

# IEB asks Canadian, U.S. closure laws

**Ottawa** — Pointing to the closure without warning of the Montreal Star, TNG's International Executive Board has called for legislation in both Canada and the United States to require advance notice of plant closures and efforts to cushion their impact on employees.

But while pointing to the Sept. 25 closing of the Star leaving 1,000 suddenly jobless, the IEB noted that the

F. P.-chain was "only following a trail well blazed" by newspapers in the United States when it padlocked the plant and issued pink slips of dismissal without notice.

The board called for early hearings and approval of bills now in Congress that would require extensive advance notice of plans to close businesses and mandate that ways be sought to avoid shutdowns and cushion their impact on

employees if they cannot be avoided.

In a separate resolution, the board also called upon provincial legislatures throughout Canada to adopt legislation advanced by the Victoria Labor Council that would require employers to negotiate with employees' unions on all closures and layoffs.

The IEB called upon the parliaments also to consider legislation similar to that before Congress.

The provision for advance notice alone covers the prospect of measures to save the enterprise or at least allow time for employees to adjust to the impact if those measures fail, the IEB said.

Such legislation would "end the day when unchanged corporate whim can kill not merely an individual's livelihood but that of an entire community," it concluded.

## Sex bias case gets 2 raised \$86 a week

**Massillon, Ohio** — The "social writers" on the Evening Independent will be reclassified and paid as reporters and the two writers will get \$1,500 each in lump-sum payments in settlement of a sex-discrimination complaint filed by the Cleveland Guild.

Each woman also will get a wage increase of \$86.92 a week, to \$268.23, under the reclassification.

The company offered the settlement Oct. 11, a week before the Ohio Civil Rights Commission was to hold a hearing on the case. J. Stephen Hatch, the Guild's executive secretary, said.

The Guild filed a sex discrimination complaint with the commission in 1977 after an agreement ending a strike didn't provide for parity with reporters.

The local's action was in keeping with a TNG convention directive that contracts not be signed if they continue discriminatory wage provisions—or, if signed, that the Guild then sue the employer.



John B. Mitchell/Gary

### TIME OUT TO TOUR PARLIAMENT DURING IEB MEETING IN OTTAWA

Host is New Democratic Party labor critic John Rodriguez of Nickel Belt, Ontario, left. It was the new International Executive Board's initial meeting, Page 5.

## Bosses blaming bosses in Montreal

**Montreal**—Recriminations that fly when papers are closed are flying here—but in unusual directions.

Management is blaming management with the unions getting secondary criticism in the closing of the Montreal Star.

David Perks, FP Publications' financial vice president, said that "if we had settled at the beginning, it would have been the Gazette that would have folded."

Perks was referring to a Pressmen's strike that, with an associated lockout of other unions, kept

the Star closed more than eight months, ending last February.

His comments were carried on Page 1 of FP's respected Toronto Globe and Mail Sept. 27 in a combined staff-Canadian Press dispatch.

The story said the rival Gazette gambled and signed a contract that made its production employees the highest-paid in the nation.

When the Star closed, the Gazette zoomed to prominence, reversing the age-old pattern in the city's English press.

Perks blamed former Star pub-

lisher William Goodson for the decision not to settle immediately.

He said the decision was Goodson's alone.

Goodson resigned in July, claiming "a breakdown in personal relations between the corporate head office and me."

Perks was asked if it was a mistake to leave the decision in Goodson's hands.

"You should ask George Currie that question," he replied. "Mr. Goodson worked for Mr. Currie." Currie is FP president.

In a feature by James Quig and Frederica Wilson in Southam's Montreal Gazette, Currie admitted making mistakes.

"We underestimated the determination of our employees to

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## A leader's firing provokes 'recess' at Reuters in N.Y.

**New York**—About 45 New York Guild members walked out at the Reuters news agency Oct. 22 in protest to the sudden firing of their unit's first vice chairperson.

William Montes, a Guild local representative, said the walkout lasted an hour and 10 minutes.

When the Guild members returned, management agreed to discuss reinstatement of Cheryl Gast, who was fired on what Montes called trumped-up charges.

The firing and walkout came against a backdrop of acrimonious negotiations in which the British wire service has demanded more than 60 retrogressions in a contract to succeed one that will expire Dec. 31.

Among the demands were weakening of the grievance and arbitration procedures and Guild shop and overtime provisions and elimination of job security for part-timers.

Gast was charged with mailing an envelope containing a check to someone whom management had decided shouldn't be sent a check.

When management refused a Guild demand to invoke the status quo provision of the contract—that Gast be retained until the issue was settled—unit members at two offices here left their jobs.

This resulted in two meetings at which management said it would reconsider the dismissal.

Perils seen in bills on FBI, criminal code . . . . . Page 3

to the Parliament, the body should act quickly and adopt it, the IEB said.

(The legislation was expected to be introduced no sooner than Oct. 24.)

As outlined by the Governor General, the legislation would state as policy that "government information should be available to the people," make any exemptions to that principle "limited and specified" and provide for disputes over the application of exemptions to be "resolved independently of government."

The IEB called the proposal to provide for judicial review of any decision to withhold information "a welcome one."

The legislation should be examined carefully, the IEB cautioned. "It is particularly important that exemptions be truly limited and not exceed the bounds of" (Continued on Page 4)

## Meany hailed as Guild friend

**Ottawa**—AFL-CIO President George Meany was lauded as the architect of the united U.S. labor movement's structure, a true champion of collective bargaining and "always a friend" of the Guild in a special resolution by TNG's International Executive Board marking Meany's pending retirement.

"The Guild did not always agree with George Meany—or he with the Guild."

"But it is indicative of the flexibility with which he was too seldom credited that when he saw he was wrong, he could unhesitatingly embrace a resolution from one of the federation's smaller affiliates as a means of correcting the mistake, as he did in adopting the Guild's resolution on the Equal Rights Amendment," the IEB said.

It hailed him as "the embodiment of . . . the era in which the labor movement overcame most of its deep divisions . . . and united in the AFL-CIO."

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Meany to Guild: 'You're naked, helpless without right to strike' . . . . . 6



## 'Climb-back' begins for TNG Defense Fund

Ottawa—TNG's Defense Fund has begun the long climb out of the deep hole dug by last year's money-draining strikes and lock-outs, the International Executive Board's Finance Committee reported to the IEB's fall meeting here Oct. 15-18.

At the same time, TNG's General Fund ended the first half of the fiscal year with a "modest" operating surplus—\$7,554, the committee reported.

In the six months ended Sept. 30, the defense fund began repaying \$875,000 in interest-free loans from other unions and a \$500,000 loan from the Amalgamated Bank of New York and reduced their outstanding balances by more than \$387,000.

During the same period, the fund's total liabilities were reduced to \$2,310,156, from \$3,100,877 at the fiscal year's beginning, a net reduction of \$790,721.

Barring major strikes or lock-outs in the interim, the fund "will have climbed back up to the point where ground zero at least is in sight at [fiscal] year's end on March 31," the committee reported.

After the "outside" creditors

are repaid, the defense fund will repay the \$500,997 it borrowed from Guild locals during last fiscal year's crises and then striking and locked-out members who received promissory notes for benefits due them during the same period. The fund then will be built to its \$4 million ceiling.

Barring emergencies, that means 18 months more of higher, defense fund dues.

Out of its \$300,000 monthly income from its portion of regular per-capita payments plus higher dues, the defense fund has been making \$137,500 in monthly loan repayments, providing weekly benefit payments totaling nearly \$21,000 for members in Elizabeth, Vallejo, Monessen, Sacramento, Wilkes-Barre, Sudbury and in suburban Detroit (Mellus) and setting aside about \$70,000 a month "as insurance against other significant defense fund obligations that may arise," the IEB Finance Committee reported.

General Fund expenses for the six months ended Sept. 30, meantime, totaled \$1,065,330, \$7,554 less than its income of \$1,072,884.

The General Fund had an operating surplus of \$5,299 for the fiscal year's first quarter, ended June 30, and a \$2,255 second-quarter surplus.

