

Search bill is signed by Carter

Washington—President Carter signed into law Oct. 14 an act of Congress banning surprise warrant-backed newsroom searches by federal, state and local law enforcement agents except in specific, narrowly defined instances.

The law protects reporters, photographers, authors, academics and others writing for a publication. While other citizens are not covered by the ban on announced searches, the attorney general is directed to develop guidelines for federal law enforcement officials to minimize intrusion into their privacy.

The Carter administration initiated the legislation in April 1979 in response to protests over the Supreme Court's 1978 ruling upholding the police search of the Stanford Daily.

The law prohibits warrant-backed searches for notes, film, tapes or other documentary materials, forcing law enforcement agents to seek subpoenas for such material.

There are four exceptions to the search ban. Surprise searches are permitted in cases where an otherwise protected person is suspected of criminal involvement, or when the documents sought are believed necessary to prevent death or serious injury. Exception is also made for instances when it is believed the documents would be destroyed if advance notice were given or when materials are withheld in the face of a lawful subpoena.

A reporter's notes are given greater protection than other materials and can be seized only if the reporter is a suspect or the death or injury exception is invoked.

A White House spokesperson reported that state and local law enforcement agents have conducted more than 35 searches for news materials since 1971, but that no searches have been conducted by federal officials.

Carter said the new law, the Privacy Protection Act of 1980, was designed to prevent searches that "could have a chilling effect on the ability of reporters to develop sources and pursue stories."

News workers and others protected by the law who believe their rights have been violated can file suit for damages against the government agency responsible. Damages of at least \$1,000 per violation are provided.

EEOC acts on charge against Plain Dealer

Cleveland—The district office of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has found there is "reasonable cause to believe" charges by the Cleveland Guild that Newhouse's Plain Dealer illegally discriminates against women in its employment practices.

In issuing the "determination" Oct. 10, EEOC District Director Chester J. Gray invited the Guild and the company to meet with EEOC representatives to attempt to fashion "a just resolution of the matter."

The EEOC action flowed from charges filed by the Guild on April 12, 1972—8½ years ago—

Seattle—The key top minimums in the Pacific Northwest Guild's contracts with Knight-Ridder's Seattle Times and Hearst's Post-Intelligencer are increased by \$138.75, to \$592.60 a week, under new three-year agreements reached hours before

6 p.m. Oct. 13 strike deadline.

Employees in the key classifications include reporters, photographers, outside advertising salespersons and circulation district managers.

Other minimum increases range from \$65.25 to \$138.75 a week over the term, while an upgrading boosts the top minimum for one job by \$197 a week. General increases conform to the minimum increases in each of the contracts' years.

Top minimums for inside classified salespersons are also in-

creased by \$138.75 a week, to

\$492.75 at the Times and to \$490

at the Post-Intelligencer.

The \$138.75 increases come

in three steps, with \$47.75 retro-

active to July 22, and increases

of \$45.50 next July 22 and July

22, 1982.

Dental and health insurance

coverage is expanded, with the

maximum payable under major

medical insurance raised to

\$100,000, from \$20,000. An

extra \$1.25 per employee a week

was set aside to pay for these

improvements.

The publishers also agreed to

elimination of a three-year serv-

ice requirement for maternity

benefits.

The job of advertising copy-

writing clerk at the Times was

upgraded, producing an increase

in the top minimum over the con-

tract term of \$197, taking it to

\$508.50 a week, with \$109 of

the increase retroactive to July 22

and increases of \$42.50 and

\$45.50 in July 1981 and 1982.

Other increases and resulting

top minimums include:

Advertising layout clerks and

assistant librarian at the Times—

Up by \$116.25, to \$460.25 a

week, in increments of \$36.25,

\$38.50 and \$41.50.

Computer operators at the

Post-Intelligencer — Up by

\$117.25, to \$465.50 a week, in

increments of \$36.25, \$38.50 and

\$42.50.

Stenographers and senior clerks

at the Times—Up by \$87.50, to

\$349 a week, in increments of

\$27.50, \$28.50 and \$31.50.

Keypunch operators — Up by

\$92.50, to \$367.25 a week, in

(Continued on page 2)

The GUILD REPORTER



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Washington, D.C.

October 24, 1980

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'... faithful to the trust ...'

Patrick Rushton of Wilkes-Barre, right, elected TNG Vice President from Region 1, the U.S. Northeast, at this summer's TNG convention, is formally sworn in at the outset of the fall meeting of TNG's International Executive and Guild Reporter Committees.



RAYMOND CROWELL/Merkle Unit/Washington-Baltimore

\$133 at key in tentative Long Beach pact

Long Beach, Calif.—Wage increases and fringe-benefit improvements totalling as much as \$133.56 a week over three years were tentatively agreed to in a 21½-hour joint bargaining session by six unions and Knight-Ridder's Independent and Press-Telegram Oct. 16-17.

If ratified, the Los Angeles

Guild's tentative settlement would increase the top minimum for key editorial and circulation jobs by \$122, putting the reporter top at \$540.36 a week and that for regular district managers at \$516.35 a week, both effective Sept. 1, 1982. Another \$11.56 would go to fringe benefits. Differentials above minimums would be maintained.

Scales for employees represented by the five other unions—the Typographical, Mailers', Pressmen's, Paper Handlers' and Graphic Arts unions—would be increased by \$114 a week. Each of the unions scheduled

ratification meetings during the eight days beginning Nov. 2, with the Guild's the last on Nov. 9. Guild members in mid-August voted their leaders authority to call a strike.

Under the tentative Guild settlement, the key editorial and circulation top minimums would go up by \$39, with another \$7.56 a week going to pensions, retroactive to Feb. 29; by another \$33, with another \$4 for a variety of fringes, effective next March 1; by \$30 on March 1, 1982, and by \$20 on Sept. 1, 1982, six months before the contract would expire. The wage-fringe improvements

Accord with Stevens stills boycott

Washington — The agreement between the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers Union and the J. P. Stevens Co. covering some 3,200 employees at 10 Stevens plants in three southern states brought an end to the nationwide boycott of the textile manufacturer's products — and changes to TNG headquarters procedures.

No longer are TNG's phones answered with the admonition to "boycott J. P. Stevens products" (Continued on Page 6)

and no longer does mail leaving TNG carry a Stevens boycott slogan. In fact, the boycott message on TNG's envelopes is being over-printed to blot it out.

These and other measures were encompassed in a program adopted in 1977 first by TNG's International Executive Board and then its convention to help bring to the attention of Guild members and the general public the story of Stevens employees' 17-year struggle to organize.

During those 17 years Stevens' policy of using unfair labor practices to thwart its employees' organizing efforts and to avoid bargaining when they did anyway brought dozens of National Labor Relations Board and court decisions against the company. Its name became synonymous with corporate defiance of U.S. labor law.

The Guild's three-year program of support for Stevens (Continued on Page 2)

Stevens agreements still boycott campaign

(Continued from Page 1)

workers also called on TNG and local officers and staff members to be sure that Stevens products were not used by hotels and restaurants where Guild functions were held and on locals to establish boycott committees to co-operate with ACTWU locals in boycott activities.

Delegates to TNG's 1977 Convention and conventions and meetings since often have found bare tables or tables covered with paper instead of the traditional hotel cloth coverings, the bulk of which are manufactured by Stevens.

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland called the settlement, ratified Oct. 19, "a major victory for all the working people of America."

The settlement not only ended the boycott of Stevens products, supported by labor, consumer and religious groups, but also ended ACTWU's "corporate campaign," designed to isolate Stevens from the financial community.

As its latest part in that campaign, TNG had recently purchased a share of stock in the R. H. Macy Co. so that it could be voted at Macy's upcoming stockholders' meeting in favor of resolutions calling on the retail-store chain to stop selling Stevens products. TNG had also called on locals to purchase a share of the stock.

