revealing news sources will endanger the press's ability to function properly.

However, he said, he had to confine his opinion to procedural questions and could not consider the merits, and he could not "in good faith" conclude that the court would agree to hear a full appeal at this point.

"Many potential criminal informants . . . might well refuse to

provide information to a reporter if they knew that a judge could examine the reporter's notes upon the request of a defendant," Marshall wrote.

He said he also believes that "some threshold showing of materiality, relevance and necessity should be required," even for private viewing of a reporter's notes by a judge.

"Conclusory assertions by the defense counsel are insufficient to justify a subpoena of the breadth of the one involved here," Marshall wrote.

The defense is asking for everything Farber and the Times have on the case, contending that Farber and a pathologist "collaborated with the state's prosecutor to concoct charges of murder against an innocent citizen for pecuniary gain and to advance their careers."

Farber and the Times have said repeatedly that nothing they have would be of value to either the defense or prosecution.

As he entered the jail here, Farber said he was doing so for

"what I believe to be the public interest, for what I believe to be the interest of my profession."

He was assigned to an 8-by-14 cell with a cot, table and toilet in a cell block on the third floor. Outside the window is a tree and "that's nice," but just beyond it is a "pretty depressing" parking lot.

"The day is long and the nights not exactly pleasant," Farber said.

He reads a lot, books he's been putting off and a half dozen papers the Times has sent in every day.

In the evenings he plays gin with other prisoners in the cell block. "They told me they think it's outrageous I'm in here."

When the Guild group came over Aug. 6, they were so many the sheriff opened up the lineup room for the visit. He shared the bowl of fresh fruit they brought him with the other prisoners.

Would he do the stories again? "You bet your life I would."

They were sound, accurate stories."

Locals set briefs in notes case

Sacramento—The Central California Guild will file a friend-of-the-court brief in defense of a reporter who was held in contempt for refusing to surrender tapes and notes in a murder case.

In San Francisco, meanwhile, the San Francisco-Oakland Guild said its counsel was also working on a brief in co-operation with the reporter's attorney.

John Hammarley, formerly of the Sacramento Union, appealed his contempt conviction to the State 3rd District Court of Appeal and on Aug. 4 it stayed indefinitely the contempt citation and attendant jail sentence until it could dispose of the case. That may take weeks or months.

Hammarley, who now works for the Los Angeles Herald Examiner as Sacramento correspondent, was convicted of con-

tempt by Sacramento Superior Court Judge John J. Boskovich, who stayed his jail sentence until Aug. 11 pending an appeal.

The reporter had refused to surrender his story materials concerning conversations with a key witness who had turned state's evidence and named four men as conspirators in a murder.

The Hammarley stories appeared in the Sacramento Union and New West magazine.

The public defender here, who is representing one of the defendants, asked Judge Boskovich to compel Hammarley to turn over the notes, contending that the notes and tapes could show discrepancies in the witness' story.

Boskovich said that when there is a conflict between constitutional rights to due process and

fair trial, on the one hand, and the First Amendment's free press provisions, on the other, "the latter must give way."

The judge said that the state's shield law does not mean that the legislature can "deprive a defendant of his right to due process and to a fair trial."

Hammarley said:

"We told the Court of Appeal that Judge Boskovich had not made it clear that I was preventing the defendants from getting a fair trial and that the language of the state's shield law protects my right to protect the notes and tapes."

"Once I surrender the tapes and notes in my possession, I will lose control over them. And once that happens I would lose . . . the confidence I've built up in my news sources," he said.

IT

SEEMS TO US

Reader gets pleasure from Monsignor Higgins' prose

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Editor:

It is always a pleasure to read (GR, July 28) the evocative prose of Monsignor George Higgins. However, GR's thumbnail stating his credentials omitted one item of interest about him and included one which is perhaps of embarrassment to the Guild.

Monsignor Higgins is a recipient of the Arthur Riordan Memorial Award, given by my local to a person effective in the cause of good labor-management relations. The late John L. Lewis also received that award.

GR perhaps blunders, however, in its accurate report that

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.