While most of the fund's expenses were "on the mark" budgeted for the period, some outrun projections, with the highest being international representatives' salaries. Most of a \$23,000 overrun there was attributable to the union meeting part of its contractual obligation for compensating time accumulated over 24 years by Charles Dale, who left the field staff to become TNG's secretary-treasurer Oct. 15, the committee noted.

The IEB, upon the committee's recommendation, approved a third-quarter General Fund budget of \$604,940.

"It is reasonably safe to predict that at the end of the current fiscal year, a General Fund surplus of the size projected for fiscal '79-80 by the convention will not be reached," the committee noted.

Acting on other recommendations by its finance committee, the IEB also:

✓ Asked the secretary-treasurer to begin soliciting all locals for the data necessary to study the possibility of converting to a percentage the \$1 across-the-board dues increase voted by the 1978 Convention. The study was asked by the 1978 and 1979 conventions.

✓ Voted to ask the 1980 Convention to approve an administrative decision to not put into effect immediately the dropping of dependency-based strike and lockout benefits for members in Monessen and at the Mellus papers who were receiving benefits when the 1979 Convention enacted the change and whose benefits would have been reduced by the switch to the percentage formula.

"It is doubtful that the convention . . . intended our members then on strike or locked out take a 'pay cut,'" the IEB observed.

✓ Approved contributions of \$100 each to the Coalition to End Grand Jury Abuse, the Ottawa United Way, Citizens for the Constitution, the National Coalition for Self-Determination for the District of Columbia and the NAACP Legal Defense Fund; \$250 to the Council on Hemispheric Affairs; and \$150 to the Americans for Democratic Action, the National Urban League, the American Civil Liberties Union and to the NAACP.

✓ Asked that the international representative assisting the Puerto Rico Guild in bargaining also make an evaluation and report to

the IEB on how it might assist the local to solve its difficulties in meeting constitutional obligations in selecting convention delegates. The action is in keeping with a 1979 Convention directive.

✓ Concurred in the rejection by TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., of a demand by the Youngstown Guild for immediate repayment of the local's \$10,000 loan to the defense fund. The demand was rejected on grounds that the "conditions precedent to repayment of all such local loans do not yet exist."

The contributions to the grand jury, constitution and District of Columbia groups plus the ADA and hemispheric council were approved only after the board rejected a motion to cut the first four in half and eliminate the fifth. Vice Presidents Betsy Wade, Roger L. Stonebanks and Carla W. Beck were recorded in favor of the cuts. Vice President David M. Mulcahy voted against the ADA funds.

The contributions to the Urban League, the ACLU, NAACP and the legal defense fund were then increased by from \$25 to \$100 on a motion by Wade.

The IEB also referred to its Finance Committee motions to investigate regularly listing on financial statements TNG's obligations for staff compensatory-time payments and to explore the possibility of allocating transportation expenses under individual expense categories that conform to the reasons for the trips rather than under a single line item.

## Grenada closes paper, TNG, others cry 'foul'

Ottawa — TNG's International Executive Board has called upon the government of Grenada to rescind its closure of the thrice-weekly newspaper Torchlight, the island's only independent newspaper.

The Oct. 13 closure was ordered after the newspaper revealed a secret military training base and suggested the presence of Cuban advisors, the IEB noted.

Almost simultaneously, the Inter-American Press Assn.'s 35th annual meeting in Toronto voted

to censure the Grenada government of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop for the paper's closure.

The International Federation of Journalists also cabled Bishop to rescind the paper's closure.

And the World Press Freedom Committee voiced concern that the closure, "if unchallenged, may inspire similar measures in other Caribbean nations," the IEB pointed out.

TNG Vice President Roger L. Stonebanks of Victoria asked to be recorded as abstaining on the IEB resolution.

## Cleveland Diocese settles as Pope nears New York

Cleveland—Top minimum for reporters, photographers, copy-readers and artists rises \$37.23, to \$347.46, in a new, two-year Cleveland Guild contract with the weekly Catholic Universe-Bulletin.

The settlement was reached in face of a Guild-strike deadline. Local leaders said movement began when the diocese's bishop indicated he wanted a settlement before he left for New York to celebrate Mass with Pope John Paul II.

Top for outside advertising sales is up \$30.57, to \$285.28, and for stenographer-clerk and telephone operator \$22.25, to \$207.25.

Inside classified sales and telephone solicitor top goes up \$22.40, to \$209.05.

The raises are 12 percent in the first year and 5 percent in the second, plus a cost of living adjustment in the second year if

the area price index rises more than 5 percent.

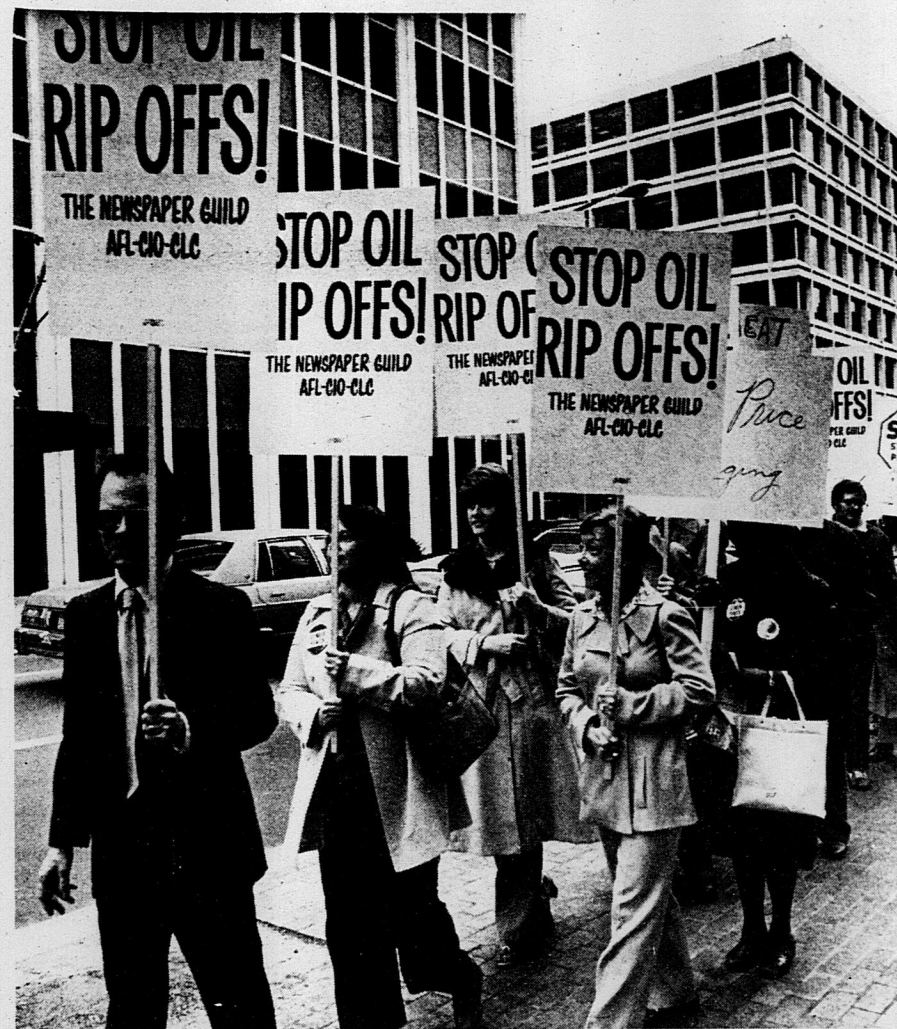
Two holidays—birthday and date of hire—are added, making a total of nine.

Vacation entitlement will be four weeks after nine years, instead of 10, and a fifth week is added after 25 years of service.

Publisher payment for family health insurance is up \$4, to \$93 per month, and for individual coverage \$2, to \$52, immediately. Over the contract term these increase to \$108.48 and \$60.65.

Mileage rate goes up four cents, to 20.

