

Radiation deters few from nuclear story

Washington — Few reporters and photographers voiced reluctance to accept assignments to cover the nuclear plant accident near Harrisburg, Pa., because of possible radiation hazards, a Guild Reporter survey of East Coast Guild locals, newspapers and Wire Services indicates.

Equally as scattered, the survey shows, was issuance of special clothing or equipment by news organizations to their news people at the scene.

After some inquiries to TNG head-

quarters here, President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., wired all locals urging them to review their contracts "and make your members aware of their rights."

"TNG legal counsel advises that refusal of an assignment for health and safety reasons under circumstances such as those prevailing in Harrisburg may very well be protected under your contract or occupational safety and health law and regulations, or both," Perlik's wire said.

"Contract protection may be pro-

vided by the Model Contract's hazardous-assignment clause or its equivalent or, in its absence, by a typical 'just and sufficient cause' clause," Perlik said.

Such a clause usually provides that there shall be no dismissals without just and sufficient cause.

There seem to have been a few instances in which reluctant employees were ordered to Harrisburg, but generally managements let the issue ride if an employee didn't want to go.

Richard J. Olive, administrator of the

Wire Service Guild, said the Associated Press provided its staffers with film badges, masks, air tanks and slicker suits.

The staffers, however, only wore the badges, he said.

Most detectors available to officials and news workers were simple tags with film strips attached, the kind used by X-ray technicians, the New York Times reported. Laboratory processing is required to measure how much radiation (Continued on Page 6)

The

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Cancer claims TNG's Crocker, 61



ROBERT M. CROCKER, SECRETARY-TREASURER, 1969-1979.
— Pauses from his work at his desk at TNG headquarters

Silver Spring, Md.—TNG Secretary-Treasurer Robert M. Crocker died of cancer April 7 at the age of 61.

Crocker succumbed at his suburban Washington home here two weeks after doctors determined that he was afflicted with the disease during exploratory surgery and concluded that it was inoperable. He had been ill since the beginning of the year.

Crocker had been the Guild's secretary-treasurer since 1969, winning re-election four times. Before his election to international office he had been president and secretary-treasurer of the Wire Service Guild and president of the old Worcester (Mass.) Guild.

A native of Maine, where he spent most of his journalistic career, Crocker was a gentle per-

son, endowed with the self-deprecating, dry wit associated with residents of that state. Convention delegates came to appreciate its contribution to saucing the equally dry financial figures that are the usual meat and potatoes of secretary-treasurer's reports.

TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., in a tribute to Crocker, recalled one of the "down-Maine Yankee" stories that Crocker told to a TNG Convention:

"One of my favorite one-liners . . . concerns the last will of a man reputed to be from my home state of Maine," Crocker said. "This will, in its entirety, said: 'Being of sound mind, I spent it all!'"

"Being of sound mind, and of generous spirit, Bob Crocker, too, spent it all," Perlik said, "—

all of his time, his energy, his talent, his compassion—trying to make newspapering a better way to make a living for the thousands who make the attempt."

Calling him "the loyalest of allies, the staunchest of friends, ever ready to take on new and demanding challenges," Perlik said that "more than a good right arm is now missing," adding: "This good man left us too soon." [Full text of Perlik's statement, Page 2].

Crocker had a long, loping stride that seemed to fit the busy pace at which he went about his work. In the Wire Service Guild, long before becoming a fulltime Guild officer, he achieved a reputation as an untiring worker, putting in long hours of volunteer effort year after year.

He was secretary-treasurer of the Wire Service local from 1961 to 1963 and president for three terms, from 1963 to 1965 and again in 1967-68. He also served two years as chairman of the local's AP National Committee. He was a mainstay of the national Associated Press bargaining committee for nine years and served as its chairperson from 1966 to 1969.

Crocker rose to leadership of the Wire Service Guild while working as AP Statehouse Correspondent in Augusta, Me. He received a special award for professional service from Maine Gov. Kenneth Curtis.

Earlier, while a reporter for the Worcester Evening Gazette, he was the first president of the Worcester Guild, from 1945 to 1947.

Crocker's ascent to the Guild's second-highest fulltime office followed an unusual pattern; he had not served on either the International Executive Board or on TNG's staff when he was nom- (Continued on Page 2)

More merger talks await leaders' call

Colorado Springs—After six days of what the unions' presidents termed "intense negotiations," merger talks between TNG and the International Typographical Union were recessed April 1, to be resumed at the call of the presidents.

The six-day session, the longest since the talks began 18 months earlier, produced "new agreements on fundamental issues and brought new insights to still unresolved matters," TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., and ITU President Joe Bingel said in a joint statement afterwards.

"However, time enough for the parties to completely close the gap between all their disparate traditions, policies and methods of operation was not available," the presidents continued, again expressing the "hope" that a merger plan can be presented to the unions' conventions this summer.

Later, Perlik said that "if a final plan is not completed within weeks, it will be impossible to present" to TNG's 1979 Convention "within the confines of our timetable."

The plan would have to be presented to the International Execu- (Continued on Page 4)

Four draw first Guild pensions

Washington—TNG's portable, industrial pension plan—launched just two years ago—has begun paying monthly benefits to its first retirees.

Four of them. Two in Manchester, retired from the Union Leader, and two in Detroit, retired from the Detroit News, TNG's International Pension Fund office here reports.

Two are receiving early retirement benefits and two regular pension benefits provided by the plan.

The retirees' monthly benefits under the Guild plan range from \$82.07 to \$225.40. Benefits are determined from the amount of weekly contributions on an employee's behalf multiplied by years of credited service, to a maximum of 25. Credited years among the four retirees range from 16 to the maximum. There is a reduction in benefits paid under early retirement — one-half of one percent for each month retirement precedes the

participant's 65th birthday.

The Guild plan's benefits are the only one's being received, besides Social Security, by the two Manchester retirees. There was no plan covering them at the Union Leader before inauguration of the Guild plan.

The Detroit retirees are also eligible for benefits from a for-

mer unilateral, employer controlled plan which had its benefits "frozen" when the editorial employees' Guild unit there bargained participation in the new Guild plan as part of its initial contract settlement.

First of the four retirees to qualify under the plan was Al- (Continued on Page 6)

Avg. top raises per capita 37¢

Washington—With the average daily newspaper reporter top minimum paid under Guild contracts April 1 up by \$22.79 a week over that of a year earlier, per-capita payments by Guild locals to TNG will increase by 37 cents, to \$7.01 a month, on May 1 under a constitutional formula linking the two.

The per-capita increase applies only to the monthly payments made by locals to finance TNG's operating costs and does not affect members' dues.

The increase is two cents less than the record 39 cents in both 1975 and 1976 and one cent more than last year's. It is the sixth consecutive year the Constitution's formula has produced a

Child care set at conventionPage 4

per-capita increase of more than 30 cents. In addition, under an action by last year's TNG Convention, the per capita was increased by 75 cents effective last Sept. 1.

TNG's General Fund will receive 29.6 cents of the 37-cent increase and the International Defense Fund the other 7.4 cents, TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., said in an April 6 letter to all locals announcing the new per capita.

The General Fund's portion of the new \$7.01 (Continued on Page 2)



1945—FIRST PRESIDENT, WORCESTER GUILD
Crocker, left, is congratulated by then-TNG Vice President George A. Harris



1964—PRESIDENT, WIRE SERVICE GUILD
Also: Harry S. Culver, then local secretary-treasurer; Raymond A. Mann, then local administrator



1977—TNG SECRETARY-TREASURER, 5th TERM
Also re-elected, TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr.; Culver, center, elected International Chairperson

Secretary-Treasurer Crocker dies at 61

(Continued from Page 1)
inated in 1969. He was elected on a ticket with President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., and former International Chairperson James B. Woods.

He was not an unfamiliar figure to convention delegates when his name was placed in nomination, however. His long service as a Wire Service bargainer had earned him the chair of the convention's Collective Bargaining Committee in 1966.