The new contracts, covering workers in seven Stevens plants in Roanoke Rapids, N.C., and plants in Hight Point, N.C., Allendale, S.C., and West Boylston, Ala., call for wage increases of 8.5 percent in the first year and wage and benefit reopeners

over the next year and half. The 8.5 percent increase raises the average wage to \$5 an hour.

The agreements also provide for arbitration of disputes and checkoff of union dues and include seniority and health and safety provisions.

The union said Stevens' "previous unwillingness" to consider arbitration as a means of settling disputes "was probably the single most important factor impeding our negotiations for more than six years" in Roanoke Rapids.

The contract covering Roanoke Rapids workers includes a back-pay settlement of more than \$3 million, as well as retroactive payments to the pension fund. It was estimated that the retroactive pay would average \$1,300 each.

Stevens also agreed to offer the same contract to workers in any of its other 150 plants who organize and are certified by the NLRB during the term of the agreements.

Although the NLRB had ordered Stevens to give union representatives access to its plants for organizing activities, and the U.S. Supreme upheld that order Oct. 20, ACTWU agreed in the settlement to waive its in-plant access privileges.

Union organizers distributed more than 100,000 leaflets to unorganized textile workers at Stevens and other plants in the South the day after the ratification vote.

The settlement came 17 years after the Stevens company first refused to bargain with the Textile Workers Union. The massive boycott effort began after the Textile Workers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union

merged in 1976 to form the Amalgamated Clothing and Textile Workers.

On Jan. 1 of this year, James D. Finley, the chairman of the Stevens board resigned from that office at age 63, two years before the normal corporate retirement age. Finley had led the fight against the union.

ACTWU's "corporate campaign" had recently turned to the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. Last year it held \$97 million of Stevens' long-term debt. The union had proposed running candidates for two seats on the insurance company's 22-seat board.

This move reportedly "stunned" Metropolitan executives who never before had faced a contested election. Richard Shinn, chairman of the insurance company, said that the cost of mailing ballots to the company's 23 million policy holders and other costs involved in the election "would run between \$5 million and \$7 million," the Wall Street Journal reported.

Shinn told a reporter that "without ever having to say anything," the J. P. Stevens Co. "realized that if in the course of good business dealings they could settle with the union, it would minimize our election problems."

The union's corporate campaign earlier was credited with persuading an executive of Avon Products, Inc. to resign from the Stevens board and in winning Finley's resignation from the boards of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co. and the New York Life Insurance Co.

The union had been urging the Sperry Corp. to demand Finley's resignation from its board, as

well, but he continues to hold that seat. Just four days before the Stevens settlement was announced TNG's officers and headquarters staffers had helped picket a Sperry meeting in Washington.

In a statement announcing the settlement, ACTWU leaders expressed their thanks for the support given the boycott campaign and pointed out that "it is essential that our ending of the Stevens boycott be supported as firmly and wholeheartedly as the boycott was" so that the union can "give a fair trial to J. P. Stevens' good faith."

Boycott J.P. STEVENS PRODUCTS

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

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

SHEETS & PILLOWCASES Beach-Blend Beaufortale The Art Peanuts (comic-stripe figures) Tastemaker Utica Utica & Mohawk Designer (table) Yves St. Laurent Angelo Donghia	TABLE LINEN Simtex BLANKETS Forstmann Utica TOWELS Fine Arts Utica Tastemaker	CARPETS Contender Gullistan Merryweather Tastemaker HOSIERY Finesse Hip-Lets Spirit
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No appeal in ethics-code case

Washington — The Pottstown (Pa.) Mercury ethics-code case is back before the National Labor Relations Board after the paper, the NLRB and the Philadelphia Guild all declined to appeal a court's ruling two months ago that overturned the NLRB's initial finding in the case three years ago.

The NLRB had held that the Mercury had to bargain with the Guild only about penalties for violation of the ethics code management unilaterally promulgated, but not about the provisions of the code itself.

The U.S. Appeals Court here ruled on Aug. 13, however, that the paper must bargain on both the substance and penalties of each provision of the ethics code except those individual provisions that the NLRB might determine to be "at the core of [the Mercury's] entrepreneurial control." In the latter instance, the Mercury would not have to bargain about either a code provision or

the penalties attaching to its violation, the court held [Guild Reporter, Aug. 22].

In its ruling the court rejected the Mercury's contention that under the First Amendment it has an absolute right to impose ethics-code conditions and penalties unilaterally.

At the same time, it rejected the Guild's assertion that all terms and penalties of an ethics code must be bargained as terms and conditions of employment.

The court said the NLRB must measure each code provision against the "core of publishing control" test.

Meanwhile, TNG counsel David S. Barr, in an analysis of the court's decision, said he feels that the Guild has "lost some [rights] but gained more," pointing out that the court upheld the union's "basic position that it was both illogical and impractical to separate bargaining rights over discipline from bargaining rights

over the substantive provisions" of an ethics code.

He pointed to the court's notation in discussing the meaning of "the core of publishing control" that it is "not open-ended, but must be narrowly tailored to the protection of the core purposes of the enterprise."

Barr also pointed to the court's admonition to the NLRB to distinguish between code provisions that "while central to the Mercury's interest in the preservation of its legitimate managerial prerogatives, affect the employees only minimally, and those which, although not essential to the publication's freedom to conduct its business, do have a significant impact on the employees."

Addressing himself to ethics code provisions "that are of practical concern to our members," Barr said he is convinced that the appeals court's opinion will enable the Guild to "assert and secure substantial bargaining rights."

NLRB calls I-PT unfair bargainer

Los Angeles — The National Labor Relations Board's office here has accused the Independent and Press-Telegram in nearby Long Beach of a series of unfair labor practices during its bargaining with the Los Angeles Guild.

In a complaint issued Sept. 30, based on charges brought by the Guild, the NLRB said the Knight-Ridder papers had refused to bargain in good faith, discriminated against employees to discourage union activities and interfered

with employees' union activities. Specifically, the labor board said, the papers had:

- Without notification or bargaining transferred special supplement work from the editorial department to nonunion departments.

- Unilaterally transferred a member of the Guild's bargaining committee from her position as a temporary district manager to a less desirable summer relief position.

Key tops to hit \$592 at two Seattle dailies

(Continued from Page 1)
In addition, any Guild members in newly created positions that are found or agreed to be supervisory during the next three years will have the opportunity to transfer to comparable covered jobs.

Copypersons—Up by \$72, to \$287.75 a week, in increments of \$22, 23.50 and \$26.50.

The Times, meanwhile, is continuing to process a unit clarification petition before the National Labor Relations in which it seeks contract exemption of 28 jobs. The Guild and company agreed in the settlement, however, that any employee whose job might be found exempt will have the option of transferring to another, covered job at the same level.

The Post-Intelligencer settlement includes exemptions for six of 14 jobs the company was seeking to remove from the contract.

The units ratified the agreements by a combined vote of 402 to 179 Oct. 16.

Meanwhile, the Printers, Pressmen's and Operating Engineers unions are continuing to bargain with the papers. Members of the Pressmen's union have rejected one proposed settlement, and the Typographical Union local has requested strike sanction from international headquarters.

The Mailers and Teamsters unions have closed contracts with the papers.

Joint talks in Long Beach get six unions tentative pacts

(Continued from Page 1)

The contract's provision for first preference to employees for transfer or promotion into open jobs also would be improved and the by-line clause would be strengthened by mandating removal of a reporter's name from a story when substantive changes cannot be cleared with the reporter.

As with the Guild, the tentative craft-union settlements would provide increases from the contracts' effective date, on the first and second anniversaries and six months before expiration. Their \$114 scale increases would come in increments of \$35, \$33, \$26 and \$20.