The company will pay for an annual ophthalmological examination of employees using VDTs 20 hours or more a week. If the doctor says an eye problem is caused by VDTs the publisher will pay for prescribed treatment, but may select a second physician.



Raymond Crowell/Merkle Unit/Washington-Baltimore Guild

## TNG joins call for lower energy prices

TNG headquarters staff joins 1,000 others in protesting high energy prices at Washington rally Oct. 17. Rally was part of national demonstration. Among staffers marching in front of American Petroleum Institute are (from left) Robert W. Dudnik, Dorothy Davis, Pa-

tience Jacklin, Diane Severn and (far right) Eric Pohl. Demonstration, sponsored by union and related groups, called for reimposition of price controls on crude oil and natural gas, investigation of the oil industry and creation of a government petroleum corporation.

## Racing Form top increased \$93

New York — The reporter-handicapper top minimum rises by \$93.06 a week, to \$553.21, in a new, three-year New York Guild contract with the Daily Racing Form's Eastern Edition.

The increase—made up of \$32.21 retroactive to April 7, \$29.54 next April 7 and \$31.31 on April 7, 1981—applies to reporters, handicappers "A," photographers, advertising deskmen,

editorial deskmen and columnists. Wages in all classifications are raised 7 percent, 6 percent and 6 percent in each year, the last two compounded.

Among other classifications, increases and resulting top minimums include the following:

Telephone operators, stenographer-typists, subscription clerks—\$54.29 (\$18.79, \$17.23 and \$18.27), to \$322.69.

## 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 2.2-point rise in the index in September, to 223.7, up 24.6 points from September, 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 September, 1977. Figures are from the revised Urban Wage-Earners' and Clerical Workers' index.

|               | Index* | Percentage over       |             |
|---------------|--------|-----------------------|-------------|
|               |        | Same month prior year | Sept. 1977† |
| October, 1978 | 200.7  | 8.8                   | 9.1         |
| November      | 201.8  | 8.9                   | 9.7         |
| December      | 202.9  | 9.0                   | 10.3        |
| January, 1979 | 204.7  | 9.4                   | 11.3        |
| February      | 207.1  | 9.9                   | 12.6        |
| March         | 209.3  | 10.3                  | 13.8        |
| April         | 211.8  | 10.7                  | 15.1        |
| May           | 214.3  | 10.9                  | 16.5        |
| June          | 216.9  | 11.1                  | 17.9        |
| July          | 219.4  | 11.5                  | 19.2        |
| August        | 221.5  | 12.0                  | 20.4        |
| September     | 223.7  | 12.4                  | 21.6        |

\*1967 = 100

†Index = 184.0

## Perils seen in bills on FBI, crime law

Ottawa—Bills before Congress to codify U.S. criminal law and to provide a charter for the FBI contain serious dangers for unions, press freedom and civil liberties, TNG's International Executive Board warned during its fall meeting.

All of them should be expunged, it said in a pair of resolutions.

The FBI Charter Act should be amended to eliminate provisions that would allow the agency to use news industry people as information collectors and to set up "proprietary" news organizations of its own, the IEB said.

The several proposals on criminal law codification should be amended to eliminate the several dangers to the press, labor and civil liberties outlined in letters in the last month from TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., to the Judiciary Committees of the House and Senate, the IEB

said. [TNG, others protest moves for new 'S.I.' Guild Reporter, Sept. 28.]

Under the FBI legislation, the agency would be allowed to use journalists to collect information as long as the FBI director or a senior official authorized the informer status and the attorney general was informed, the IEB noted.

The only other bar would be that the informant could not be asked to breach any "legal obligation of confidentiality."

Another section of the charter would authorize the FBI to set up dummy organizations in the course of undercover work.

"Nothing . . . would prevent the FBI from doing at home what the CIA did abroad—establish news-media proprietaries," the board said.

This would "throw a pall of suspicion over all of the press," it warned.

## Scabs draw support for Monessen pickets

Monessen, Pa.—More than 50 supporters bolstered the Pittsburgh Guild's picket line at the Thomson chain's Valley Independent here Oct. 9, saying they wanted the city rid of strike-breakers.

One of the strike supporters said the group resented the fact that Thomson "can come into this valley, pay indecent wages and provide no benefits and when these people strike for employment dignity, they fill their jobs with scabs."

The Guild struck the Independent April 20 and Monessen Typographical Union No. 504 is honoring its picket lines.

Both locals are seeking re-negotiated contracts.

Meanwhile, a petition is circulating in the Mon Valley in

which signers say they will boycott the Independent and stores that advertise in it.

The petition is being circulated by a citizens' group.

The strikers picked up unusual support from the National Alliance of Management Employees, successor to the Wheeling-Pittsburgh Management Club.

This is a group of middle-management employees at the steel works who have formed a national organization to bring "enhanced working conditions, communications and job security" to supervisors who do not have representation rights under national labor law.

The organization placed its first anniversary ad in the strikers' Valley Voice rather than in the Independent.

## Pregnancy bias is charged

St. Paul — The city human rights department has found probable cause to believe Knight-Ridder's Dispatch and Pioneer Press discriminates against pregnant employees.

The department set a hearing for Nov. 1 at which it will ask the papers and the Twin Cities Guild to seek a settlement.

If there is no settlement, the department will sue the papers.

The Guild filed a complaint on behalf of an editorial em-

ployee with two years of service who was paid only two weeks of sick leave instead of more than eight.

Her doctor told the company that the woman was physically disabled because of pregnancy complications.

The Guild cited other cases in which full sick leave had been paid, but the company said this employee wasn't entitled to full payment because she had been employed for only two years.

The human rights department said the Dispatch and Pioneer Press policy was discriminatory because it denied benefits to a special group—women who are disabled because of childbirth.

## Institutes' topic: wage bargaining

Ottawa — This year's round of TNG regional institutes will be concentrated on wage bargaining, Ellis T. Baker, director of administrative operations, told the IEB at its fall meeting here.

He said that he also will conduct a contract enforcement seminar for the Southern District Council Nov. 10-11 at its meeting in Puerto Rico.



## WASA leaders are briefed

Leaders of the Writers' Assn. of South Africa and TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., listen as David J. Eisen, left, director of Research & Information, makes a point during discussion of possibility of assistance to WASA as it seeks to move more deeply into trade union activities. Marimuthu Subramoney, right, WASA chairman in the Natal region, and Mike Norton, second from right, also a senior

WASA member, visited TNG headquarters Oct. 10 during U.S. government-sponsored study trip to the U.S. by more than 80 African journalists. WASA recently opened its membership to printing craftsmen and others, as well as journeymen. Subramoney is a senior reporter on the Durban Daily News; Norton is assistant editor and chief sub-editor on the Voice in Johannesburg.



## Collis named to head 1979 Broun Awards

Ottawa—John F. Collis of Wilkes-Barre, former TNG president and a member of the International Executive Board for 17 years, will be chairperson of TNG's 1979 Heywood Broun Award contest.

Collis, who retired in 1975 after 13 years as managing editor of the Wilkes-Barre Times-Leader, Evening News, Record, was TNG president from 1953-59, and a TNG vice president from 1945-53 and again from 1959-62 after declining to seek renomination to the presidency. [Until 1969 the TNG office now titled International Chairperson was titled President.]

He was named to head the 1979 Broun Award contest by the International Executive Board during its fall meeting here Oct. 15-18. He will name the contest judges and preside over the competition's conduct.

For the past year, Collis has been working as a part-time editorial writer for the Wilkes-Barre Citizens' Voice, the interim five-day daily published by the Wilkes-Barre Council of Newspaper Unions during their strike against the Times Leader, now owned by the Capital Cities chain.

While working as a Guild-exempt managing editor, Collis was a director, vice president and president of the Associated Press Managing Editors' Assn. of Pennsylvania.

From 1926 until he helped or-

ganize the Guild in Wilkes-Barre, Collis was a member of an American Federation of Labor Newsletters Union.

The Broun Award is presented annually by TNG for journalistic achievement "in the spirit of Heywood Broun," the Guild's founding president. It carries a citation and a \$1,000 prize.