Monsignor Higgins is a former chairman of the Public Review Board of the United Auto Workers, overlooking the fact that Guild conventions have shouted down proposals for a similar body for TNG.

JOE HOLT ANDERSON
Former TNG Vice President
At-Large
Washington-Baltimore Guild

A Commitment to Children



The report of the Coalition of Labor Union Women Child Care Seminar, sponsored by the German Marshall Fund of the United States, 1977. Prepared by Ruth Jordan.

CLUW on child care

A Coalition of Labor Union Women booklet reporting on CLUW's study of child care in Sweden, Israel and France early in 1977 has been distributed to all Guild locals. The Guild Reporter of June 24, 1977, carried a report on the study trip by one of the participants, Hannah Jo Rayl, TNG human rights co-ordinator. Photos in the booklet are by Rayl.

Car escalator in 1 of 3 pacts

Washington—One of every three Guild contracts in effect June 1 provided for automatic, periodic adjustment of mileage payments to covered employees, a new compilation of such contract clauses by TNG's Collective Bargaining Dept. shows.

Two years ago, when the last such study was done, only one in five contracts contained escalator clauses.

WSG members reject dues hike

New York — Wire Service Guild members have rejected a proposal to raise local dues when the local's defense fund falls below \$100 per member.

The vote, held July 5-20 and counted here Aug. 1, was 231 in favor, 460 against.

Under the proposal, dues would have been increased by one percent of one week's base pay per month when the defense fund was thin with the additional income going to the local's defense fund.

The proposal was moved to referendum in February by the local's representative assembly.

ERISA booklet

Washington—The Labor Dept. has published a booklet on the Employee Retirement Income Security Act for employees and their beneficiaries. "What You Should Know About the Pension and Welfare Law" is free from the department's Labor-Management Services Administration.

Per-mile reimbursement rates in contracts as of June 1 ranged up to 20 cents in the United States and up to 28 cents in Canada, the compilation also shows. Two years before U.S. rates ranged up to 16 cents and Canadian rates to 18 cents a mile.

At the other end, lowest U.S. per-mile rate for casual auto use was 12 cents, the same as two years ago; lowest such rate in Canada was 17 cents a mile, up 3 cents in two years.

Minimum weekly guarantees for covered employees required to have their autos available for use in their work ranged up to \$61.75 a week for photographers and \$51.65 for others, up respectively from \$49.60 and \$45 a week over two years earlier. (The table covers rates for all employees except circulation district

managers. A different, more frequently issued table lists their minimum guarantees.)

The \$61.75 and \$51.65 weekly rates are calculated from the low end of graduated, mileage-based minimum guarantees provided under the Pacific Northwest Guild's contracts at the Seattle Post-Intelligencer and at the Seattle Times.

The \$61.75 would be required for photographers who drove 49 miles a day on company business; the \$51.65 for other employees who did 39 miles a day on company business.

Highest weekly guarantee in Canada is \$46.73 for sports reporters and salespeople at the New Westminster Columbian (calculated from a monthly guarantee of \$202.50 for persons in those jobs).

It costs 20¢ a mile, study by Hertz says

New York—It costs the average driver of a 1977 intermediate-size car 20 cents a mile to drive it, up 12 percent in a year, according to the Hertz Corp.'s annual study of vehicle operating costs.

The study assumes the car is driven 10,000 miles a year and is kept for ten years.

The 20-cents-a-mile is 52 percent higher than the 13.1 cents Hertz came up with just four years ago, for a 1973 vehicle.

The car leasing firm's study is based on the purchase price of a new car, depreciation, licenses,

fees, insurance, interest, maintenance, gas and oil.

Biggest cost increase in the newest study comes from insurance, up 1.5 cents, to 4.6 cents a mile, and depreciation, based on a \$347 increase in the average purchase price of a 1977 intermediate over a 1976 intermediate.

Gas and oil costs for the 1977 model were up two tenths of a cent per mile, to 5.6 cents.

If depreciation were figured on a three-year, rather than a ten-year basis, it would cost 30.1 cents a mile to operate the 1977 car, the study shows.