All six unions bargained jointly on economic issues starting in late September after individually reaching agreements on non-economics. The Guild represents circulation, editorial and maintenance employees at the Independent and Press-Telegram.

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Herald American asks wage freeze, staff cuts

Boston — The publisher of Hearst's Herald American has told the leaders of the ten unions that represent the paper's 730 organized employees that without substantial economic concessions he will recommend that the paper be closed.

While stating that the paper's financial problems were caused largely by mismanagement and "not caused by the unions" or their members, publisher James T. Doris said late in September that he was inviting them to help try to insure the paper's survival by agreeing to:

- ✓ No increases in wages or fringe benefits for a "substantial period of time."
- ✓ An additional reduction of 200 employees in the paper's work force, already down by 315 from two years ago.

Contracts of the major unions, including the Boston Guild which represents 155 in the advertising, business, circulation, and maintenance departments, expire Dec. 31.

Doris said that the paper's books and financial records would be open to any "responsible, independent firm" chosen and paid by the unions to verify that the Herald American is a "failing newspaper." He denied it would form an "agency arrangement" with any other daily.

At a subsequent meeting, Guild leaders were told that in addition to a freeze on wages and fringes, the paper is seeking cost savings of \$500,000 in Guild-represented departments during 1981. A Guild representative estimated that would mean a reduction of

"After 20 years of hoarding cash, the company is now spending it," the magazine reported, pointing to its spending \$154 million in the previous 20 months for five dailies, a TV station, two book publishing houses and other properties. "We bought a lot of properties and we don't owe a nickel," Hearst Vice Chairman John R. Miller told the magazine.

At the same time Hearst spent another \$50 million to improve existing properties, most of it on capital improvements to its newspaper plants, Business Week reported.

The magazine also quoted an estimate that Hearst's 1977 profits totalled \$70 million, on revenues of \$591 million, and that this year's revenues could reach \$1 billion. Hearst President Frank A. Bennack, Jr., said that since 1975 the company's revenues have doubled.

The magazine also quoted "informal sources" reporting that the Herald American was in the black in 1976 and 1977, but that it had been consistently in the red for a dozen years before and now is losing \$10 million and more a year.

VP Mitchell is appointed to merger committee spot

Washington—John B. Mitchell of Gary, TNG vice president from Region 3, the Midwest, was named to TNG's Special Merger Committee Oct. 20, the opening day of the International Executive Board's fall meeting.

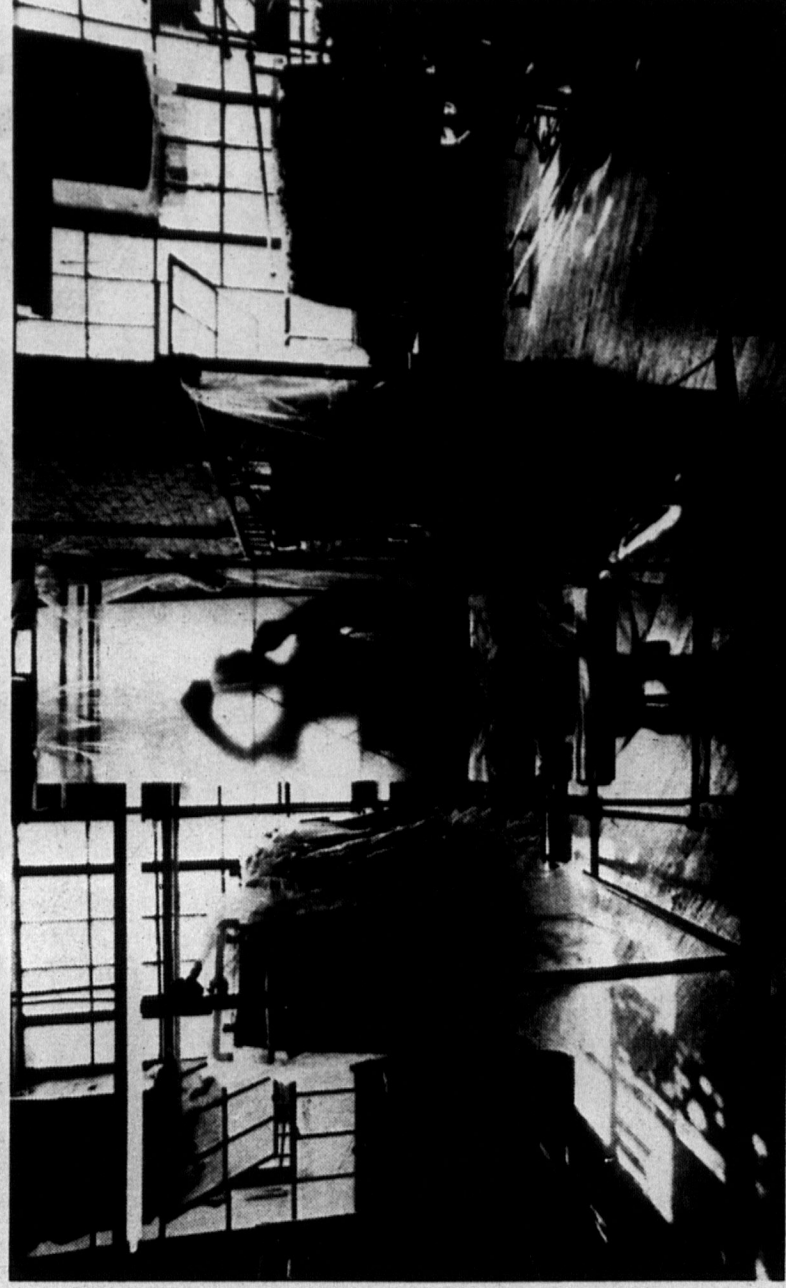
This summer's Guild convention had directed that at least one vacancy on the committee be filled with a minority-group member.

Merger talks between TNG and the International Typographical Union are scheduled to resume Oct. 29 when the unions' "summit committees" meet. A meeting of the full merger committees is scheduled for Nov. 17. The committees first met nearly three years ago.



JOHN B. MITCHELL
Named to merger committee

Exhibit depicts union members at work



These are two photos from an exhibit of 102 portraying union members at their jobs by Cleveland Guild member Robert E. Dorksen. Dorksen selected the photos in the exhibit from more than 7,000 he took at 48 work sites in and around Cleveland under commission from the Cultural Arts Committee of the city's United Labor Agency.

The exhibit was on display through September in Cleveland's Justice Center and now is available for loan to unions. A book of the photos is being published by the committee and the Western Reserve Historical Society.

"I've been a union man for a long time," said Dorksen, 39, "but really learned about labor, its members, their diversity and their dedication to the job [in taking the photos]. . . If you come to know the dignity of those pictured, then I have accomplished what I set out to do." Dorksen is a photographer for the Plain Dealer's Sunday Magazine.

The photo above—in a garment shop—was selected by Dorksen for the book's cover. At right a member of the Printing & Graphic Communications Union works on a printing press.



Three locals file for new units

MONTREAL

Montreal—The Montreal Guild has petitioned the Quebec Labour Relations Board for certification as bargaining representative for the inside circulation employees at the Montreal Gazette.

The Guild's petition was supported by membership application cards signed by a majority of the department's 66 eligible employees.

Under Quebec labor law automatic certification is granted when a union can demonstrate that it represents a majority of the eligible employees.

The local has contracts covering some 160 employees in the paper's editorial and outside circulation departments. It was certified as the bargaining representative for editorial employees in 1977 and for the outside circulation employees in 1979.

CHICAGO

Waukegan, Ill.—The Chicago Guild has demanded that the Waukegan News-Sun recognize it as the bargaining representa-

tive for the paper's 22 composing room employees. The Guild's action was backed by membership applications signed by a majority of the unit, a representative said.

The composing room employees, who have been represented by an independent organization, voted Oct. 12 to affiliate with the Guild.