Employees in the Guild's jurisdiction on newspapers, news services, magazines and broadcasting stations in the United States, Canada and Puerto Rico are eligible, whether or not they are Guild members or working under a Guild contract.

The winner will be announced on the opening day of the IEB's winter meeting, Jan. 28 in Washington.

Entries should be sent to the Broun Award, c/o TNG at 1125 15th St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20005.

At the same time it appointed Collis to head the Broun contest, the IEB also named the judges for the 1980 Guild Service Award and for the 1980 David S. Schick Memorial Awards for local Guild publications.

Vice Presidents Carla W. Beck of Great Falls and Richard V. Sabatini of Philadelphia, along with TNG Administrative Operations Director Ellis T. Baker will judge the service award entries.

Vice Presidents Elwood B. Bigelow of Portland and David M. Mulcahy of New York, along



JOSEPH F. COLLIS

with TNG Research & Information Director David J. Eisen, will judge the Schick entries.

The service award is presented annually during the IEB's winter meeting to one of the nominees advanced by local membership meetings, executive committees or representative assemblies. It provides a scholarship of up to \$1,500 for a course in labor education.

Established in memory of and originally named for Wilbur Bade, an early leader in the international and the Twin Cities local, the award is open to local members and unpaid officers only. Paid officers and staff are not eligible.

The Schick Awards, named for the late, long-time administrative officer of the Philadelphia Guild, is financed with interest from a fund established by Schick's family and friends.

## McGoff refuses SEC demand for records

Washington — Publisher John P. McGoff is to appear in U.S. District Court here Nov. 15 to show why he should be allowed to continue to refuse to give the Securities & Exchange Commission corporate records for use in an SEC probe of his alleged ties to South Africa.

McGoff, majority stockholder in and the president of Panax Corp., refused to honor a subpoena for the records on grounds it violated his First and Fourth Amendment rights.

The SEC is investigating charges McGoff got \$11.5 million from the South African government to buy the Washington Star and used some of the money to buy the Sacramento Union when he couldn't purchase the Star.

The subpoenas are for documents of Panax, Global Communications Corp. and Sacramento Publishing Co.

McGoff owns about 40 percent of Panax. He owns Global in partnership with Richard Mellon Scaife, publisher of the Greensburg, Pa., Tribune-Review. Sacramento Publishing is a subsidiary of Global. McGoff and Scaife are equal partners in Sacramento.

The SEC said Global owns 23 percent of Panax and Sacramento owns 17 percent.

Their Panax stock is in a voting trust. McGoff is one of three trustees.

Among other things it is looking for, the SEC said, is evidence

of whether McGoff, Global and Sacramento and others "had violated or were about to violate the reporting, anti-fraud, proxy and beneficial ownership provisions of the Exchange Act."

McGoff, Sacramento and Global were acquiring Panax stock during the time McGoff allegedly was receiving South African money, the SEC contended.

McGoff's attorney said the subpoena was too broad and violated the publisher's First Amendment rights because it would allow the SEC to quarry "any fact or information," including news decisions.

"The fact that this investigation involves a corporation which publishes [newspapers] should not abridge the commission's right, indeed duty, to determine whether violations of the federal securities laws have occurred," the SEC said.

A federal grand jury also is looking into McGoff's alleged South Africa connection.

McGoff has denied that South Africa has any interest in his publications but has not denied receiving money from Pretoria.

Meanwhile, Panax sold three of its weekly chains, apparently because they are losing money.

McGoff sold a string of Houston weeklies to Rupert Murdoch's News America Publishing Inc., four South Florida papers to JT Publishing Corp., and the Globe papers in suburban Washington, D.C., to Journal Newspapers.

The Houston and Florida weeklies will continue to be published, but Journal Newspapers folded the Globe chain into its own papers.

Editor & Publisher, the trade magazine, quoted "Panax sources" as saying the sales were "a step on McGoff's part to get rid of the company's unprofitable papers."

But the Globe publisher denied the papers were losing money, E&P reported.

## FOI proposal for Canada gets IEB backing

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necessity most strictly defined," it said.

If examination shows that the legislation conforms with the comprehensive freedom-of-information law drafted by the Canadian Bar Assn., and endorsed by ACCESS, the Canadian Committee for the Right to Public Information with which TNG is affiliated, the measure should be adopted, the IEB said.

Even as the IEB was acting, however, a member of Prime Minister Joe Clark's majority government was suggesting that the proposed legislation may not supersede the limitations of the nation's 40-year-old Official Secrets Act.

Robert Sheppard reported in the Oct. 19 Globe and Mail that in response to fears expressed by Tory MP Gerald Baldwin a government representative said that while the legislation would not specifically repeal the secrets act, it should have the effect of overriding it and that an overhaul of the act is planned for next spring.

The IEB's action came in one of four resolutions addressing Canadian legislative issues, all of them adopted upon recommendation of the board's Research & Information Committee.

"Separate, distinctive resolutions responding to specific circumstances" in Canada and the United States, the IEB said in its full Research & Information report, will be its course of action during the next two years.

That, the IEB said, should be "preferable to makeshift efforts at attaching Canadian references to resolutions inspired by U.S. concerns and requirements (or vice versa)."

The latter, it said, "are totally inadequate from the Canadian

standpoint and can be a handicap to resolutions drawn up for transmittal to U.S. legislative bodies."

TNG's 1979 Convention noted "a general lack of concern by the IEB for Canadian issues and concerns similar to American problems in most resolutions submitted by the IEB" to the convention.

## 90 percent waiving rights in Montreal

Montreal—About 90 percent of 500 Montreal Guild-represented employees of the defunct Montreal Star have signed waivers to their employee rights as a condition of receiving extra severance pay.

The waivers also could clear the way for the surviving Montreal Gazette to buy the Star's plant and possibly revive the afternoon Star.

It was not clear how many of the Star's total workforce of 970 persons had signed the waivers, but press reports said the number was high.

There also was no hard indication whether the Southam-chain Gazette would pick up its option on the modern Star plant or if Southam and FP Publications, which closed the Star without notice Sept. 25, would make a deal whereby FP would take a one-third interest in the Gazette.

Quebec labor law provides that if one firm takes over another, it must retain all the second company's employees or, if that's not possible, dismiss its own less-senior employees.

That is why the waivers were required by Southam as a condition of buying the Star plant and perhaps reviving the paper.

The Star, once the city's biggest English paper, lost ground

heavily to the morning Gazette after a strike-lockout kept the FP paper closed for more than eight months.

Some high FP executives blamed management, rather than the unions, for the Star's death (see story, Page 1).

William McLeman, TNG's Canadian director, said published reports that severance costs would

be about \$15 million appeared to be correct.

Under the Guild's contract, the Star is paying up to 52 weeks of severance. In addition, there is another five months of severance pay because of a contract clause banning dismissals before February.

A bonus of an additional month's severance is being paid

to those who sign waivers.

McLeman said he knew of only a half-dozen Guild-represented Star staffers who had found work elsewhere, including on other FP papers.

If the Gazette buys and restarts the Star, 60 to 100 Guild jobs, all in the newsroom, would be all that are foreseen, McLeman said.

Goodson said he has a letter in which FP executives said "they were pleased by my performance."

"Management has a difficult time ending a strike. Only the unions can do that. I can end a lockout, but a strike—that's up to the unions," Goodson said.

When the pressmen struck, FP closed the Star, in effect locking out the other unions, including the Montreal Guild.

Currie said neither management nor the unions trusted the other.

"A serious miscalculation was made on our part," he told the Gazette. "I accept responsibility for closing of the Montreal Star," he said.

In Ottawa, meanwhile, William McLeman, TNG's Canadian di-

rector, told the Guild's International Executive Board that the package that was the basis of the strike's settlement was put on the table by the Pressmen three days after that union struck the Star.

The settlement at the Star was essentially the same as the one at the Gazette, the Globe and Mail said.

## Bosses blame bosses in Montreal

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get parity with workers at La Presse," he said. "Our initial offer to them was unreasonably low."