Unilateral ethics codes negate labor law, Guild says

Washington — Letting a publisher unilaterally limit organized employees' free-time activities restores the "employer absolutism" U.S. labor law was designed to abolish, the Philadelphia Guild has charged in appealing to federal court from part of a labor board ruling last year in an ethics code case.

Employers used to have "absolute power" to discipline or reward employees "for any reason, good or bad, or no reason at all," for membership in "a particular political party" or "the wrong social club," for example, the Guild pointed out to the U.S. Court of Appeals.

But passage of the National Labor Relations Act "placed in the hands of the workers the means of escaping such control of their lives by employers—the right to bargain collectively," the Guild said in a brief to the court.

The 69-page brief challenges the National Labor Relations Board's August, 1977, decision

that the Pottstown (Pa.) Mercury doesn't have to bargain with the Guild on provisions of its ethics code and most office rules—only on the penalties for violations of the code and rules.

Both issues are mandatory subjects of bargaining under the law, the brief says, because the code and rules are terms and conditions of employment.

In its split decision last year, the NLRB held that the code wasn't a mandatory subject because its rules "relate primarily to standards of ethics designed to protect and enhance the credibility and quality" of the newspaper.

That is an "utterly worthless" rationale, the brief says, citing a portion of an office rule that the board let stand: "Employees must so conduct themselves outside of office hours as not to reflect adversely on the newspaper or cause loss of business or patronage."

This is a purely economic consideration, the Guild brief says. It has nothing to do with quality or integrity. In fact, the brief adds, two employees who received warning letters under terms of that rule were disciplined for actions the paper thought were economically harmful to it, not for ethical violations.

The brief also refers to an earlier, similar board decision on an ethics code at the Madison (Wis.) Capital Times.

In both cases, the board's test of bargainability—that the employer's motivation must be primarily economic—is "completely unworkable," the Guild brief says.

The Pottstown Mercury is a business that wants to make money, so "any decision which affects the quality of its product is significantly directed at improving the company's earnings," the brief says.

Citing NLRB Chairman John Fanning's dissents in the Mercury and Capital Times cases, the brief says that the company's alleged motive isn't the test of whether a matter must be bargained—under the law it is the effect on employees that is the test because the effect determines whether the matter is a term and condition of employment.

The labor act requires parties to bargain on wages, hours and terms and conditions of employment and Congress intended in 1947 that "terms and conditions" be interpreted very broadly, the brief says.

Moreover, the board's Capital Times decision distinguishing between code contents and penalties marked a significant departure from previous board precedent, the Guild says.

Before, the board had in its decisions established that bargaining on work rules was mandatory, especially where the rules carry penalties.

(In his dissent, Fanning pointed out that penalties are what make rules in fact rules, not merely opinions.)

On outside activities, the brief declares that the Pottstown decision goes beyond even the Capital Times case—so far that the "board has restored employer absolutism which Congress sought to abolish" in the National Labor Relations Act.

If employees are to be subject to employer direction of their personal lives they deserve a "very clear statement of what they may not do," the brief says.

An ethics code or office rules cannot give such clarity—"inevitably" they are general, the Guild says.

Only collective bargaining can get down to the specifics, it adds.

The fact that the company's 1974 ethics code is built on a 1973 Sigma Delta Chi code that has as an ancestor the Guild's own 1934 code indicates that agreement can be reached in bargaining, the brief notes.

The 1934 code—passed in convention by the then-American Newspaper Guild—shows that "ethics, credibility and integrity have historically been matters of concern and importance to newspaper employees and cannot be regarded as the sole province of management," the Guild brief says.

"It is truly extraordinary," it goes on, "that the board should permit an employer to declare as a matter of managerial prerogative the standards which its employees should follow in conducting their affairs during their off-duty time. . . . If either side has a 'prerogative' regarding bargaining, with respect to the employees' 'personal lives,' it is labor, and not management."

Furthermore, the brief adds, "it is important for the employers to realize the significance which any such restriction [on outside activities, such as community involvement, political office, etc.—all mentioned in the company rules] imposes on the

employee."