He was elected by 1,500 votes over the late John (Ned) Sweet of San Antonio. Two years later, facing the same challenger, his margin increased to 4,200. He was unopposed in subsequent elections.

As secretary-treasurer Crocker was an architect of TNG's port-

able pension plan and served as one of its trustees. He was principally responsible for new investment arrangements that increased the interest yield of TNG's General and Defense Funds.

He also was responsible for an extensively revised and updated edition of TNG's Administrative Manual, which serves as a guide to local officers.

In addition to being a pension-plan trustee, Crocker was a Guild representative on the board of the Mellett Fund for a Free and Responsible Press. In August 1975 he represented TNG at an International Federation of Journalists seminar for African journalists in Kenya.

Born in Auburn, Me., the son of a dairy worker, Crocker was

graduated from Edward Little High School and received a B.A. degree from Bates College in Lewiston in 1938. He began his career a year later as a reporter for the Lewiston Evening Journal.

He joined AP in 1947, eventually becoming secretary-treasurer and then president of the Maine Statehouse Newsmen's Assn. In 1966 he served on panels on the news media at both the National Legislative Conference and the National Governors' Conference.

In 1967 the Maine Legislature, in which he had once served as a page, assembled in joint session to pay him tribute for 20 years of outstanding service. It was the first time anyone but a legislator or elected official had been so honored.

The day—April 26—was proclaimed "Robert M. Crocker Day," and Gov. Curtis issued a proclamation citing his status as dean of statehouse reporters and his personification of the Maine news media's "high quality of honest, objective journalism."

Crocker was a member of the Portland Guild before establishment of the Wire Service local, on whose constituent assembly he served in 1957. Later he was elected to its representative assembly.

Crocker was a member of the Maine State Sesquicentennial Commission in 1968-69. He was also a member of the National

'He left us too soon'

Following is the full text of the statement of tribute by TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., upon the death April 7 of TNG Secretary-Treasurer Robert M. Crocker:

BOB CROCKER, in that down-Maine Yankee way so characteristic of his fine sense of humor, once told this story to a TNG convention:

"One of my favorite one-liners, which you may recall, concerns the last will of a man reputed to be from my home state of Maine. This will, in its entirety, said: 'Being of sound mind, I spent it all.'"

Being of sound mind, and of generous spirit, Bob Crocker, too, spent it all.

He spent it all—all of his time, his energy, his talent, his compassion—trying to make newspapering a better way to make a living for the thousands who make the attempt.

His career took him through the complete spectrum of Guild experience, from the exhausting yet rewarding and difficult demands of local officer and negotiator in the Wire Service Guild to the drudgery of the international secretary-treasurership where his commitment and dedication helped him master the debilitation of deficit after deficit in TNG's finances. His professionalism as a newsman earned him, rightly so, the salutes and admiration of the news sources he covered as well as of those with whom he competed for that coverage.

To me, he was the loyalist of allies, the staunchest of friends, ever ready to take on new and demanding challenges. More than a good right arm is now missing.

This good man left us too soon.

Press Club and the Scottish Rite Masons.

He was an active and avid golfer and a photography enthusiast.

Crocker is survived by his wife, Dorothy; a son, Steven, of North Whitefield, Me., and a daughter,

Janet C. Rohman, of Gorham, Me.

A memorial service was to be held April 15 at the National Baptist Memorial Church in Washington.

Perlik named himself, International Chairperson Harry S. Culver, of the Wire Service Guild, and TNG Vice President Elwood B. Bigelow, of Portland, to be TNG's official representatives at the services.

The family has asked that contributions in his name be sent to TNG's Irving Leuchter Memorial Scholarship Fund or to the Bates College Alumni Fund.

Crocker thanked for work, concern

New York—The Wire Service Guild's Executive Committee on April 8 expressed the local's thanks for Robert M. Crocker's "years of service" to the local as its president and secretary-treasurer, and for his "continued concern for the interests" of the local while TNG secretary-treasurer.

The local's governing body, holding a regular meeting here when it received word of Crocker's death, also expressed its sympathy to Crocker's family and voted a contribution in his name to the Irving Leuchter Memorial Scholarship Fund.

Duties accrue to president until regular TNG election

Washington—Under provisions of TNG's Constitution, TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., will serve both as the union's president and its secretary-treasurer until a successor to the late Secretary-Treasurer Robert M. Crocker is elected through regular procedures this summer.

The constitution provides that when a vacancy in the secretary-treasureship occurs less than six months before a scheduled con-

vention, "it shall not be filled before the convention" and that "nominations at the convention and election shall be conducted in the same manner" as nominations and elections for other TNG offices.

The convention will be July 2-6, in Providence.

Business between TNG and locals which ordinarily would be directed to the secretary-treasurer should be directed to the president's office, Perlik said.

\$373 reporter avg. ups per capita 37¢

(Continued from Page 1)

per capita will be \$5,778, with the Defense Fund receiving the balance: \$1,232. (During the period of full regular dues that began last fall, the Defense Fund also receives additional monthly amounts ranging from \$1 to \$14.75 per member, based on weekly salaries, and will do so until Defense Fund assets again reach \$2 million.)

TNG's Constitution contains the formula which determines the division of per-capita payments between the General and Defense Funds, as well as the formula which provides for annual determination of the amount of the per capita. It also provides that the rate be in effect from May through April, unless changed by the International Executive Board or TNG's annual convention.

A third constitutional formula—providing for increasing the top bracket of the extra dues in effect

during Defense Fund emergencies—was not activated by contract minimums in effect on April 1, however, Perlik reported.

The per-capita formula, adopted by TNG's 1964 Convention, bases payments, like local dues, on members' wages. It ties the per capita to a percentage of the average reporter top minimum in effect each April 1 at newspapers published at least five days a week.

The new top-minimum average, computed from 130 contracts, was \$373.17 a week, an increase of 6.5 percent over 1978's average of \$350.38. (The per capita increase is 5.57 percent, compared to 6.51 percent a year ago.)

The new top-minimum average was multiplied by 0.0165, producing a figure of \$6.15733, rounded to \$6.16, the next higher cent, under the constitutional formula. A special 10-cent in-

crease voted by the 1969 Convention and last year's special 75-cent increase were added to produce the \$7.01 per capita.

In establishing the per-capita formula in 1964, TNG determined that the then-existing per capita of \$2.30 represented 0.01625 percent of the 1964 top minimum average of \$141.83 a week. The 1967 Convention changed the formula to 0.0165 percent.

The formula is designed to provide TNG with an increasing level of income to meet rising costs geared to the increase in members' income.

Compilations made in determining the new per-capita rate showed that 63 of the 130 reporter top minimums in effect April 1 had increased by more than the \$22.79 increase in the average. Forty were up by \$30 or more a week, with 13 up by \$40 or more a week and four up by \$50 or more a week.

The same compilation showed that there now are 46 daily newspaper contracts with top reporter minimums at or above \$400 a week, up 16 from a year ago, 17 contracts with reporter top minimums of \$450 or more, up from five, and two with top minimums of more than \$500 a week.

Seventy reporter top minimums were between \$300 and \$400 a week, four fewer than last year. Fourteen contracts provided minimums of less than \$300 a week, half the number of a year earlier, and only one contract provided a reporter top of less than \$200 a week.

First per capitals at the new rate are due at TNG by June 15, the same date premiums at new rates for TNG's Life Insurance Program are due at TNG. The new premiums are \$1.36 per \$1,000 of coverage for members of U.S. locals in the program and \$7.76 per thousand in Canada, up 15 cents and three cents respectively.

U.S. changes rule on fired strikers

Washington — The National Labor Relations Board has overturned a 30-year policy and ruled that unlawfully fired strikers no longer have to make an unconditional offer to return to work to be eligible for back pay.

The 3-to-2 ruling in a Portland, Me., case places unlawfully discharged strikers on the same legal footing as nonstrikers who are discharged illegally.