He was asked if he knew the offer was unreasonably low. "I'd have to say no," he answered.

Since he was the top man, why didn't he know? "I'd only been with the company a few weeks when that happened," Currie replied.

Goodson, reached by the Gazette at his home in Stowe, Vt., had a different story.

He said FP's command in Toronto never questioned his handling of the strike. He said he kept Currie informed.

Currie told the reporters that "I knew we were running the risk of a strike."

Goodson said he has a letter in which FP executives said "they were pleased by my performance."

"Management has a difficult time ending a strike. Only the unions can do that. I can end a lockout, but a strike—that's up to the unions," Goodson said.

When the pressmen struck, FP closed the Star, in effect locking out the other unions, including the Montreal Guild.

Currie said neither management nor the unions trusted the other.

"A serious miscalculation was made on our part," he told the Gazette. "I accept responsibility for closing of the Montreal Star," he said.

In Ottawa, meanwhile, William McLeman, TNG's Canadian di-

## Pilkey swears in IEB; committees formed

Ottawa — TNG's International Executive Board for the next two years was sworn into office by Cliff Pilkey, president of the Ontario Federation of Labour, on the opening day of the board's fall meeting held here Oct. 15-18.

In the process, TNG acquired a new secretary-treasurer — Charles Dale, the veteran international representative elected without opposition at this summer's TNG convention to succeed the late Robert M. Crocker — and four new vice presidents.

New at-large vice presidents are William T. Davis of San Jose and Joyce Walker-Tyson of Detroit.

New regional vice presidents are Carlos Sutton of Washington-Baltimore, the South, and John B. Mitchell of Gary, the Midwest.

Incumbent officers are TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., and International Chairperson Harry S. Culver.

Incumbent at-large vice presidents are: Elwood B. Bigelow of Portland, Robert C. Holt, Jr., of St. Louis, David M. Mulcahy of New York and Floyd Tucker of San Francisco-Oakland.

Incumbent regional vice presidents are: Richard V. Sabatini of Philadelphia, the Northeast; Carla W. Beck of Great Falls, the U.S. West; Betsy Wade of the New York City local and region; John M. Lowe of Southern Ontario, Canada East, and Roger L. Stonebanks of Victoria, Canada West. (Lowe was excused from the meeting as president of the SONG to stay in Toronto during intense bargaining at the Star.)

The new board adopted a resolution of appreciation for the services of the three outgoing vice presidents—Louis M. Calvert of San Jose, Faye McCracken of Memphis and Diane M. Woodstock of Madison (there was one vacancy)—and directed that gold Guild lapel pins be sent to them.

The IEB also apportioned assignments to its standing committees as follows:

**Contracts:** Perlik, chairperson; Dale; Ellis T. Baker, TNG administrative operations director; J. William Blatz, TNG field operations director, and Richard J. Ramsey, executive secretary.

**Finance:** Dale, chairperson, Mulcahy and Sabatini.

**Bargaining:** Stonebanks, chairperson, Sutton, Davis, Tucker, Wade and Walker-Tyson.

**Human Rights:** Tucker, chairperson, Sutton, Davis, Stonebanks, Wade and Walker-Tyson.

**Organizing:** Holt, chairperson, Beck, Bigelow, Lowe and Stonebanks.

**Constitution:** Bigelow, chairperson, Lowe, Mulcahy, Sabatini and Mitchell.

**Guild Reporter:** Wade, chairperson, Beck, Holt, Sabatini, Tucker and Mitchell.

**Research & Information:** Sabatini, chairperson, Beck, Holt,

Tucker, Wade and Mitchell.

**Appeals:** Mulcahy, chairperson, Davis and Bigelow. In addition, Perlik was designated TNG representative on the AFL-CIO's General Board and on the executive board of the AFL-CIO's Industrial Union Department.



TNG VICE PRESIDENTS START TWO-YEAR TERMS WITH RIGHT HANDS UP  
Cliff Pilkey, Ontario Federation of Labour president, leads IEB in oath of office

## Union security attacked in Canada

Ottawa — Canadian employers appear to have launched a major attack on union-security provisions in contracts and are preparing for and taking long strikes over the issue, particularly in Ontario, Cliff Pilkey, president of the Ontario Federation of Labour, told TNG's International Executive Board Oct. 15.

Whereas employers and unions for more than 30 years had been accepting the Rand formula—i.e.

employees working under a contract must pay the equivalent of dues but don't have to join the union—a growing number of employers now are claiming to be "protecting the individual's right to choose" if he or she will pay dues, Pilkey said.

The ultimate answer may be legislation, as was the case with anti-picketing injunctions once issued routinely in strikes without unions involved having the op-

portunity even to appear in court, he said.

Both Pilkey and TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., recalled the key role a Guild strike for a new contract at the Oshawa Times in the winter of 1966 played in the anti-injunction battle.

Pilkey was president of the 23,000-member Oshawa and District Labour Council and of the Auto Workers' at a General Motors plant in Oshawa. He also was a city alderman and deputy mayor.

It was the first Guild strike ever against a Thomson-chain paper.

When Thomson obtained an injunction against pickets at the plant, Pilkey led more than 1,000 area union members out into sub-zero weather to ring the plant in defiance of the injunction.

When the sheriff tried to read the court order to the demonstrators, the papers on which they were written were torn from his hands and "trampled under hundreds of marching feet," the Guild Reporter related at the time.

Pilkey, a vice president of the Canadian Labour Congress, was elected a New Democratic Party member of the Ontario Parliament the next year.



OFL PRESIDENT PILKEY ADDRESSES TNG VICE PRESIDENTS  
Aid in first Guild strike against Thomson is recalled

## Petro-Canada aid backed

Ottawa — Canadian Guild locals should urge their members to sign and help circulate petitions seeking Parliamentary action to stop the Clark Government from turning over to private hands the profitable parts of Petro-Canada while retaining the unprofitable parts in public ownership.

That was the call by TNG's International Executive Board Oct. 18. The petition drive is supported by the Canadian Labour Congress, the IEB pointed out.

The proposal would be a "double disservice" to Canadians the

board said, explaining: It would saddle taxpayers with the government corporation's losses, severely handicapping it in its critical tasks of negotiating overseas oil purchases and exploring for new domestic sources to help make Canada self-sufficient.

The CLC has warned, the IEB noted, that dismantling Petro-Canada would assure that Canadian energy resources "remain almost totally dominated by foreign multinationals."

The proposal to give free shares to all Canadians is no more than a political palliative, the IEB added.

## UIC cutbacks plan is rapped

Ottawa — Guild locals in Canada should let the nation's new federal government know that the Guild, along with the Canadian Labour Congress, is opposed to proposals to cut back unemployment insurance.

The government is proposing both to tighten eligibility requirements and reduce benefits under regulations that govern the unemployment insurance program.

The CLC has warned that the proposals would be "disastrous" for those already suffering heavily from the effects of the nation's high unemployment, particularly youth, women, recent immigrants and students.

### THE SHORT OF IT

With the IEB in Ottawa

Ottawa—Complaints by TNG vice presidents of slow and unreliable delivery of first class mail and telegrams resulted in the International Executive Board extending the times allowed under IEB rules for returns in mail and telegraphic polls of board members between regular meetings. Several IEB members said they were hard-pressed to get their votes back to TNG within 14 days after ballots are mailed from Washington or within three days after a question is telegraphed to them. Vice President Roger L. Stonebanks said he sometimes has not received a mailed or telegraphed proposition in Victoria until after it is due back at TNG. The limits were extended to 21 days and six days. Mail and telegraphic polls are supposed to handle emergency questions that can't await the IEB's next quarterly meeting, one IEB member observed.

**Lamps rekindled:** A procedural rule that for the last two years has banned smoking during IEB meetings in the morning and after 5 p.m. was eliminated on a voice vote at the new IEB's first session. It had been adopted on a roll-call vote at the 1977-79 board's opening session. Only Vice President Betsy Wade of New York was recorded voting to retain the rule. Its deletion was moved by Vice President David M. Mulcahy of New York—a pipe smoker. Because the board's meeting room was small and had questionable ventilation—nary a window, either—the rule's deletion isn't effective, however, until the IEB's winter meeting back in the Heywood Broun room at TNG headquarters.