The Guild has represented the paper's editorial department employees since 1950.

S. ONTARIO

Toronto — The Southern Ontario Guild has petitioned the

provincial labor board for certification as bargaining agent for editorial employees of two of a chain of ten Inland Publishing Co. weekly and twice weekly papers in the suburbs here.

A hearing on the petition on behalf of nine news-room employees of the Burlington Post is set for Nov. 7. The petition was filed Oct. 14.

A petition was filed Oct. 21 on behalf of ten news-room employees of Oshawa This Week.

The entire chain is printed at a central plant. Inland Publishing is owned by the Bassett family who also owned the defunct Toronto Telegram.

Detroit ex-leader takes exempt job

Mt. Clemens, Mich. — Jeanne Towar, Detroit Guild local representative for nearly three years before she returned to the display advertising sales staff of the Macomb Daily here last March, has been promoted to assistant advertising manager for the paper, a union-exempt job.

In a letter to Detroit Guild President Lou Mleczo, Towar said,

Move to cut 167 jobs rated 'unacceptable'

Washington—More than 50 members of the New York Guild's unit at Consumers' Union, publisher of Consumer Reports magazine, came here by car and chartered bus Oct. 18 to mount an informational picket line outside the hotel where CU's board of directors was meeting.

The information: They find the plan announced this summer to close CU's mailing operations in Orangeburg, N.J., Jan. 1 and put 167 Guild-represented employees out of work "unacceptable." The term used in Consumer Reports to identify products its testing shows to be seriously deficient. The 167 facing discharge are more than half the CU Guild unit and almost all are minorities and women, or both.

The refusal of CU Executive Director Rhoda Karparkin so far even to sit down with the Guild and seriously discuss alternatives was given an even lower rating by CU Guild members.

The work now being done by the targeted CU employees is to be farmed out to a nonunion firm in Marion, Ohio, CU has said. Until three days before the picketed directors' meeting, CU management had refused even to accept written proposals from the Guild for alternative steps that would keep the work in Orangeburg with Guild members continuing to perform it.

Consumers Guild unit members who travelled here were about evenly split between those who work at Orangeburg and those who work in Mt. Vernon, N.Y., doing CU's product testing and producing Consumer Reports and other publications.

Members of the football team from North Carolina Central appeared startled when they first faced the Guild picket line as they emerged from the hotel on their way to play the University of the District of Columbia. After reading Guild leaflets and discussing the situation with pickets, however, they joined in picket-line songs, then went on to win their game 29 to 14.



50-PLUS STRONG, CONSUMERS UNION EMPLOYEES MARCH IN WASHINGTON
New York Guild unit members followed CU directors' meeting to nations' capital city.
Photos by BILL MAX/NEW YORK



GUILD MEMBER N. NORMAN, RIGHT, PASSES MESSAGE TO VISITING FOOTBALL TEAM
North Carolina Central players joined pickets in song, then won their game 29 to 14.

Cleveland court told of power play

Cleveland—An attorney for the Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co. (CEI)—the utility whose complaints about a reporter's aggressive coverage were followed by Newhouse's Plain Dealer removing him from the utility beat in January 1979—has admitted in court that the power company has tried to force the city-owned Municipal Light System (MUNY) out of business.

The removal of then Cleveland Guild member Richard Holden from the utility beat and from a series he was preparing on the controversy involving the city's two electric utilities brought a vote of "censure" from the membership of the Cleveland Guild unit, informational picketing and a byline strike, as well as a grievance.

Holden's removal came seven weeks before a city referendum on allowing CEI to buy MUNY. The referendum lost.

The Guild Unit's "censure" resolution said there was "reason to believe that the Plain Dealer management has acquiesced to

cynical and self-serving external pressures that would control the news in their own best interest."

When he was pulled off the utility beat, Holden was told that management feared he would be unfair to CEI in the series and that he was never to write about CEI again.

A week later the Guild and management agreed that Holden would continue as a general assignment reporter without proscriptive stories that could be assigned to him. But the unit accused the company of renegeing on the agreement and passed the "censure" resolution after the paper severely cut a story by Holden on CEI and ran it and another without his byline.

Holden subsequently left the paper.

The admission by CEI's attorney came during pretrial hearings Sept. 2 on a \$330 million federal antitrust suit filed against the utility by the city.

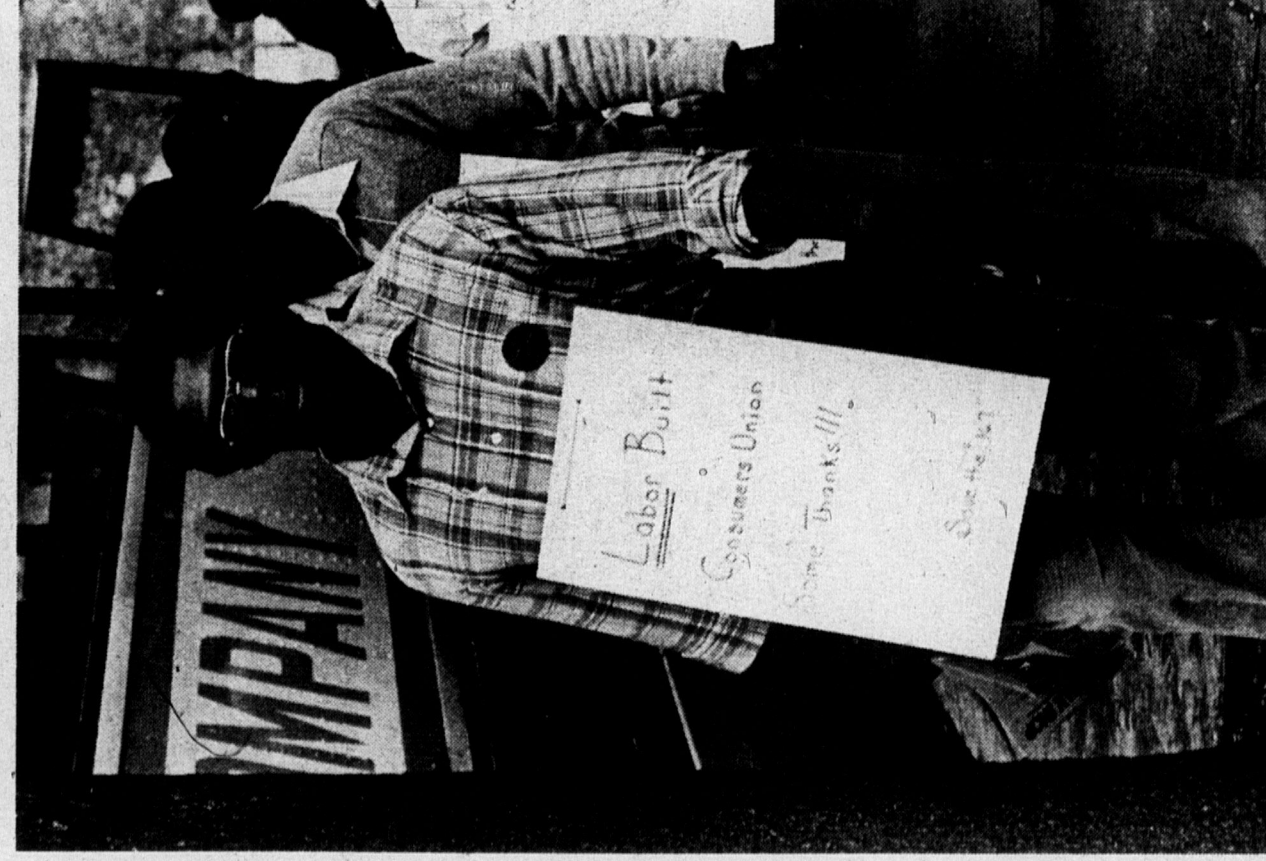
"If intending to eliminate the only competitor is an attempt to achieve monopoly, this we admit,"

CEI's chief counsel told a federal judge.