It also means that the employer's back pay obligation starts when he commits the discriminatory practice, not when the employee offers to return to work.

The mid-March decision does leave standing the NLRB's practice of permitting an employer to reduce his back pay obligation by proving that a striker "failed to make a diligent effort to mitigate the back pay obligation by seeking interim employment elsewhere."

But, the board majority said, continued strike involvement even after a company has offered to take a striker back is not—of itself—evidence that the striker is engaging in willful loss of earnings.

The majority said that the equities in the National Labor Relations Act "compel" abandonment of the old policy.

Speaking of ordinary discharges, the majority noted that a request for reinstatement "would fall upon deaf ears when one considers that the employer has just fired the employee."

The same would apply to a striker's request for reinstatement and it long has been board policy not to require persons to take futile actions, the majority said.

All along there had been that very exception and now it is seen, the majority said, that the exception had "engulfed" the rule.

The decision shifts the burden of moving to correct an unfair practice from the person discriminated against to the discriminator.

"[S]ince it is the employer who has acted unlawfully in discharging the employee, the burden is on that employer to undo its unfair labor practice by offering immediate reinstatement to the employee, and by reimbursing the employee for all losses suffered from the date of its discriminatory action," the majority said.

This rationale is equally applicable to employees who were discharged unlawfully while engaged in a lawful strike, it added.

"A discharged striker is a discharged employee... [and] there is nothing peculiar to a strike which justifies dissimilar treatment."

If, however, an illegally discharged striker refuses to accept an offer of immediate reinstatement, the employer's back pay obligation is voided, the decision said.

The employee, therefore, would resume the status of a striker and be required to request reinstatement upon the conclusion or abandonment of the strike, the majority said.

The majority cautioned, however, that strikers who haven't been fired illegally would not be entitled to this relief "until and unless they abandon the strike and request reinstatement."

The firing of a striker creates an ambiguous situation, the majority said. It can't be known for sure whether the striker's continuing refusal to return is voluntary—that is, as a result of the strike—or because the striker thinks it's futile to ask for reinstatement.

Henceforth, the board will resolve the ambiguity against the wrongdoer by assuming, without contrary indications, that the discharged striker would have asked for reinstatement were it not for the apparent futility of such a request.

In the majority were board chairman John H. Fanning and members Howard Jenkins, Jr., and John C. Truesdale.

Dissenting were members John A. Penello and Betty Southard Murphy.

They said that the old policy was equitable and had met the test of practicality in a variety of situations during more than three decades.

They also stressed their view that the majority decision did not take into account "the fundamental economic distinction between working and striking employees."

"Employees who are working at the time of their discriminatory discharge are performing services for their employer in exchange for wages and other benefits," they said.

"Accordingly, 'the finding of an unfair labor practice and discriminatory discharge is presumptive proof that some back pay is owed,'" they added, citing a 1965 case.

"In contrast," they continued, "employees who are on strike at the time of their discriminatory discharge are voluntarily withholding services from their employer and are not entitled to compensation."

"Any subsequent loss of wages 'cannot conclusively be attributed to their discharge until the employees indicate their willingness to abandon the strike,'" Penello and Murphy said, quoting a 1953 case.



Berny Krug

Judging the critics

Entries in the first annual Lowell Mellett Award for Improving Journalism through Critical Evaluation are evaluated by trio of judges at TNG headquarters April 7. Judges are, from left: Wallace H. Terry, visiting journalism professor at Howard University; Lincoln M. Furbur, acting dean of the American University school of communication, and Norman C. Mil-

ner, chief of the Wall Street Journal's Washington bureau. Winner will be announced at annual meeting of the directors of the Mellett Fund for a Free and Responsible Press on April 21. Among the 50 entries were journalism reviews, columnists, journalism schools, newsletters, press councils, a publisher group, magazines and broadcasting stations.

Guild mulls appeal of decision freeing Post from arbitrations

Washington—The Washington-Baltimore Guild April 12 was considering appealing a federal judge's decision that the Washington Post doesn't have to arbitrate four key disputes.

District Court Judge John H. Pratt refused April 3 to hold the Post in contempt of an order directing it to move some disputes to arbitration.

Alan D. Eisenberg, the Guild's attorney, said that if an appeal is taken it would be on the bases that:

✓ Pratt misconstrued his own earlier order that found that the expired contract's arbitration clause lives despite the expiration;

✓ He went beyond his duty to rule on the obligation to arbitrate to discuss the merits of the disputes themselves.

The four disputes are over union security, dues checkoff, employer contributions to a joint health and welfare fund and cost of living increases unilaterally made by the Post but not applied to contractual minimums.

When the Guild brought its original action in 1977, the center of contention was four discharge cases the company had refused to arbitrate.

Pratt ruled that the grievance and arbitration procedure was one of the "terms" of the contract which, by virtue of contract language itself, continued in effect while bargaining continued even though the contract's term had expired.

After the Guild later filed a motion to find the paper in contempt, the Post finally agreed to arbitrate those cases.

But it refused to arbitrate the four other disputes.

The Guild, in its new motion for a contempt citation, said the

matters were subject to arbitration on the basis of Pratt's earlier decision.

Pratt on April 3 called this an "expansive" reading of his decision of Nov. 15, 1977, and rejected the Guild's motion. He put great stress on the fact that the Guild had earlier said it need not arbitrate the four issues.

Eisenberg denied that the reading was "expansive," saying that if Pratt held the arbitration clause lives, it lives for all matters of grievance and arbitration.

Pratt also went through a fairly lengthy discussion of each of the four disputes and argued that they were not subject to arbitration because an arbitrator would lack the authority to adjudicate some of them and others properly belonged in bargaining.

Eisenberg said the Guild's view was that only an arbitrator had the authority to decide these questions of merit, not the judge.

The judge should have restricted himself to determining if the Post had an obligation to arbitrate, he said.

The Guild's Post contract expired in the spring of 1976 and bargaining has continued.

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 2.4 point rise in the index in February to 207.1, up 18.7 points from February, 1978. 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 February, 1977. Figures for 1978 and 1979 are from the revised Urban Wage-Earners' and Clerical Workers' index.

	Index*	Percentage over	
		Same month prior year	February 1977†
March, 1978	189.7	6.5	7.1
April	191.4	6.6	8.1
May	193.3	7.0	9.2
June	195.3	7.4	10.3
July	196.7	7.7	11.1
August	197.7	7.9	11.6
September	199.1	8.2	12.4
October	200.7	8.8	13.3
November	201.8	8.9	14.0
December	202.9	9.0	14.6
January, 1979	204.7	9.4	15.6
February,	207.1	9.9	16.9

*1967 = 100

†Index = 177.1



Launching a new cap in Vallejo

Roger Warnock, center foreground, chairperson of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild's Vallejo Unit signs TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr.'s, new picketline cap during visit by Perlik to five Vallejo union's picket line at the Donrey chain's struck Times-Herald March 23.

Gordon A. Shaffer/Vallejo Unit/San Francisco-Oakland Guild

Perlik bought the new head gear after he ran out of signature room on one dating from 1970. Guild, Typographical, Mailers', Pressmen's and Graphic Arts unions struck the Times-Herald last June 20 after seeking new contracts for more than 18 months.

Convention child care program set

Providence, R.I.—A child-care program will be available for the five days of TNG's 46th Annual Convention here July 2-6, Providence Guild President Frank Prosnitz reports.

Based on 25 children ages 5 to 12, the cost per child will be \$120, with \$40 expected to be borne by each child's parents.

If there is enough demand, a program for children of preschool age also will be conducted, Prosnitz said.

Babysitting will be available for hours the program does not cover at 75 cents to \$1 an hour, with the entire cost to be paid by the parents.

Directing the child care program will be Samuel Greenstein, a junior high school teacher who also directs a 170-pupil religious school. Greenstein is a member of the American Federation of Teachers, AFL-CIO. He will be assisted by two other qualified teachers and a college student.