**Guests & hosts:** Leaders and members of four of the five locals in Eastern Canada attended some or most of the IEB's meeting here—particularly the opening day's swearing in and subsequent luncheon. Among them were Jim McCarthy, Jim Scheer and Donna Balkan of Ottawa, J. E. MacDonald of Canadian Wire Service, Linda Torney of Southern Ontario (Toronto) and Peter Desilets of Northern Ontario (Sudbury). The Ottawa Guild hosted the board for lunch at the National Press Club on the second day of the meeting. TNG Canadian Director William H. McLeman, Sharian Clark of his office and Bridget Peterson, Ottawa's new part-time administrative officer, helped with support services for the meeting.

**Let there be . . . :** Because the board's meeting room had no windows (see "Lamps . . ." above) the IEB was thrown into the dark literally when it sought to meet after lunch the first day. A fire during the lunch hour had wiped out electrical service to the 27-story Holiday Inn-Center. The IEB ended up holding its afternoon meeting around the hotel's indoor pool—illuminated via skylights. Power wasn't restored until 6 a.m. the following morning. The hotel issued guests candles for their rooms. An emergency generator kept one elevator operating. The impatient and fit used the stairs. Nary a word of the fire or the predicament of the hotel's 900-plus guests in either Ottawa daily.



# Meany: Right to strike basic to bargaining

I REMEMBER the early struggles of the newspaper reporters to get recognition for their organization as a trade union. And I remember only too well the opposition. We were told, on the editorial pages, that newspapermen were professional men, that unions were not for them, unions were all right for truck drivers and plumbers, electricians, bricklayers, machinists, but unions were not for newspapermen.

Of course, this was the prejudice they faced, and they were told also that if they joined unions and became part of the trade-union movement it would prevent them from doing their job, it would prevent them from carrying out their responsibilities to the papers, that they would naturally be biased, and so on and so forth.

Well, there was one thing that they didn't say—that newspapermen had the same problems as any other individual who worked for wages any place, any time, anywhere in this world. It doesn't make any difference whether a man is supposed to be a professional or whether he is a bricklayer or a laborer or whether he is a campesino working in the corn patch somewhere in South America or India or in any other place.

People who work for others have the same basic problems—they have got to raise their children, they have got to clothe them, they have got to put a roof over their heads, they have got to educate them.

So in this sense a newspaperman is not any different than any other worker. But we didn't get that in the press in those days. We were told that unions were not for newspapermen. And I want to give credit to The Newspaper Guild. It has accepted this challenge over the years, and I would be ashamed to tell you what newspapermen got in my day as a young man. I was a plumber, and I don't know what the social standing of a plumber was in those days, but the economic standing of a plumber was a hell of a lot better than any newspaperman I knew.

We know, of course, that the Guild has been involved in strikes. Well, this is part of labor's business. We believe in a free society. We believe in free labor. We think the difference between a free society and a society controlled completely by government can be measured by the freedom exercised by workers.

If workers are not free, there is no such thing as a free society. Free unions are the hallmark of democracy. Free unions are the trademark of a free society, and the basis of a free society and the basis of free unions is free collective bargaining.

SOMETIMES get a little bit impatient with some of the people in the political world who pay lip service to free collective bargaining. Just what does free collective bargaining mean? It means that the worker joins with other workers in order to sell his labor to the employer and to sell it on a collective basis.

Back in the early days of this nation unions were up against what was known as the conspiracy doctrine. And this, simply stated, was if any two workers got together and jointly and collectively tried to improve their conditions, tried to get a higher wage, for instance, they would be acting in conspiracy against the community at large because if they got higher wages, the community would have to pay those higher wages.

Well, back in my early days we were confronted with the charge that unions represented a denial of freedom because they denied the individual worker the right to bargain for his own service with his employer. Now this meant, in effect, applying it to the newspaper business, that the individual reporter who wasn't satisfied with his wages had a right to bargain individually with William Randolph Hearst or William Randolph Hearst's million-dollar lawyer. But he had no right to join with the worker who was at the next desk and to collectively try together to improve their conditions.

This is what collective bargaining means. It means that workers join together to say, in effect, to the employer, "We don't like the conditions, we don't

Reprinted here are extensive excerpts from the address by AFL-CIO President George Meany to the Guild's 1966 Convention referred to by TNG's International Executive Board in its resolution of tribute to Meany upon his announcing his retirement. Many persons, inside and outside the Guild then and now, consider it one of the most basic and definitive explanations of collective bargaining ever made.

like the wages, we don't like the hours. We want a better deal." And if free collective bargaining means anything, it presupposes the right to strike, the right to quit work, the right to stop working for the profit of another.

These days we hear politicians talk about strikes as if they were something sinful. Well, I think any trade-union leader worthy of his salt doesn't plunge into a strike with his eyes closed. Any trade-union leader with any experience would much prefer not to have a strike. But if free collective bargaining means anything, it definitely contemplates that somewhere down the line you may have to strike, because if it doesn't contemplate that possibility at the end of the line, then it is completely meaningless. If you

movement. It means that we still have to fight. It means that despite all the changes, all the differences that have come about in the American economic picture, changes and methods of doing this, that and the other thing, that we are still dealing with human beings and that we are still faced with the selfish ideas of people in power—financial or economic power. . . .

Here we have a capitalistic society. We have a society that has, at the back of it, the so-called profit motive, the incentive, the incentive to get ahead, the incentive of workmen to get a promotion, to get a better salary, the incentive to go into business for himself to make a profit.

WELL THE AMERICAN trade-union movement has no quarrel with that at all, because we have looked all over the world, we have studied history, and we don't find any better system anywhere. This doesn't mean it is perfect, and this doesn't mean that we are completely happy. But it does mean it is the best system that the mind of man has devised as yet.

So what do we want from it? Do we want to put the employer out of business? No. Do we want to do away with profits? No, we don't want to do away with



AFL-CIO PRESIDENT GEORGE MEANY, LEFT, SPEAKS TO 1978 HEYWOOD BROWN AWARD LUNCH. Recollections of his associations with Guild's founding president warmly received by winners, guests

go to the bargaining table without the right to shut the employer down, then you got there naked and helpless without any weapons whatsoever.

Well, we have come a long way since the early days of the Guild, and despite Taft-Hartley in 1947 and Landrum-Griffin in 1959, the National Labor Relations Act still guarantees the right of free collective bargaining.

I get somewhat upset by politicians who pay lip service to the idea of a free society, who talk about free collective bargaining as if it were something sacred, and then when free collective bargaining, in its very normal, natural process results in a strike, they think that a strike is something sinful. . . . If there is no right to strike, then there is no free collective bargaining. It doesn't mean anything. . . .

Well, what does this add up to? It adds up to something, I think, meaningful for the trade-union

profits. Do we want to do away with the return for risk capital, where the investor puts his money in a business? No.

But what we do want, we want a fair share for the worker who makes his contribution to the system, and we are going to keep on fighting for a fair share through strikes and through any other legal method that we have.

Well, this is our very, very simple problem. This is the very simple trade-union task, to get more, to get a better deal. Perhaps this may mean less for the coupon clippers, it may mean less for management. But we think it should mean more for those who work for wages. So, how do we do it? Well, we use the strike method when that is called for. . . .

SO, LABOR'S JOB, summed up, is more of the same. The methods may change, as our way of life changes, but the principles do not change. We desire for those who work for wages in this country, including those who are not members of our unions, we desire that they secure, under this American system, a fair share of the wealth that is produced by that system. And we are going to fight for it on the picket line, on the economic front, on the political front.

In doing so, we are going to try to analyze the position of our friends and find out whether they are just friends when they are running for office or whether they are friends when the chips are down over a Capitol Hill. And I am sure that in this fight, as we go on, that The Newspaper Guild has an important part to play, and I am completely convinced from what I know of the Guild and its history and its traditions that it is going to play its part.