Former Cleveland Mayor Dennis Kucinich repeatedly accused CEI of trying to force the city-owned MUNY out of business.

Korean union leader faces sedition trial
Kim Tae-Hong, president of the Journalists' Assn. (union) of South Korea and a reporter with the Hapdong News Agency, faces trial by a military tribunal on charges that include sedition and violating the country's anti-communist and martial law decrees, tightly enforced since mid-May.

Kim, 38, also is accused of having had contacts with the leader of the opposition to South Korea's present government, Kim Dae-Jung, who has been sentenced to death, and allegedly receiving money from Kim Dae-Jung's press secretary to help Kim Dae-Jung seize power. The press secretary, Hahn Hwa-Kap, was sentenced to four years im-



MEMBER'S SIGN CARRIES HIS MESSAGE TO HIS EMPLOYER
George Hardy works in targeted department.

Here, through the International Federation of Journalists and in co-operation with Amnesty International, is a brief synopsis of the case of a recent journalistic "prisoner of the month." It is published here as part of an international effort to secure improvement of such prisoners' condition, if not their release.

prisonment in September.

Amnesty International reports that there is strong evidence that the charges against Kim Tae-Hong stem from his having led an unsuccessful protest against press censorship soon after martial law tightened on South Korea May 17. More than 30,000 "illegal" leaflets were printed and distributed to the public in the effort, the International Federation of Journalists reported. Kim was elected president of the JAK,

an IFJ affiliate, early this year.

Amnesty International reported that since martial law was tightened at least 34 news workers have been detained by the government and only 18 released. In addition, 617 publishing firms have been closed, including 172 newspapers.

Messages calling for Kim Tae-Hong's release should be addressed to: General Chun Doo Hwan, President, Republic of Korea, Seoul, Korea.

WASA wins 1st contract with strike

Johannesburg, South Africa—The Writers Assn. of South Africa, the nation's union of black journalists, has successfully conducted its first bargaining and its first strike, a week-long walkout at the beginning of August in which its members were joined by all other workers at the daily Post.

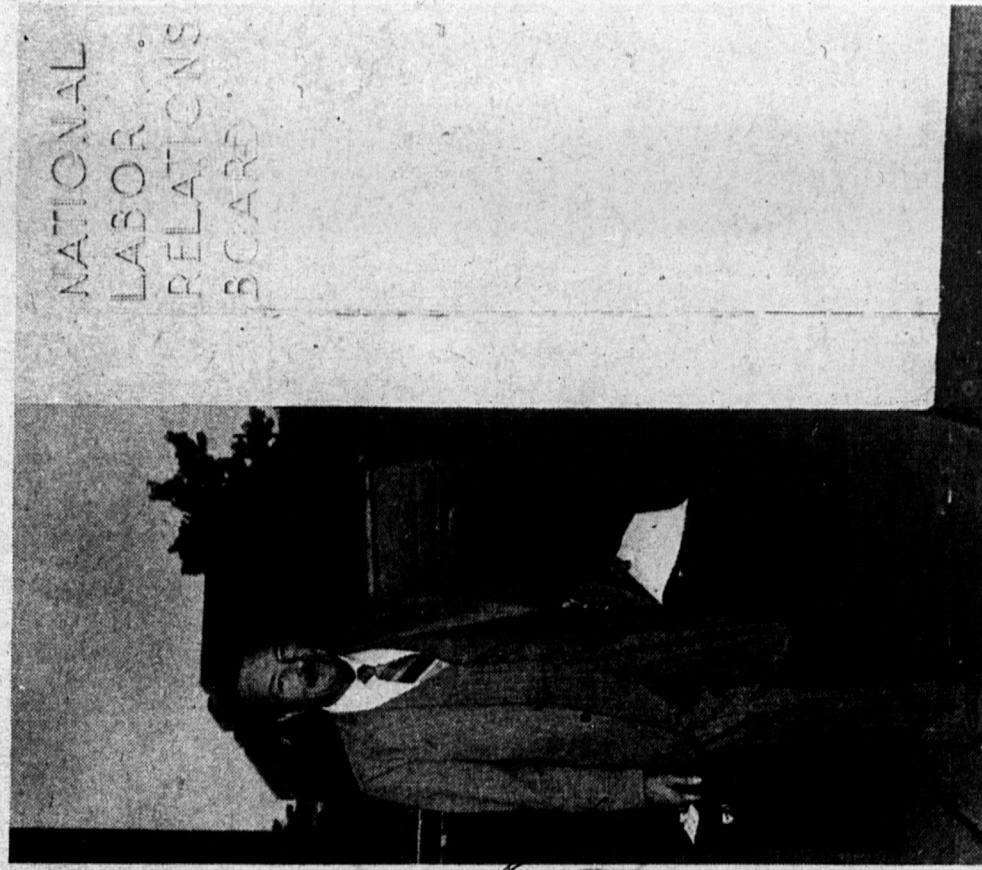
The settlement provided increases for typists, drivers, cleaners, switchboard operators and others as well as WASA-represented editorial employees of the Argus chain daily.

Monthly salaries for journalists, effective from Aug. 1, range from 320 Rand for those in their first year of service to 600 Rand for those with five years. (One Rand is \$1.13 U.S.) Before the settlement there were no pay scales for journalists.

WASA bargainers were led by Philip Mtinkulu, "father of the chapel" at the Post and general secretary of WASA.

The Post published abbreviated editions the first two days of the walkout, using supervisory help and at least one copy editor "borrowed" from another Argus chain paper. It did not attempt to publish, however, after the strike's second day. It is believed to have been the first production stoppage in the history of South African journalism.

WASA's Post chapel decided to strike after the paper's manager and its editor, Percy Qoboza, passed out raises selectively—to 500 Rand per month—in the face of staffers' vehement protests at the "hodge-podge"



Anything but brief

TNG International Representative G. Richard Pattison needs more than one "brief case" to deliver the brief and supporting documents summing up the Wire Service Guild's case in the Associated Press unit clarification proceedings to National Labor Relations Board headquarters in Washington. Hearings in the case consumed 21 months. The case will be decided by the full NLRB, by-passing the usual procedure of a regional decision first.

general direction of the paper.

The mostly white South African Society of Journalists offered the WASA unit at the Post "all help" during the strike, which ended Aug. 5.

In the spring, the SASJ's annual convention had formally disassociated the SASJ from what it said was newspaper managers' "hostile attitude" toward WASA, deplored management

Montreal Guild grieves political activist's firing

Montreal—The Montreal Guild is contesting the discharge of a Gazette reporter after he played an official role in a political party meeting.

The local's membership called the firing "intolerable" and condemned management of the Southam paper for "hypocrisy" in a statement adopted Oct. 6.

The reporter was fired Sept. 30 after he acted as the master of ceremonies at a Parti Quebecois district nominating meeting the night before. The company had threatened the reporter with discharge if he participated in an official capacity at the meeting, citing the need to maintain objectivity.

The Guild first grieved over the warning letter and then expanded its case after the discharge, calling the discharge a clear violation of its contract with the

paper and of the provincial human rights charter that prohibits discrimination because of political affiliation.

In addition to the political incident, the company in its discharge notice cited a story the employee had submitted in which it was suggested that ducks used in a Chinese acrobatic show would edit the paper better than the current management, the Toronto Globe and Mail reported.

The statement adopted by the local membership cited political stands taken by the Gazette and Southam, Inc., including a contribution to Pro-Canada, a federalist group that ran an advertising campaign before the referendum last spring on Quebec's sovereignty, and declared that the paper's management is trying to restrict political freedom to itself and refuse it to its employees.