Lunch will be provided daily. On the convention's opening day, the children will be taken

to the University of Rhode Island's W. Alton Jones Campus, 2,300 acres in West Greenwich, where they will visit the Environmental Education Center. They also will go to the beach.

During the convention banquet on Tuesday the children will be provided dinner at Goddard Park in Warwick, where there will be a hayride, games and other activities.

During the convention's traditional third-day outing—a clam bake—there will be games for the children.

For delegates, the opening cocktail party will be held from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. Sunday, July 1, in the State Capitol. An open bar is planned.

The Tuesday night banquet will be held at the Venus de Milo Restaurant, where the Providence

Guild has held its last six annual Follies. A mini-version of this year's show will be presented. Charge for non-delegates won't exceed \$16, including bus transportation.

Because some delegates may wish to vacation in New England after the convention, the local has arranged for special weekend rates at the Copley Plaza Hotel in Boston, 40 miles from Providence. Exact charges aren't known yet, Prosnitz said.

Meanwhile, in Washington, TNG issued the convention's Official Call to locals.

It points out that federal law requires delegates be elected by secret ballot voting because the convention will nominate and/or elect international officers and members of the International Executive Board.

Lobbying reform bill backed by AFL-CIO

AFL-CIO News Service

Washington—The AFL-CIO has asked Congress to tighten the lobbying disclosure law—for unions as well as employer groups and the many other organizations that seek to influence federal legislation.

Labor considers lobbying a useful facet of the legislative process and a constitutional right, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Kenneth Young testified. And legitimate lobbying activity "need not fear full disclosure," he stressed.

A House Judiciary subcommittee is making a new effort to move a lobbying reform bill through Congress. The House last year passed a labor-supported bill strengthening a loophole-ridden 1946 law, but it died in the Senate.

Young said the bill the House passed last year would assure the public's right-to-know without making reporting requirements so intimidatingly cumbersome that they would discourage smaller groups from communicating with Congress or testifying on legislation.

"Lobbying is clearly an aspect of the constitutional right to petition the government for redress of grievances," he said. Equally clear, Young added, is the right of the public and Congress "to be informed about the activities of organizations that hire or employ people to influence the legislative process." But at the same time, "over-regulation may be even more ineffective than non-disclosure since it would drown useful information in a sea of unnecessary and meaningless detail."

The bills being considered by the House panel, based on last year's legislation, would in large part achieve the needed balance. They would not require reporting of individual or group testimony which is on the public record, dissemination of an

organization's views through the media, or communications to a "home-state senator" or "home-district congressman."

A lobbying campaign would have to be more than local and must involve substantial expenditure of funds before there would be an obligation to report.

When the "triggering" requirement was met, the organization would have to disclose all expenditures over \$35 for the benefit of any senator or representative and expenditures exceeding \$500 for any reception or comparable event for the benefit of an officeholder.

Other features of the bill the House passed last year, which Young strongly urged, include reporting solicitation of others to lobby and income from organizations used for lobbying.

The leading employer federations took a different stance, however. Representatives of both the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce said the proposed legislation would be too costly.

CBTU convention reminder issued

Washington—U.S. Guild locals have been encouraged to send representatives to the eighth national convention of the Coalition of Black Trade Unionists, May 25-28 in Philadelphia.

TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., in a March 27 letter, recalled a Guild convention directive that locals seek opportunities to associate with other union organizations, including CBTU.

He said TNG will send a representative and noted that the Philadelphia Guild plans to participate.

Questions should be directed to Hannah Jo-Rayl, TNG's human rights co-ordinator, Perlik said.

South Africa admits trying to buy Star

Washington—South Africa has admitted it put \$11.5 million in a secret Swiss bank account in an attempt to buy the Washington Star.

A special commission made the admission in a report to Parliament as part of a growing scandal in which the white-supremacist government also has been accused of bankrolling a new English-language paper in Johannesburg, the Citizen.

Reporting from Johannesburg, Caryle Murphy of the Washington Post said the commission's report is the first official response to press reports that the government gave the \$11.5 million to Michigan publisher and Panax Corp. head John McGoff to buy the Star.

McGoff failed in 1974 and 1975 bids for the Star.

The Johannesburg reports were started by the Rand Daily Mail, the chief English-language opposition paper.

But the government report "did not say who received the money for the 'highly secret' project to buy the Washington Star and McGoff has previously denied the allegations," Murphy reported.

McGoff was "not available" to comment on the latest, government report, the Post said April 3.

Investigators also made no mention of Johannesburg press reports that McGoff, after his Star bids failed, used part of the money to buy the Sacramento Union, the Post said.

The Post said the admission is likely to trigger an American Justice Dept. investigation of South Africa or its American partners to see if registration laws had been violated.

Meanwhile, new reports circulated that McGoff also used part of the \$11.5 million to attempt to buy a share of The Trib, a short-lived conservative New York tabloid.

Leonard Saffir, editor of The Trib, said McGoff's offer was rejected.

Saffir said he first met McGoff on the recommendation of Richard Mellon Scaife.

After meeting McGoff, Saffir

said, he received several calls from Gerhard Zoffer, who described himself as an investment banker and said that South Africa investment in The Trib would not become public because "we have a way—John McGoff."

Scaife bought a half-share of the Sacramento Union from McGoff late in 1977.

McGoff and Scaife apparently own the Union and some associated weeklies on their own; Panax Corp. is not the owner.

The offer for a share of The Trib was reported by the Rand Daily Mail to be in the millions of dollars.

The Mail also reported that McGoff used \$1.5 million of the secret fund to buy a half interest in United Press International Television News (UPITN), which syndicates film.

United Press International and Independent Television News in London each own 25 percent of UPITN. McGoff's holding is through his Global Communications firm.

In London, UPITN's executive vice president denied there was South African money in the firm. And Roderick W. Beaton, UPI president, denied that McGoff had ever tried to influence UPITN coverage.

N.Y. judge raps lawyers on subpoenas

A New York judge has criticized lawyers for being so ready to subpoena reporters and their notes.

"Lawyers are beginning to abuse the privilege. . . . This is not the function of a newspaper reporter [and] not the function of the court," Acting Supreme [County] Court Justice Joseph Jaspis said in **Hempstead, N.Y.**

He made the comments to Gerald B. Lefcourt, defense attorney in a marijuana case, who had subpoenaed three reporters in an attempt to challenge the search and seizure of a fishing boat [Guild Reporter, March 9].

The reporters testified that their stories were accurate. They were George Carpozi, Jr., New York Post; Jack Graves, East Hampton Star, and Bob Wacker, Long Island Newsday.

Lefcourt was defense counsel for former New York Times reporter Earl Caldwell when Caldwell refused to hand over the identities of sources.

Lefcourt had not asked that action of the three reporters.

Elsewhere: In **Buffalo, N.Y.**, U.S. District Court Judge Edmund Maxwell ordered Courier-Express reporter Terence McElroy to produce notes, drafts, originals and copies of stories he wrote concerning the bitter court fight between the Courier-Express and the Evening News.

Maxwell ruled, however, that McElroy is not required to say



New Citizen's Voice route in Tbilisi?

Members of the U.S.S.R. national wrestling team sport Wilkes-Barre Citizens' Voice paper bags after visiting the strike paper's operations March 27 while in the city for exhibition matches against a group of U.S. amateurs. From left: Khasan Ortsuyev, 25, 180-pound competitor from Dzhambul; Roman Dmitriyev, 30, holder of gold and silver Olympics medals

for 105-pound competition, from Betsyak; Marie Talpash, an area school teacher who served as an interpreter; Buzay Ibragimov, 22, 125-pounder from Urakhi, and Khasan Zangiyev, 24-year-old 163-pounder from Alagar. The Russians took the matches by 6 to 4. Members of the team expressed great interest in U.S. newspapers during visit to Citizens' Voice.