## Discipline for line crossers is bolstered

San Francisco—A federal court decision has strengthened the authority of unions to discipline members who cross sanctioned picket lines.

The 2-to-1 ruling by a panel of the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the procedure adopted by the International Assn. of Machinists to deal with an issue that previous court cases had left unresolved.

TNG General Counsel David S. Barr said in Washington that the decision should strengthen the Guild's constitutional procedures.)

Past Supreme Court decisions have clearly upheld a union's right to fine members who cross its picket lines to work as strikebreakers. But a murkier legal area has been the remedies available to a union if a member resigns or seeks to resign during a strike and then helps break the strike.

In a 1973 case, also involving the IAM, the Supreme Court declined to enforce the union's fines against persons who resigned before returning to work during a strike. The court said that since the union's constitution was silent on the issue, it remained an open question as to the extent that a union may limit a member's right to resign.

The remedy employed by the Machinists was an amendment to the union's constitution to prohibit a member who resigned during a strike or within 14 days before the start of a strike from working behind the union's picket lines for the duration of a legal strike.

In the case that reached the appellate court here, a 3-to-2 majority of the National Labor Relations Board ruled that the IAM provision was invalid because the union has no power to regulate conduct after a worker has resigned.

But the majority of the appellate court panel supported the reasoning of the two NLRB members who found that the constitutional bar amounted to a proper restriction on resignations during a crisis situation.

The court said the NLRB ma-



Frontpage, New York Guild

## N.Y. cited for bursaries

Harry Fisdell, New York Guild executive vice president, right, accepts citation of New York Guild for its scholarship programs at the Times, Daily News and Post. Citation, from the Educational and Cultural Fund of the Electrical Industry, lauds the programs for encouraging higher education for many "who might otherwise have been denied the opportunity." U.S. Sen. Patrick Moynihan, left, and former New York Mayor Robert Wagner presented the citation on the fund's behalf.

jority had given a "hypertechnical" reading to the IAM constitution. The restrictions imposed by the Machinists, the court suggested, are more likely to pass Supreme Court muster than a flat prohibition against resignations during a strike.

(TNG's Constitution contains the latter provision, but Barr said he believes the Guild's procedure is the more likely to stand up despite the San Francisco court's comment.)

(First, Barr said, the court's comment was extraneous to the legal points of its decision and shouldn't therefore, carry much weight on appeal.)

(Second, he added, since the court has upheld the regulation of post-resignation conduct, clearly a union such as TNG can regulate pre-resignation conduct.)

As for the right of a union to protect itself and its members through reasonable disciplinary powers, the court noted that it "is essential . . . to be an effective bargaining agent."

## IEB backs ban on bias in insurance

Ottawa—Legislation to prohibit U.S. insurance companies from discriminating because of race, color, religion, sex or national origin has been endorsed by TNG's International Executive Board.

The IEB, at its fall meeting here Oct. 17, called on all U.S. locals and members to urge their congressional representatives also to support H.R. 100, the Non-discrimination in Insurance Act of 1979.

## Cesnik recommended for ILPA post

Ottawa—TNG's International Executive Board has recommended to the editors of International Labor Press Assn.-affiliated publications the candidacy of Guild Reporter editor James M. Cesnik for the ILPA presidency.

Cesnik, an ILPA vice president the last six years, announced his candidacy on Oct. 12.

## Status in circulation seen periled by bills

Ottawa—Two bills in the U.S. Congress that would change the definition of independent contractors should be defeated, TNG's International Executive Board said here Oct. 17.

Both bills could affect many newspaper outside-circulation employees, it said.

One, H.R. 3245 by Rep. Richard A. Gephardt (D-Mo.), would prohibit the Internal Revenue Service from applying its usual criteria in classifying persons as employees rather than as inde-

pendent contractors.

This would "reinforce the employer fiction that many who are truly employees should be classified as 'independent contractors' simultaneously furthering evasion of both the labor laws and the tax laws," the IEB said.

A weaker bill, H.R. 5460, would "help employers evade the intent of the labor law," the board said.

The House Ways and Means Committee was urged to reject both bills.

## IEB unit denies appeal

Ottawa—An effort by some members of the Puerto Rico Guild to have the International Executive Board declare that the local's positions of executive secretary, sub-executive secretary and administrator should be elective rather than appointive was turned aside by the IEB's Appeals Committee.

They are appointive positions under the local's by-laws and do not meet the definitions of positions required to be elective under TNG's Constitution, the com-

mittee held in a report to the board on an appeal from a similar decision by the local's president.

In addition, the IEB committee held, the appeal is improper since it does not relate to "the conduct of any election" as required under TNG's Constitution.

## Plain Dealer Unit's solidarity praised

Ottawa—The Cleveland Guild's Plain Dealer Unit has been commended—admittedly belatedly—for its actions on behalf of one of its members when he was taken off the utilities beat after a utility complained about his coverage.

Acting, it said, at the suggestion of another local, the International Executive Board at its fall meeting said the Cleveland unit's January actions—censuring management, an informational picket line and a by-line strike—displayed "extraordinary solidarity" and were "in the highest traditions of the Guild."

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munity Paper. The subscription(s) will be  
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in the Community Paper's circulation area.

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Guild Local \_\_\_\_\_

## Boosting Elizabeth

Supporters of the New York Guild members striking the Elizabeth Daily Journal since April 15 are launching a campaign to boost their strike paper's reach in the community through gift subscriptions from elsewhere. Pat Smith, co-ordinator of the strike paper for the local on a leave from the New York Post that ended Oct. 1, said the campaign is to help the strikers win their fight against the Hagedone chain's "combined might" so that "maybe the rest of us will never have to face" a similar challenge.

## Meany hailed as friend, leader

(Continued from Page 1)

Meany "knew that the heart and soul of trade unionism is collective bargaining," the board said. "The employers, he knew, had almost everything; their factories, their bank accounts, their corporate positions. All the workers had was their union contracts and the precious right to bargain for them."

The IEB quoted Meany's defini-

tion of bargaining in an address to the Guild's 1966 Convention:

"It means that workers join together to say, in effect, to the employer: 'We don't like the conditions, we don't like the wages, we don't like the hours. We want a better deal.'"

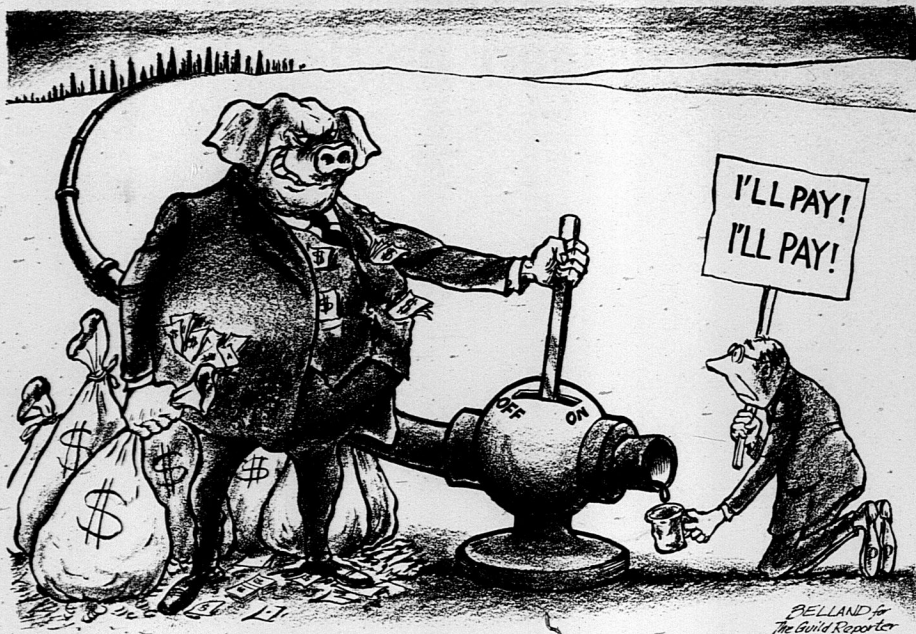
And that, the IEB said, was Meany's lifelong quest: "to help workers get a better deal."