House bill would make law of cross-ownership rule

Washington—The U.S. House of Representatives Oct. 1 passed a bill that would make law of the Federal Communications Commission's regulations barring new purchases of broadcast stations by newspapers in the same city and vice versa.

The FCC's regulation prohibits a newspaper owner from purchasing a radio or television station in the same city and a broadcaster from purchasing a newspaper serving the same city, but exempts some 140 combinations existing in 1975 when the

regulations were adopted. Under the bill, passed by a vote of 310 to 97, those exemptions would continue and could not be changed without Congressional approval. Several large media owners had been concerned that the FCC might change its regulation on cross ownership exemptions. The bill also would forbid the FCC from considering multiple-ownership issues in granting license renewals.

The FCC did not oppose the bill.

Brodeur tells Vancouver forum of VDT hazards

By SUZANNE FOURNIER
Vancouver-New Westminster

Vancouver—The situation of North Americans working with video display terminals could, in at least one sense, parallel that once faced by asbestos workers unless steps are taken to reduce hazards associated with the machines, Paul Brodeur, an occupational health writer, told a seminar here.

Citing the history of asbestos-related work hazards, Brodeur suggested it may be pointless to wait for managements to introduce changes.

As early as 1915 life insurance companies would not insure an asbestos worker, but it took 50 years for the industry to admit major health hazards are associated with asbestos work, Brodeur said.

The seminar, sponsored by the Vancouver - New Westminster Guild in conjunction with the Brotherhood of Railway and Airline Clerks and the Telecommunications Workers Union, was held in mid-September to bring VDT workers up to date on current scientific and ergonomic thinking on VDTs. About 100 members of the three unions attended, along with management representatives of both CP Air and Pacific Press, which publishes the Vancouver Sun and the Province.

A seven-minute slide show provided by TNG headquarters pointed out the most commonly experienced symptoms from VDT work, such as headache, eye strain, irritability and fatigue.

workers working only with the radar field and not CRTs did not develop the cataracts, so the link between the problem and the scanners was substantial.

VDTs emit the whole spectrum of ionizing and nonionizing radiation, Brodeur said, expressing doubts about the adequacy of instruments available to test their presence and levels.

Ionizing radiation has the potential to inflict terrible damage on human tissue, which is why so many residents of Nevada and Utah who lived down wind of the early nuclear testing sites developed leukemia.

Less evidence is available on the hazards of nonionizing radiation, such as microwaves, radio-

frequency and ultraviolet, although scientists do know that ultraviolet radiation is capable of causing skin cancer, Brodeur said.

But he said scientists do not understand how asbestos causes cancer, but hundreds of thousands of asbestos workers are doomed to die of the disease nonetheless.

Because extreme doses of microwave radiation will produce heat, such as that used to cook a roast in a microwave oven, scientists have hypothesized that people are in danger from microwave exposure only when they can feel heat, Brodeur said. But he challenged that assumption, citing as an example the fact that



IG Druck und Papier

'I see you have adapted admirably, Mueller.'

The meeting concluded with a brief history, given by Linda Hossie, a member of the Guild local's VDT Health and Safety committee, of relations with Pacific Press management over VDT issues.

Hossie said that management had shown a consistent disregard of union concerns about the machines. She quoted a management spokesman responding to reports of a member's severe headache problems and momentary loss of vision by saying: "One headache. Is that all you've got? One lousy headache."

Both Hossie and the Guild's administrative officer, Patricia Lane, asked for support from the membership on VDT issues.

Lynn wins \$399 top, 33 hours

Lynn, Mass. — A renewal of the Lynn Guild's contract with the Item has raised the key advertising and editorial top minimum by \$60, to \$399.50 a week, reduced the work week by two hours, to 33 and added provisions aimed at protecting employees working on video display terminals.

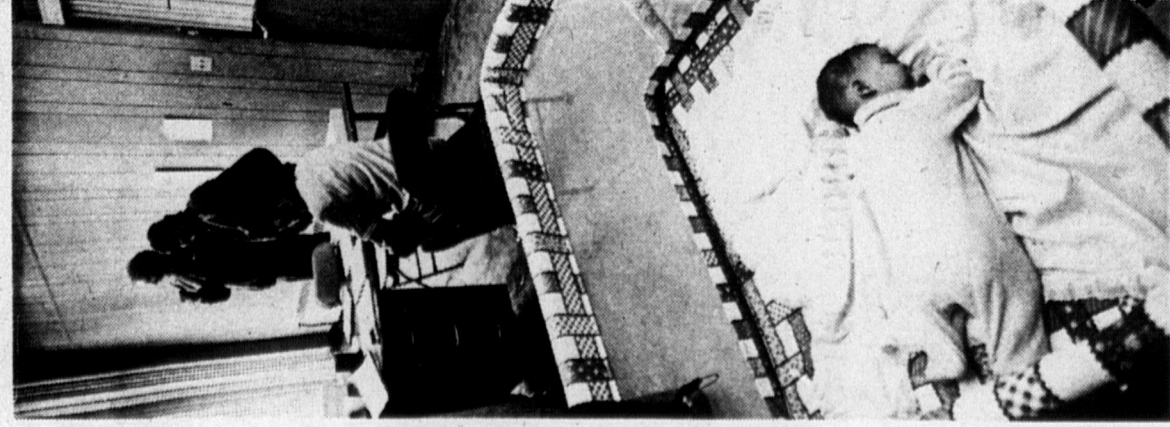
Under the two-year agreement retroactive to Sept. 27, 1979, the top minimum for outside advertising salespersons, reporters and photographers was increased by \$30 a week retroactively and by another \$30 this Sept. 25.

The agreement calls for the creation of a joint committee to oversee the introduction of video display terminals and related equipment, with an eye toward guarding the health and safety of employees.

Each employee is to undergo an ophthalmological examination before starting to work on a VDT and another examination is to be given within a year. The methodology used and the results of the examinations are to be furnished the Guild.

The results of monitoring and inspections of equipment are also to be furnished the Guild and unreasonable standards of speed or accuracy for employees working on new equipment are prohibited.

Employees will work one five-hour day and four seven-hour days, reducing weekly hours by two, to 33, except in the advertising department where the new 33-hour week is composed of five



days of six hours and 36 minutes each. All full-time employees worked five seven-hour days under the old agreement.

Other increases and resulting top minimums include:

Librarians — Up \$50.65, to \$280.05 a week, in increments of \$20.65 and \$30.

Editorial and advertising clerks — Up \$36.07, to \$252.99 a week, in increments of \$19.52 and \$16.55.

Office persons — Up \$32.15, to \$225.47 a week, in increments of \$17.40 and \$14.75.

Labor board dismisses charge of blackballing

Buffalo—The National Labor Relations Board has rejected the latest charge by Kenneth W. Kostolecki that the Buffalo Guild and several employers had conspired to deny him employment.

The board's regional director Sept. 9 refused to issue a complaint on a charge by Kostolecki—a one-time substitute copy editor at the Courier-Express—that the Buffalo and Utica locals of the Guild and a string of employers, including several newspapers, had engaged in "blacklist" campaigns against him, saying there was insufficient evidence.

In addition, the board said that "little weight" could be attached to letters sent to the New York State Publishers' Assn. and other employers because "there is substantial doubt that the letters were prepared by responsible officials of the Guild."

Other charges brought by Kostolecki and Ball against the Buffalo Guild are before an NLRB administrative law judge. A hearing on those charges was held in Feb. 1979.