More merger talks await presidents' call

(Continued from Page 1)

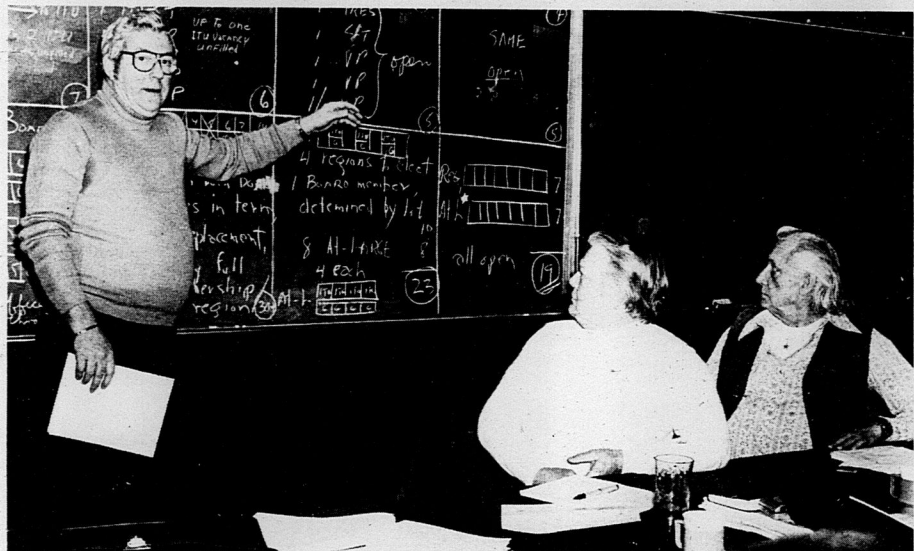
tive Board and "there must be time for rank and file discussion" before the convention would be asked to act on it, Perlik explained.

The IEB's regular spring meeting, where it traditionally draws up its recommendations to the Guild convention, is scheduled for April 23-27. The 1979 Convention is scheduled for July 2-6, in Providence. The ITU's 1979 convention is scheduled for Aug. 18-24, in St. Paul.

The meeting here was the 8th joint session of the unions' merger committees since they were appointed following the unions' 1977 conventions. It was the fourth since November. Following the second of those four meetings, TNG's merger committee reported to locals that the talks had entered a new phase and that, consequently, reports on the talks would be "unspecific" [Guild Reporter, Feb. 23].

Members of TNG's merger committee are: Perlik, Fred Fletcher of San Francisco-Oakland, John M. Lowe of Southern Ontario (Toronto), Linda L. Zink of Los Angeles, Paul H. MacClenann of Buffalo, Diane M. Woodstock of Madison, Harry Fisdell of New York, Field Operations Director J. William Blatz.

Also, International Chairperson



OUTLINING A PROPOSAL DURING TNG-ITU MERGER TALKS MARCH 26-30
TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., standing, ITU Vice President Robert S. McMichen, ITU President Joe Bingel

Harry S. Culver of Wire Service, Robert E. Bruner of Boston and the New England Servicing-Organizing Program, International Representative Charles Dale, Canadian Director William H. McLeman and Robert A. Steinke of St. Louis.

Members of the ITU's merger committee are: Bingel, Vice Presidents Robert S. McMichen, Robert L. Wartinger and Allan J. Heritage and Secretary-Treasurer Thomas W. Kopeck.

Plus, Jerry K. Ahue of Honolulu, Charles M. Boykin of

Raleigh, N.C., Canadian International Representative Robert F. Earles, Robert E. Petersen of Washington, John M. Philbin of Chicago, International Representative Earl Jepperson, Leon Olson of San Francisco and Robert M. Russell of Buffalo-Niagara.

Daily is closed in E. St. Louis

East St. Louis, Ill.—The Metro-East Journal was closed March 30, throwing 125 persons—65 of them St. Louis Guild members—out of work.

Employees at work that morning were handed letters telling them of the paper's suspension.

Earlier, the paper had not been expected to close until April 14 and then only if a buyer wasn't found [Guild Reporter, March 23].

"Apparently, none of the potential investors came up with the asking price," Editor & Publisher, a trade magazine, said April 7.

Lindsay-Schaub wanted to be rid of the Metro-East Journal for tax purposes after selling most of its papers to Lee Enterprises.

Also closed was the Champaign-Urbana, Ill., Courier.

Metro-East Journal had an estimated annual gross revenue of \$3.5 million.

Lindsay-Schaub said the market had declined and competition increased.

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 for the duration of its years-old dispute with the Amalgamated Clothing & Textile Worker's Union.

In addition to Stevens' 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 & Mohawk
Designer labels:
Yves St. Laurent
Angelo Donghia
Ava Bergman
Dinah Shore
Cacharel
Suzanne
Pleshette
Hardy Amies

BLANKETS & CARPETS
Contender
Gulistan
Merryweather
Tastemaker
Forstmann
Utica

TOWELS
Fine Arts
Utica
Tastemaker
Snoopy (comic-strip character)

TABLE LINEN
Simtex

Stevens profits slippage is reported

New York—Comparison of 1978 profits reports of J. P. Stevens & Co. with those of other major U.S. textile firms shows clearly that Stevens is losing ground in the face of a union-led boycott of Stevens products.

While Stevens reported a three percent profit increase for 1978 over 1977, Cannon Mills reported a 36 percent increase, Fieldcrest Mills a 31 percent increase and

Spring Mills a 47 percent boost. Clothing & Textile Workers Union leaders point out.

"This adds up to solid success of the boycott," they said.

Stevens' 1976 profits were 12 percent higher than those for 1978, despite record 1978 sales, the union noted, pointing to reports from across the nation that Stevens is continually underpricing its products.

Press Connection's assets said to outweigh liabilities

Madison, Wis.—The Madison Press Connection has more assets than liabilities and turned a profit in February, the co-operative's first annual shareholders' meeting was told.

Business Manager Perry Frank, Jr. said the daily had assets of \$172,410 and current liabilities of \$83,000.

"We are rapidly becoming more than a million-dollar-a-year business," he said.

The Press Connection was started by Capital Times and State Journal strikers as a strike paper in October, 1977, and converted to a co-operative last July.

Despite February's \$16,429 profit, Frank said, the paper lost \$31,000 since the start of its current fiscal year.

Circulation, however, has more than doubled and the number of shareholders has grown to 1,300.

The paper's special Tuesday editions, which carry more advertising and are blanket-distributed to target areas, have been successes, Frank said.

Frank said there is reason to think that the Press Connection's employees soon will be paid again. They have been working

as volunteers since December.

"There is a reason to hope. And we owe a lot to the community, which bailed us out when we were at death's door in December," he said.

Burton leaves TNG Field staff

Washington—Alice L. Burton of the San Jose Guild's Monterey Unit left TNG's international representative staff April 1.

She had been on the staff since Nov. 15, 1976, first as a temporary organizing program representative and then as a regular field staffer.

Her departure came with the return from leave of Edna Berger of New York, which put TNG one field staffer over the number budgeted.

Burton, who was vice chairperson and an organizer of the Peninsula Herald Unit, participated in several TNG organizing campaigns, including those which won and reaffirmed Guild representation rights for Arizona Republic and Phoenix Gazette editorial employees.

Few are deterred from nuclear story

(Continued from Page 1) has hit the persons wearing them. Through April 2 a series of sophisticated monitoring devices state and federal authorities set up in the area showed less than a tenth the fallout from the last Chinese bomb test, a state official said.

The New York Post recalled from Harrisburg three young staffers after Barbara Yunker, former Guild unit chairperson and the paper's medical-science editor, informally suggested to management that persons who already have families be sent rather than those who may wish to have children later.

There was one refusal at the New York Times, but the paper was not making an issue of it, Guild officials said.

The Washington Post issued film badges to its staffers, Ward Sinclair, a Guild shop steward who covered the story, said.

At the Washington Star, national editor Walter Taylor said the paper called hospitals and tried to buy badges for its staffers but was unable to do so.