Employers also should be made aware "of the extent to which some reporters believe that their participation in community affairs enhances their ability to do their job by increasing their circle of acquaintances and fund of knowledge of what is going on."

"Newspaper people do not lead cloistered lives and newspapers and the public would be worse off if they did," the brief says.

Since newspapers are involved — actually or potentially — in everything significant in their towns "and have commercial dealings with most of the important businesses," the possibility of conflict between an employee's personal life and the interests of the newspaper is "virtually limitless," the Guild points out.

The Pottstown Mercury posted its office rules in 1968 and revised them in 1972 without consulting with the Guild.

The same thing happened with the ethics code.

Corrections

A typographical error in the July 28 Guild Reporter resulted in an erroneous second reference to the York (Pa.) Dispatch's participation in TNG's International Pension Plan, making it incorrectly read that the plan is the first in New York.

In the same issue, the Vallejo (Calif.) Times-Herald was incorrectly identified as the largest paper in the Donrey chain, a distinction properly bestowed on the Las Vegas Review-Journal.

Burton becomes fulltime TNG rep

Washington—Alice L. Burton, former vice chairperson of the San Jose Guild's Monterey Unit, became a permanent, fulltime TNG international representative July 31.

She had been a temporary field staffer under TNG's 1976-78 special organizing program.

A week after Burton's becoming fulltime and permanent, International Representative Edna Berger began a combination of paid and unpaid leave that will last until next April 1.

Burial detail



DOUBLE INFLATION RATE

Finger points at ads on food costs

By Press Associates, Inc.

THE COST OF FOOD in the United States has been rising this year at an annual rate of almost 18 percent, almost double the overall inflation rate.

A House subcommittee decided to take a closer look recently and some of the testimony it heard should give Americans cause to ponder.

The Agriculture Dept. said in its July price report that retail food prices in the United States have increased about 77 percent in the past eight years.

While Barry Bosworth, director of the President's Council on Wage & Price Stability, told the subcommittee that "the worst seems behind us," the slowdown in increases likely will bring little joy to food buyers who already have cut back to bare-bones menus.

Who's at fault? It depends on whom you listen to.

Bosworth, in effect, said there was little the government could do about it.

A spokesman for the Grocery Manufacturers of America said it's not their fault—they claim they've been slow in passing

The "Washington Window" column is written by the staff of Press Associates, Inc., of Washington, a privately held news service for union publications. This column is reprinted with PAT's permission.

along to consumers their own increased costs.

ONE SUBCOMMITTEE witness, however, was willing to point a finger. Kathleen F. O'Reilly, executive director of the Consumer Federation of America, listed three of the villains as lack of competition among retailers, advertising and packaging.

Citing a study by the National Center for Economic Alternatives, O'Reilly said the lack of competition in the food chain industry cost consumers more than 600 million dollars extra for their food in 1974 alone.

Advertising, she said, now accounts for more than three percent of the food marketing bill. The direct costs of advertising range from four billion to five billion dollars a year, she said, with some manufacturers of soft drinks spending up to 18 percent of total sales on ads a year.

Packaging, another villain, is a 23 billion dollar industry which the Agriculture Dept. estimates tacks 13 percent onto the food marketing bill. In some cases, O'Reilly said, the percentage is even higher—of every nickel a consumer spends on Pringle's potato chips, one cent actually is paying for the container they come in.

Packaging increases the rate of bulk purchases (if tomatoes are packaged by threes, the consum-

er federation points out, you can't buy two). It allows for a mix-in of poor quality goods, and it permits a manufacturer to stick its brand name to a sack of potatoes to let the consumer think he or she is getting something special—at a higher cost, of course.

"It should be noted that packaging is energy-intensive," O'Reilly testified. "If we could return to the 1958 level of packaging, the point at which the packaging explosion began, the U.S. could reduce its total energy consumption by eight percent. . . . We could save 267,000 barrels of oil per day."