San Diego backs Cranston

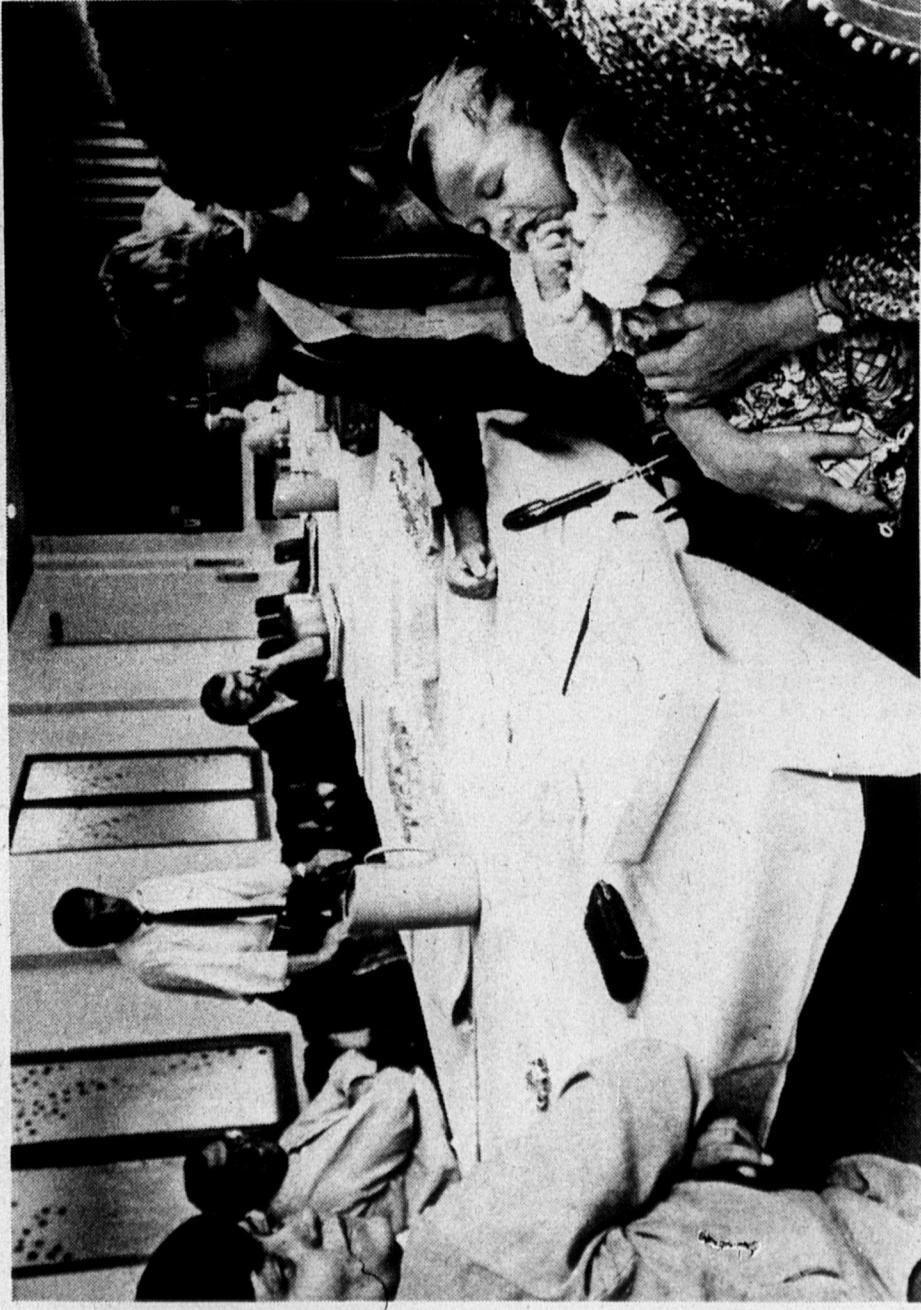
San Diego—The San Diego Guild's executive board has endorsed Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) for re-election to the U.S. Senate.

The local said the endorsement, on recommendation of its political action committee, was made on the basis of Cranston's "strong support for labor during his 12 years in the Senate and the growing danger" from "anti-labor and business-backed Republican candidates."

Cranston is one of five Democratic Senators targeted by Re-

publican party leaders for defeat in this year's elections. Others are Birch Bayh of Indiana, John Culver of Iowa, John Durkin of New Hampshire and Gary Hart of Colorado.

The board made no other endorsements, but the local's publication cited the other candidates endorsed by the state AFL-CIO's COPE, including former San Diego Guild President Lionel Van Deerlin who is seeking re-election to his tenth-term in the U.S. House of Representatives.



KENT KOBERSTEEN/Twin Cities

Guild's littlest 'bargainer'?

Caroline Picone Hennen, right foreground above, naps just before the start of a bargaining session between the Twin Cities Guild and the Minneapolis Star and Tribune Co. Caroline, 3½-months-old then, rests in the arms of her mother, Linda Picone, a member of the Star and Tribune Guild unit's bargaining committee, a delegate to the local's representative assembly and an assistant city editor on the Tribune. Caroline's father is Mike Hennen, a copy editor on the Star. She regularly accom-

panied her mother to bargaining sessions and unit and committee meetings, see left, before and during the four-week strike that ended Oct. 9 [Guild Reporter, Oct. 10]. Others at the bargaining table above are, clockwise from Caroline: Marilyn Taylor, Guild unit vice chair; Steve Isaacs, Star editor; Roland LeFebvre, employee relations director; Frank Wright, Tribune managing editor, and Bob Guenther of the Guild's bargaining committee. Wright once was Guild president.

New goal set for pension funds

Chicago—The creation of jobs and employment opportunities for U.S. workers should be a major objective in the investment of union-negotiated pension funds, the AFL-CIO Executive Council declared here in late August.

It outlined a program aimed at channelling the millions of dollars of workers' money now held by pension funds into socially desirable projects while preventing their use to benefit anti-union companies.

The council cited four objectives for pension fund investment:

- ✓ "To increase employment through reindustrialization, including manufacturing, construction, transportation, maritime and other sectors necessary to revitalize the economy."

The council called for a joint effort by government, labor and industry to restore the nation's industrial base by permitting the investment of pension funds in these areas on a guaranteed basis.

- ✓ "To advance social pur-

poses such as worker housing and health centers.

- ✓ "To improve the ability of workers to exercise their rights in a co-ordinated fashion."

- ✓ "To exclude from union pension plan investment portfolios companies whose policies are hostile to workers' rights."

The council recommended that union pension fund trustees exercise the shareholder rights of their plans on issues arising in corporations in which they hold stock, saying that few plans currently exercise their rights to vote on resolutions at corporate meetings or to elect directors.

The AFL-CIO should explore creating a program to alert unions to major issues coming before corporate shareholder meetings, the council said.

It also urged the AFL-CIO to set up a system to inform unions about companies considered "unworthy" of investment.

"It is important that trade unions not be put in a position where their pension funds support, or even appear to support, companies which operate in a

manner consistently and flagrantly contrary to their employees' rights," the council said.

It also said unions should seek a direct voice in the management and direction of pension funds or, short of that, gain commitments from managements on investment policies and administration.

The council also called for a special training program at the George Meany Center for Labor Studies to teach union representatives and pension trustees how to develop beneficial pension fund investment policies.

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland said the council's actions came in response to growing concern over the ways in which workers' pension dollars are invested.

"We see these funds under the control of perhaps 20 or 30 large banks... going overseas, going into ventures that have no bearing and are, in fact, contradictory and hostile to the objectives of the trade union movement—anti-union companies, runaway plants," Kirkland said.

Multiemployer pension protections passed

Washington—Congress has approved a package of amendments to the Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) designed to better protect employees covered by multiemployer pension plans like TNG's International Pension Plan.

The amendments, backed by the AFL-CIO, require an employer withdrawing from a multiemployer plan to continue to make payments to the plan to fund vested benefits. They also would eliminate the possibility that employers remaining in the plan could be obligated for the liabilities of an employer that withdraws.