Taylor said the Star rotated its reporters between stories close to the Three Mile Island nuclear plant and stories that could be handled from Harrisburg, several miles north of the plant, which is

on an island in the Susquehanna River, near Middletown.

At the Philadelphia Inquirer, assignment acceptance was voluntary and badges were issued, TNG International Vice President Richard V. Sabatini said.

"We live here anyway," said Harrisburg Guild President Mary O. Bradley in explaining why there were no refusals and no protective equipment at the Patriot and News.

Bradley said the press headquarters were in Middletown and few, if any, reporters were at the plant site itself.

In nearby York, Guild President David J. Delzingaro reported the same story at his paper, the Dispatch, and said the situation apparently was the same at the Daily Record.

In Pittsburgh, Guild President Gloria LaRue reported no refusals and said the Post-Gazette issued no equipment.

"One reporter said he took three showers a day," LaRue said.

A columnist for the Philadelphia Journal refused an editor's request to go to Harrisburg, the Washington Post reported, instead writing a piece saying "these people are nuts" of those who did go there to cover the story.

A 'uniform' for the nuclear beat

Washington—A Guild member who wants to remain anonymous says he and his colleagues asked for and got this list of what the well-dressed "hydrogen beat" reporter should carry:

- ✓ Pocket dosimeter (\$50);
- ✓ Film badge (\$3);
- ✓ Victoreen 440 instant read-out. Geiger counter (\$500);
- ✓ Activated charcoal gas mask;
- ✓ Paper or muslin clothing, including helmet and boots;
- ✓ Heavy cotton gloves.

The list was obtained from one of the country's leading nuclear energy research organizations.

Four are first to receive TNG industrial pensions

(Continued from Page 1) fred (Fred) Duford, 66-year-old maintenance employee of the Union Leader from 1963.

"The Guild pension and Social Security are all I have," he said, adding: "I feel bad that a lot of other guys at the office retired without getting in on this."

Duford, a "crafted mason," said he has been keeping busy around the house and "just enjoying life."

"I plan to go fishing every day this summer," he said. The other retiree from the Union Leader is Peter C. Dahlen, 74-years-old, who worked 21



William F. Miller/Plain Dealer Unit/Cleveland Guild

Three-Mile-Island desk at the Plain Dealer

Cleveland Plain Dealer Guild Unit member James Lawless finds his desk cordoned off by fellow Guild members at the paper upon his return from assignment to nuclear-reactor crisis near Harrisburg. Warning signs are sus-

pended from chains of paper clips fastened to paper spindles. He and three reporters from Plain Dealer's Washington Bureau were among hundreds who covered the story of the nuclear reactor accident at Three Mile Island.

Paul Critchlow, press secretary to Pennsylvania's governor, said that on the Saturday night that AP reported the hydrogen bubble in the reactor was about to explode, "about 20 or 30 reporters burst through the door of this office."

"They were pale. They were frightened. . . . They had lost all interest in the story," Critchlow said, the Washington Post reported.

The York Daily Record a few weeks before the accident ran a series about safety at the Three Mile Island plant, exploring the possibility of a disaster there.

The president of Metropolitan Edison Co., the plant's owner and operator, charged that the articles had made "unrealistic as-

sumptions . . . tantamount to yelling 'Fire!' in a crowded theater when there is no fire." "There is no need to shut down the plant as the Record suggests," wrote Walter M. Creitz in a guest column in the Record two days before the breakdown that caused the worst accident in the history of commercial nuclear power in the United States.

Women in workforce

Washington—By the middle of 1978, one of every two women 16 years old and over was employed or seeking employment, and by the year's end nearly 43 million women were in the labor force, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reports.

Court upholds worker 'voice'

Karlsruhe, West Germany—The country's highest court has upheld the constitutionality of a law giving workers a nearly equal voice with stockholders on the boards of directors of large corporations.

The co-determination law provides that in any company with more than 2,000 employees, the representatives of unions and workers must have half the seats on the supervisory board which decides long-range company policies and appoints the company managers who run the plant on a day-to-day basis.

years as a desk man for the paper.

Both retirees from the Detroit News—John Gill and John C. Crellin—are 63.

Gill had been with the News for 29 years, first as a reporter and the last ten on rewrite. He went to the News from the Pontiac (now Oakland) Press "where they paid you in back slaps."

He's "writing books—half way through the first one and the second one's ready to go"—since retiring in February.

"This retirement business keeps me busier 'n hell," he said. Crellin went to the News in 1960 from the old Detroit Times and was a reporter and editor for the past 19 years.

Both the 250-member editorial group at the News and the 100-member group at the Union Leader were among the first six employee units covered by the Guild's industrial pension plan.

Nearly 900 employees of eight newspapers, a television station and TNG's own clerical staff are now covered by the Guild's industrial plan.

TNG's International Pension Fund, which manages funds to be paid plan participants, now

has assets of more than a million dollars, according to Helen L. Coleman, assistant to the trustees.

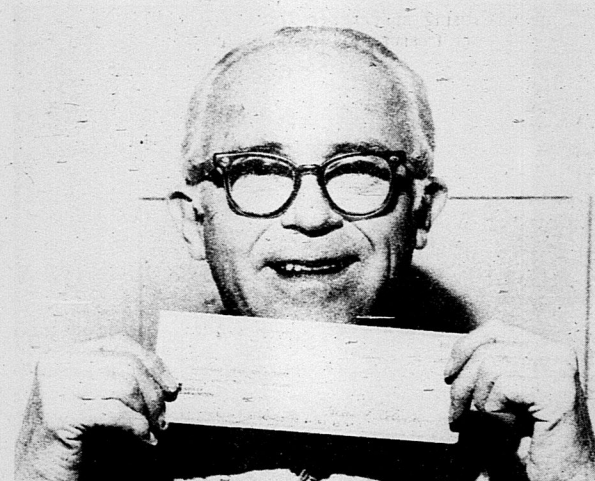
Under the plan's portability feature a participating employee retains full benefit entitlements when moving from one contributing employer to another—even though he or she might lose ben-

efits from any separate, local plan at the shop he or she leaves.

It also provides for a Guild-covered employee gaining a vested interest in the plan's benefits even though he or she does not remain with any one contributing employer the full ten years required for vesting.



MANCHESTER RETIREE ALFRED DUFORD
With Duford is his poodle, Buffie



DETROIT NEWS RETIREE JOHN GILL
He's 'busier 'n hell' in retirement

A look inside an 'outsider's' strike daily

By MARTIN GOLDMAN
St. Louis Guild

St. Louis—The call came from the raspy voice of Bob Steinke, the St. Louis Guild's executive secretary.

He told me he had been contacted at the Guild office by Gary Stern, of the Stern Brothers who put out interim newspapers during strikes. If I were interested, Stern would call me about being managing editor of what was to be the St. Louis Daily Press.

What did I have to lose? There I was: out of work, 55 years old, bald and an obscure copy editor on the Post-Dispatch. St. Louis' own Walter Mitty would have his day.

Stern did call that Saturday, Nov. 25, four days after both St. Louis newspapers had been shut down by a Pressmen's strike. There were already two interim papers on the street, tabloids that were printed three times a week.

A few hours later I met with Stern in his hotel. He explained that he had just heard about the strike, but he believed he could outdo the tabloid interims published by local interests, both of which had facilities for setting their own cold type. The staff of one of those papers consisted mostly of Post-Dispatch people; the other had a mixture of Post and Globe-Democrat people—news and advertising staff.

There was no question that if Stern and I agreed that I would be managing editor that we would have Post and Globe Guild people. Stern offered an interesting package: a broadsheet that would be published six mornings a week. In addition to about 30 people in the newsroom and an advertising staff, he would have UPI wire, including photos. He would also have syndicated features such as comics, crossword, bridge column, horoscope, TV listings, columns and features. And he would carry New York stocks finals.

It sounded great. Both Stern and I felt that we would have THE paper. The others did well on local coverage, but couldn't offer anything but capsules on national and foreign news. And, of course, we would have all the special features.