"He was always a friend of The Newspaper Guild, and sympathetic to its special problems, as different as they were from those of the union from which he came [the Plumbers]," the IEB noted.

"George Meany is part of the living tradition of American labor. We in TNG are as proud to have walked with him as we are sorry to lose him," the IEB concluded.



## Price control



## THE WAY IT REALLY WAS

## Big Business as Daddy Warbucks

By ROBERT CLAIBORNE

IT'S ALL the fault of those nosy bureaucrats and the middle-class regulations. If it wasn't for them and the union bosses and environmental freaks and news-media manipulators who whoop it up for them, we'd have no problems: no unemployment, no inflation, no energy crisis, no welfare chiselers, no high taxes. If only they would let the American free enterprise system alone to do its thing, all our national difficulties would fold their tents and silently steal away.

This is approximately the message I have been receiving, at steadily increasing volume, from various official and unofficial spokesmen for the business community. Big Government, they say, is Big Brother—but Big Business is Daddy Warbucks, and if we just give him a free hand, everything will be all right.

I'd lay odds that most Americans convinced by this ideological barrage are under 50 years old and ignorant of recent American history. Though it may surprise some younger persons, there is nothing at all new about this magic potion for perpetual prosperity: We tried it once before—and nearly died of it. I know; I was there.

Back in the 1920s, government deferred to business. There was no minimum wage law—textile workers in the South got as little as a dime an hour, and farm workers even less. There was no 40-hour week or time-and-a-half for overtime. No child-labor laws either: The Supreme Court had declared them unconstitutional.

THERE WERE no welfare chiselers, there was no welfare—or unemployment insurance, or social security. If you couldn't find a job or were too old to work, you lived off your savings, if you had any, or your relatives, if they could afford it, or private charity. If you could get it.

There was no Medicare or Medicaid or any other kind of health insurance. If you got sick, you settled for what medical care you could afford, or could persuade your doctor to give you on the cuff. Failing that, you either got well on your own—or didn't.

There was no Securities & Exchange Commission to tell the

Claiborne is an author, mostly of books on science and medicine, a free-lance writer and editor and a prolific writer of letters-to-the-editor that often appear in the New York Times. This commentary is reprinted from the Time's Op Ed page as the United States marks 50 years since the 'Crash of '29.'

industrial entrepreneur, and equally industrious bucket-shop operator, what stocks and bonds they could and could not peddle. There was no Environmental Protection Agency to impose burdensome limits on pollution, no Occupational Safety & Health Administration to meddle with working conditions in mines or factories. Taxes on both personal and corporate income were low even in theory.

There was no National Labor Relations Act in those days, few union bosses—and few unions. The major American industries—steel, auto, textiles, oil, chemicals, electrical equipment—were unorganized, and if anyone was fool enough to try organizing them, he could expect the blunt end of a policeman's club or the sharp end of a National Guardsman's bayonet.

As for "the media"—meaning, in those pre-television days, the newspapers—they were, with a bare handful of exceptions, as gung ho for business as was the government. They believed what the economists and other business spokesmen told them: The unfettered initiative and energy of corporate America were leading us to ever-greater levels of national prosperity, liberty, and

the possession—not just the pursuit—of happiness. Indeed, barring a few knee-jerk liberals and wild-eyed agitators, just about everybody believed it.

What we actually got was something rather different: the Depression.

Most people, of course, are at least vaguely aware that there was such a thing, but to really grasp what it meant you have to have lived through it, as I did. I was too young, in 1929, to understand the stock-market crash that, in a matter of weeks, wiped out the savings of several million Americans. I was not too young in 1933 to remember when every bank was shut down, lest the whole banking system collapse. Some banks never reopened—and several million more Americans found themselves broke.

I REMEMBER seeing people lined up for blocks just to get a bowl of soup and a chunk of bread. I remember rollerskating through Central Park and seeing a shantytown of packing crates and cardboard cartons—the kind we see today in documentaries about Latin America. Today, we worry—and rightly—about unemployment rates of five and six percent; in 1933, the figure was close to 20 percent; some people say 30.

For 10, 20, 30 years, American business had been permitted, encouraged, urged to do its thing, with no interference from bureaucrats, unions or anybody else. It did its thing—and we got the business.

Today, business and its allies are urging us to swallow the same wonder drug that almost killed us last time we took it. A doctor who did this would get sued for malpractice; it's a shame the same rules don't apply to those who prescribe economic remedies.

GENTLEMEN of the "don't-meddle-with-business" school, tell me that the Shah was loved by his people, tell me I can stop worrying and learn to love the bomb—and I might possibly believe you. But don't tell me that American business will make an earthly paradise if we just let it alone. In the immortal words of Huck Finn, "I been there before."

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## As they put it

## Taming technology

The following is taken from an article in the September AFL-CIO Federationist magazine by Thomas R. Donahue, executive assistant to the AFL-CIO president.

Some of the technological change happening in the workplace today was "science fiction" only a few years ago. Indeed, scientists and engineers are now writing chapters Jules Verne never dreamed possible.

Computers are translating and printing those chapters with only a rare human hand involved. Yet, when major malfunctions occur we most often get the explanation of "human error," shorthand for "eliminate the people and technology works wonders."

Our concern must be people and what this new technology does to people. The scientific community has more than enough resources to remind us what technology does for people. . . .

Collective bargaining has a key role in meeting the human challenges of innovation and technological progress at the workplace—and this role must be expanded and strengthened.

At the same time, national full employment programs must assure an economic climate in which collective bargaining can flourish. And these national programs must help solve the social and human adjustment problems, created by new and innovative technology, which lie outside the scope of collective bargaining.

If the economy is healthy and expanding, new work opportunities will develop and the benefits of technology can be enjoyed by all. . . .

In the absence of full employment, however, rapid and thoughtless technological change can only exacerbate social problems, especially through the displacement of workers—particularly minorities and women who are just beginning to achieve job levels which permit them to enjoy the benefits of technology.

But when we've said that, we must concentrate our attention on people and accommodating technology to people and making it serve people.

When we've looked at its dangers and the need to develop a strategy to deal with its inexorable growth, we have only dealt with our fears and our concerns for its negative potential.

There is immense potential for using technology to make work processes more interesting (not less), and to make work more challenging and more satisfying (not less).

There is immense potential for using technology to reduce the work week, to encourage educational and self-development opportunities, to enlarge our interest horizons, and to improve the opportunity to enhance the human spirit.

The potential for misusing technology is equally immense. Clearly, technology is itself neutral and the only question before the house is how we put it to use. If applied badly, it's a savage beast. If we put it to use with a meanness of spirit, an intent to enlarge profits, to further enrich those already abundantly well off, we'll suffer its consequences.

If we apply it with a soaring spirit, if we see it as making possible the enrichment not of the few but of the many—as creating the opportunities finally to help the least, the left-out and the lost—then people will be able to look back in 50 years and say we did well taming the savage beast.

## The Guild Reporter

CALM  
ACPSJAMES M. CESNIK  
Editor

ROBERT W. DUDNICK, Associate Editor

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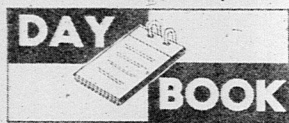
## The Newspaper Guild

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Great Lakes District Council, fall meeting, Nov. 3-4, Detroit.  
TNG Special Merger Committee and ITU Merger Negotiation Committee, 11th joint meeting, Nov. 4-8, Satellite Motel, Colorado Springs.  
Southern District Council, fall meeting, Nov. 10-11, Puerto Rico.  
International Executive Board, winter meeting, Jan. 28-31, TNG headquarters, Washington.  
Middle-Atlantic District Council, winter meeting, Feb. 2-3, Philadelphia.  
International Executive Board, spring meeting, April 28-May 2, TNG headquarters, Washington.  
47th Annual TNG Convention, June 30-July 4, 1980, Montreal.