THOSE ARE SOME of the problems, but what's the solution? The consumer federation offers a few. Food co-operatives could be at least part of the answer, as could direct farmer-to-consumer marketing. Another part could be found in generic food—food packaged plainly, with no brand names and no advertising hype, is typically 30 to 33 percent cheaper than comparable national brands and 10 percent to 20 percent below a store's private brand.

At the national level, consumer federation suggestions range from higher funding for the 1976 Direct Farmer to Consumer Marketing Act to rejection of increased sugar price supports to major reform of transportation regulations.

Something must be done. Consumers may be able to deal with rising car costs by taking the bus, and rising heating costs by turning down the thermostat somewhat. But nobody yet has found an alternative to food.

Want to beat cost of living? starve, freeze, alone, outside

Washington — Prices of the four basic necessities — food, shelter, medical care and energy — rose at an annual rate of about 15 percent from April 1 through June, about a third more than the rise in the Consumer Price Index, the National Center for Economic Alternatives says.

At the same time, all other prices — for "non-necessities" — rose just 4.6 percent, the private research group said.

Necessities' inflation for January through March was 11.4 per-

cent, while for non-necessities it was 5.7 percent, the center said.

And, the study said, wage increases during the six months have largely been efforts to "catch up" with price increases, stressing that they have not been a primary factor in inflation.

Food prices rose at a 20.9-percent rate in the second quarter, 15.7 percent in the first; shelter was up 12.8 and 11.4 percent; energy, 12.3 and 5.4 percent, and medical costs, 7.5 and 8.7 percent, the center reported.

Editorial

Requiem for reform in '78

Why was it impossible to break the filibuster and bring the Labor Law Reform Bill to the kind of vote in the Senate in which a simple majority would prevail?

In reality, the bill is a modest enough measure, aimed primarily at providing effective protections to workers seeking to organize.

The unsuccessful cloture votes would seem to show that a majority of the Senate was convinced that the added protections are necessary, that the labor act as presently constituted is not providing effective safeguards and remedies for the workers' rights it ostensibly protects. (Witness: last year alone, according to National Labor Relations Board findings, 7,500 workers were illegally fired. How many more suffered the same fate but were unable to convince the labor board?)

Essentially, the bill failed this year for two reasons:

✓ Myths about it perpetrated by its business and right-wing opponents—perpetrated with the full and willing assistance of the two predominant U.S. newspaper management organizations, the American Newspaper Publishers Assn. and the National Newspaper Assn.

✓ And, the expensive and fanatical campaign mounted against the bill by that same coalition.

To be sure, unions also conducted an intense campaign in favor of the bill's passage—in TNG's case the most ambitious such effort it has ever undertaken.

But our effort was based on the facts, as it should have been—on what really is in the bill and what obstacles workers too often face in the real world of work when they try to organize and bargain their first contracts, if they finally are able to win recognition. But we were fighting myths, lies, repeated so loudly and so often in print and out that they began to have the ring of truth.

Like the one that the bill would somehow endanger the thousands of small businesses that are not even covered by federal labor law. The bill would do nothing to extend the National Labor Relations Act's coverage.

Like the one that the bill would bring about "forced unionism," somehow do away with the mandatory open-shop (so-called right-to-work) laws now existing in 20 states. Nothing in the bill addressed itself to that subject, even by inference.

Somehow, another myth went, the bill would result in every business in the nation having its employees automatically organized. That may be desirable, but, again, it's not in the bill.

One that union organizers would be wandering at will through company premises interrupting employees' work to sell them on unionism was a perversion of a provision that would have given a union a right to respond in kind to "captive audience" meetings called by employers to campaign against unions.

A majority of the Senate apparently was not taken in by these and other myths, proving again that, as Lincoln reportedly said it: "You may fool all the people some of the time; you can even fool some of the people all the time; but you can't fool all of the people all of the time."

But, then, the bill's opponents knew they didn't have to do the first or third—under the Senate's cloture rule they just needed 41 of the 100 people that vote in the Senate.

The Guild Reporter

JAMES M. CESNIK
Editor

ROBERT DUDNICK, Associate Editor

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