I asked Stern what he paid his staff in New York during the strike there. He said he had started out at Guild "scale" but then "had" to come down. I proposed that he start lower and try to work up—that it would be bad for morale if he cut pay after we started. The pay came to about what the other interims were paying: \$50 a day or \$300 for a six-day week. I took no more than any other staff member.

Stern outlined what he wanted for staff, and the rest of that night and for a couple of days afterward I was busy rounding up my associates. Once I lined up a city editor and sports editor (I contacted the latter in the press box at a Cardinals football game), I let them pick their own teams. I selected the rest. Meanwhile, Stern was getting together an advertising staff under Jim Marquis, a former treasurer of the St. Louis local.

By Monday, Nov. 27, Mark Stern was in town to join his brother. While the Sterns were busy lining up printing and press facilities and a distribution system, radio and television had re-

THE STERNS IN ST. LOUIS

ported their arrival. Before I could complete the staff, I began receiving calls from interested colleagues. At that point I made a determination that I would fill in spots as I received calls from fellow Guild members, Post or Globe. Some of the people hired from the Globe were reporters I had never met.

The Sterns were shooting for publication on Wednesday but decided to take another day because of the complexity of completing arrangements. In fact, it was not until late Tuesday afternoon—about 16 hours before the staff was to start work—that Mark and I lined up an ITU job shop to set the type. (I learned later that the shop owners were ready to reject the offer until I mentioned that I was an active Guild member and that the entire staff would be Guild.)

Three different press facilities were used during the strike and those plants provided the newspaper. After the first couple of weeks, one press plant in a rural community about 35 miles from St. Louis was used exclusively.

By mid-day Wednesday, about four hours after we had assembled in a rented downtown office suite, we finally had our rented furniture and typewriters (remember them before video display terminals?) and were able to pick up UPI copy. The syndicated material had

when we told the staff. To say that it was depressing, is an understatement. The Sterns said that the layoff might last only a week or so. All we could have would be about half a dozen people. Bill Cook, the assistant managing editor, and I decided to divide a week's pay. Other staff members decided to share time. As a result, about half the original number stayed on full or part time. The ad staff lost a guaranteed draw, and those who stayed received straight commission.

About two weeks after we were under way, the first interim paper—the News—folded. We thought that circulation and advertising would pick up. Circulation did, a little, but the ads were to fall off after the Christmas season. Nevertheless, we were able to bring back a staff member here and there.

It was a good thing that one reporter was brought back Christmas week when we had the biggest story of our six-week operation—the hijacking of a plane out of St. Louis by a teen-age girl.

By this time, the Pressmen's strike had been settled. But then the Paper Handlers Union struck and by the time they settled, the Teamster drivers and dock hands were striking. The series of settlements and new strikes made advertisers uncertain.

What kind of product were we put-

UPI and hire back most of our reporters and add a photographer. (C'mon Mark and Gary, why didn't we go this route earlier?) We never got back to our original strength, but it was good to have more people around and more local news.

Throughout, we wanted to keep the paper alive because we didn't know how long the strikes would go on. The Guild, ITU-printers and Mailers settled about three weeks after the first strike. The Graphic Arts Union crossed picket lines from the beginning and settled after the last strike was over.

We had our revitalized staff back only four days when the last strike ended and we were called back to our regular jobs. The tabloid interim, the Times, closed shop a week earlier. We ended with 36 issues.

A few weeks after we went back to our regular jobs, all the people in the news-end of the Daily Press were paid their remaining wages. (The Sterns paid twice a month.) Only the matter of two days' pay for one man still remains unresolved. And at this writing, the ad staff has not received all its commissions. The Sterns have held back until outstanding money from advertisers came in. Those commissions are supposed to be paid sometime in April.

Was it fun? Not really. Losing the staff early in the enterprise was disheartening. Worrying about the people who couldn't find work on any interim paper or with any other source was cause for concern. There were also concerns about maintaining inter-union harmony and about settling grievances stemming from the strikes.

For me and others it was a period of considerable work and little social life. On the plus side was pride in the staff. With talented, dedicated people, a managing editor can look good. Our Guild people also demonstrated the same competence on the other interim papers.

The Daily Press had no political stance. We had short editorials the first two editions of the type, "Hi, we're here to serve you." The Sterns pretty much let the staff run things. The paper had rather a traditional look about it. We did not have time to develop outstanding graphics. We concentrated on hard news—we didn't have the staff for investigative work.

If this Walter Mitty had his way, there would never have to be another interim paper because there would not be any strikes. We and our sister unions would have harmonious settlements. But life isn't made up of the dreams of middle-aged men, and I feel that we should have a contingency program for Guild-operated interims that will be the first and the best.

It can be done. The Sterns had nowhere the circulation and advertising they thought (and I thought) they would get. Neither did the other interim papers. Nevertheless, the Sterns have said that they made some money. Having a pretty good idea of what their expenses were, and what ads and circulation brought in, I believe them. I was also told that the Times made some money.

There are recommendations that my colleagues and I intend to make to TNG leadership about Guild-operated interims.

As Jimmy says, Why not the best?

St. Louis' Only Daily Newspaper

St. Louis Daily Press

FRIDAY, DEC. 22, 1978

25 CENTS

Girl Hijacker Surrenders

By William Poe

A woman held 11 hours hijacking the flight of the 30 passengers and crew, a woman who was released yesterday, "some had been taken to the airport, and the commercial plane was forced to land near Kansas City, which was the flight's original destination."

Agents said the girl got threatened with a knife when she refused to surrender. She was taken to the airport and released yesterday.

The girl, who was taken to the airport, was released yesterday.

The girl, who was taken to the airport, was released yesterday.

Oswald Daughter Believed Convict

By Maury Lerner

Robert Oswald had begun to believe that his daughter, Marina Oswald, was a convict. He believed she was a convict because she had been in a federal prison for a long time.

When this happened to her, she was a convict. She was a convict because she had been in a federal prison for a long time.

When this happened to her, she was a convict. She was a convict because she had been in a federal prison for a long time.

65 in West at final '79 institute

San Francisco—Sixty-five delegates from Western District Council locals attended that last in TNG's series of 1978-79 regional weekend institutes on the publisher assault on Guild and other union contracts March 24-25.

The delegates also heard an extended report on the state of Guild finances and merger negotiations with the International Typographical Union from TNG President Charles A. Perlik,

Jr., International Representative Charles Dale and two other members of TNG's merger committee: San Francisco-Oakland Executive Secretary Fred D. Fletcher and Los Angeles Administrative Officer Linda L. Zink.

The institute program included a session on organizing the membership for bargaining, with special reports on local activities in the Pacific Northwest, Central California and Hawaii Guilds.

The San Francisco institute was the fifth in the series of regional institutes that began last February. Previous institutes were presented in Philadelphia, Denver, Columbus and Memphis, sponsored by the district councils in those areas.

The institutes were conducted by Administrative Operations Director Ellis T. Baker and Dale and/or Field Operations Director J. William Blatz.

CLC pushes for NDP on May 22

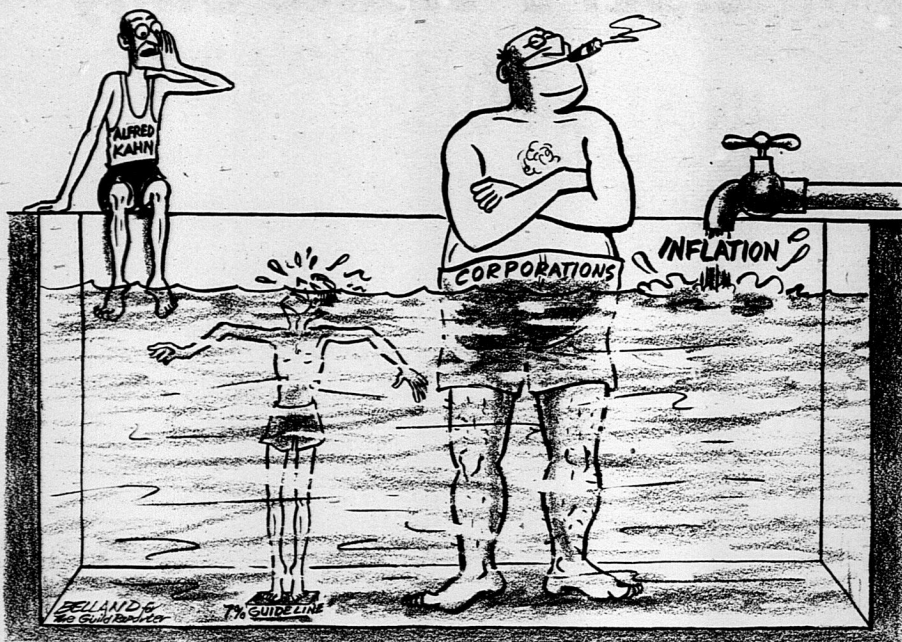
Ottawa—The Canadian Labour Congress, in conjunction with affiliated unions and the minority New Democratic Party, has launched a massive campaign to bring before voters what it says are the key issues in federal elections set for May 22.

"We hope to reach a majority of our 2.3 million members directly in their homes to talk about the real issues that directly affect them and their families," he said.

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's Liberal Party, which introduced wage controls to the Canadian economy, has been severely criticized by the CLC. McDermott called the other opposition party, the Progressive-Conservatives, an even poorer alternative.

"The Tories invented wage controls. The Liberals merely implemented them," McDermott said.

'Maybe — someday — when it's unbearable!'



MONTHS OF HEARINGS, YEARS OF APPEALS

Procedures negate law's substance

By GENE WELLS

WITH THE EXECUTION of two strike settlements this week by the National Labor Relations Board, the Madison Newspapers Inc. strike will be finally over for editorial employees of the two papers. It continues for members of three other unions.

The Newspaper Guild, representing Capital Times employees, settled for \$250,000 and reinstatement of five of 27 strikers. The Wisconsin State Journal Editorial Assn. settled for \$60,000 and reinstatement of one of 25 strikers.

MNI has still refused to settle with any of its production unions — which leaves those strikers with the prospect of months of NLRB hearings, probably followed by years of court appeals.

Why, when MNI's unfair labor practices were clear, and when the remedies under the law were clear, did the editorial strikers have to settle for so little? The reason is that cases like this are decided not by substantive law, but by procedural law.

Substantive law says strikers in an unfair labor practice strike are

Wells is an attorney in Madison, Wis. This is reprinted, with permission, from the Perspective page of the March 28 Madison Press Connection, the co-operative daily started by the unions that on Oct. 1, 1977, struck the Capital Times and Wisconsin State Journal and their joint publishing firm, Madison Newspapers, Inc.

entitled to immediate reinstatement upon an unconditional offer to return to work.

Procedural law says they have to come back one at a time, to work among the scabs, while appeals drag on, with a possibility of full reinstatement with back pay maybe after four or five years, if anyone still wants their job then.

THE LAW ALSO SAYS that if management denies the strikers the unconditional reinstatement they are entitled to, the strikers have to "mitigate damages," meaning they have to actively seek other employment if they are to qualify for back pay. And at the end of it all, the employer can still try to deny reinstatement or back pay to individual employees on the basis of individual acts of "disloyalty" to the employer. The labor laws do not fully acknowledge that an adversary relationship exists between employer and employees during a strike.

Substantive law says the strikers are entitled to back pay if they're refused reinstatement.

Procedural law says they get their back pay when court appeals have been exhausted and that in the meantime, management can use the money that should have gone to the strikers to finance court appeals. The

workers, who are without salary despite their "right" to reinstatement, may have a little trouble paying for legal representation in hearings and court appeals, but procedural law doesn't worry about that problem.

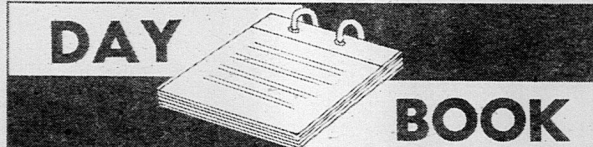
Substantive law says that several things MNI did before the strike constituted unfair labor practices, but procedural law says an employer can commit unfair labor practices and nothing will happen to the employer, at least in the foreseeable future.

THE TWO settlements have given MNI what it wanted most, at least in the editorial departments of the two papers. The unions have been disabled in the newsrooms of the Wisconsin State Journal and the Capital Times. All but one of the Wisconsin State Journal's present editorial employees have been crossing picket lines during the past year, and all but six now working at the Capital Times have been doing the same. Whether or not the form of unionization remains at the two papers, the substance is gone, at least for now.

Even after the two settlements were reached in January, legal procedures kept them from being implemented. First, the distribution of the settlement money was challenged, and when that was settled it still took the NLRB about a month to rubber-stamp the settlement after all details had been finalized.

In this case, as in most other cases in which people are trying to preserve the status quo, the scales of justice are out of balance.

AND SO LONG AS procedural law can be used as a tool to effectively nullify the provisions of substantive law, the scales will remain out of balance.



International Executive Board, spring meeting, April 25-27, TNG headquarters, Washington.

Middle-Atlantic District Council, spring meeting, May 5-6, Wilkes-Barre.

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

Western District Council, spring meet-

ing, May 12-13, San Jose.

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

International Executive Board, pre-convention meeting, June 29-30, Biltmore Plaza Hotel, Providence.

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

Editorial

OJT and inflation fighters

Alfred Kahn, President Carter's anti-inflation advisor, sometimes referred to as the nation's "inflation czar," the other day told an AFL-CIO Consumer Price Watch meeting that the Administration's wage-increase guideline of seven percent would be "just unbearable . . . untenable" if the cost of living "goes up to 12, 13, 14 or 15 percent."

A little more than a week before the government announced that the Consumer Price Index in February had increased at an annual rate of 15.4 percent. The February index was 9.9 percent higher than the index for the same month in 1978 [See: The U.S. price elevator, Page 3].

Earlier in April Barry P. Bosworth, head honcho at the Council on Wage and Price Stability, sounded "angry, chagrined and determined" when announcing that the agency would henceforth require firms believed to have violated price guidelines to prove their innocence, the New York Times reported.

"We were suckered . . . taken in by our own naivete" when the council didn't write specific and detailed price guidelines last fall when the "voluntary" inflation control effort was begun, Bosworth said.

"The Wall Street Journal and some others scared us off," Bosworth told the Times, when they warned that standards that were "too detailed" would look too much like mandatory controls and would be unworkably inflexible.

"We never conceptually had enough understanding of business pricing practices," Bosworth said, noting that he and his staff knew more about controlling wages from their work for the Nixon Administration's Pay Board.

Look, Mr. Carter, sir, on-the-job training should be encouraged and undertaken at every opportunity—but in the jobs of "inflation czar" and head price-wage monitor?

An electronic typographical error?

The Washington Post early this month had great editorial sport with an explanation by the press aide to D.C. Delegate Walter Fauntroy for a foul up in a press release.

It was, said the press aide, "the result of a typist who was confused."

The Post rhapsodically hailed the appearance of the Confused Typist as "a figure for whom all Washington has been waiting these many years." Calling alternatives such as "What the Secretary meant to say . . ." absolutely "rotten," the Post said that "scapegoatwise" the Confused Typist has "Plausibility" as "her middle name."

Which caused us to wonder about that time-honored "scapegoat" of newspaperdom: the typographical error. Haven't seen it mentioned much recently, even in the Post.

Has it gone the way of so many printers in the face of the industry's passion to "capture the original keystroke" since the advent of VDTs and scanners? Are we soon to read, under a 24-point imitation-Century "correction" head, something like: "Because of a Confused Typist, yesterday's Washington Post incorrectly . . . ?"

The Guild Reporter

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