The new provisions also mandate that multiemployer plans be covered by government termination insurance guaranteeing pension benefits to those covered by a plan that terminates. Termination insurance coverage for multiemployer plans through the government's Pension Benefit Guaranty Corp. has been discretionary.

Under the amendments the first \$5 of monthly benefit per

year of service would be fully guaranteed as would 75 percent of the next \$15 of monthly benefit per year of service.

The premium required of multiemployer plans to pay for termination insurance would be phased in over an eight-year period to reduce the impact on the funds of the plans.

EEOC acts against Plain Dealer

(Continued from Page 1)

dence exclusively within its control" with "a vital bearing" on the EEOC proceedings "permits the inference that the evidence is unfavorable" to the Plain Dealer.

The Cleveland Guild represents editorial department employees of the Plain Dealer.

Key top at Macomb raised \$72, to \$521

Mt. Clemens, Mich.—The top minimum for key editorial and outside advertising employees under the Detroit Guild's contract with the Macomb Daily is raised by \$78, to \$521.17, a week, under a three-year contract with the Panax-chain daily.

Cost-of-living adjustments each Dec. 1 will bring additional increases if the annual increase in the Detroit Consumer Price Index exceeds 9 percent this December or 7 percent in December 1981 or 1982.

Monessen pair file libel action

Greensburg, Pa.—An employee of Thomson's Monessen Valley Independent who worked behind the Pittsburgh Guild's picket line during the local's 14-month, 1979-80 strike against the paper and her husband have filed a libel suit against TNG and the Pittsburgh Guild.

The suit stems from an article and an ad that appeared in the strikers' interim weekly publication, the Valley Views, that called the employee a "scab" and identified her husband as a city policeman and a member of the Fraternal Order of Police.

The suit seeks damages for "distress, mental anguish, humiliation and embarrassment" and for the "loss of consortium" each suffered as the spouse of the other.

The \$78 increase for reporters, photographers, copy desk employees and outside salespersons comes in three steps, with \$37 effective Sept. 1, \$20 on April 4, 1981 and \$21 on April 4, 1982.

The agreement calls for lump-sum payments in lieu of retroactivity from April 3—the expiration of the prior contract. These payments range from \$410, for employees with a salary under \$250 a week, to \$715, for employees earning \$400 or more a week.

The company's weekly payment to TNG's International Pension Fund is raised by \$6, to \$12, over the contract's term and optical and prescription drug plans are added to the health insurance plan.

Provision is added for a leave of absence of up to one year for an employee to accept a grant, fellowship or scholarship for study related to newspaper work.

The contract also provides a \$55.75 increase—in increments of \$25.75, \$14.50 and \$15.50—in the top minimums of several jobs, including: classified inside salespersons, bookkeeping clerks, data processing operators and dispatch clerks, to \$338.30; switchboard operators, clerks, librarians and circulation clerks, to \$309.61, and janitors and maintenance employees, to \$312.46.

Salaries of employees paid above top minimum will be raised by the amount of the top minimum increase for their classification.

Straight talk of money and investments

By ESTHER MARGOLIUS

ALTHOUGH consumers are becoming more sophisticated about money matters and investments, money talk still is double talk to many.

For example, how *SLY* are your savings? *SLY* is money talk alphabetized for: Safety, Liquidity and Yield. Safety should be obvious: is your money backed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., now raised to \$100,000 per account? Is it liquid, i.e., readily available for withdrawal without notice or penalty? Is it giving you the best possible yield while also meeting safety and liquidity factors?

Can you match maturities? *Matching maturities* means planning to set aside savings funds now that will mature at a future time that matches an anticipated need. A six month *CD*—Certificate of Deposit paying interest based on money market funds—purchased last spring would mean ready money plus interest in time for holiday shopping.

Have you considered *float* lately? Money-wise, float could involve a sinking situation in your checking account. It refers to funds as yet uncollected but against which a check has been issued. Your paycheck is in float until your bank collects funds from your employer's bank. Many banks will not permit you to write a check against checks you have deposited until funds have been collected. In turn, your bank statements may show you with a higher balance than you anticipated because checks you have written have yet to be presented for payment.

One solution to an overlong float owed you but still uncollected is a *line of credit*. At the moment, however, the Federal

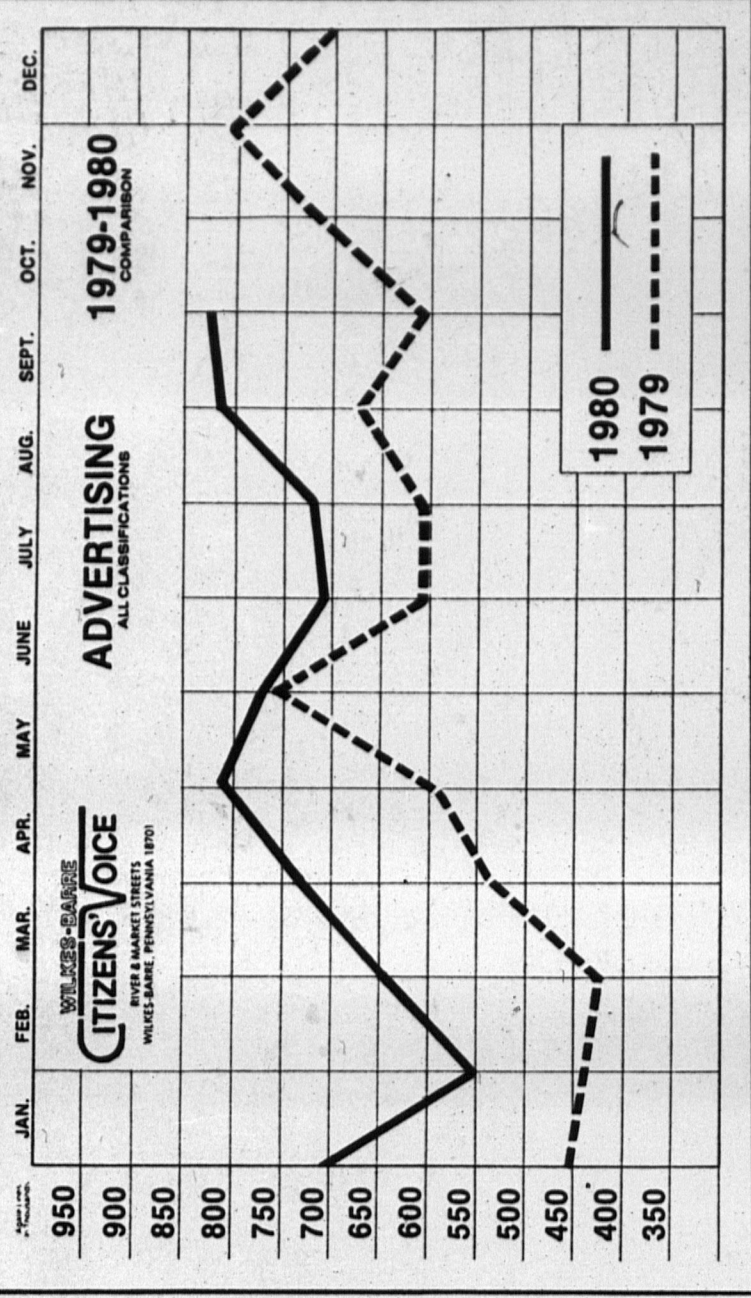
Reserve Bank has a *tight money* policy to limit excessive credit.

A line of credit is an amount of credit a bank or credit card company has extended to you, based on its assessment of your ability to repay. There can be a fixed time after which the credit line is no longer applicable. However, it currently tends to be on a revolving basis with minimum monthly repayment requirements.

IN THE CASE of *overdraft checking*, there has not been a time limit on when the credit may be used. However, some banks have recently reduced maximums substantially—in one instance, from a high of \$10,000 to a new cap of \$500!

The latter credit line reduction is a good example of *tight money*. Tight money has been a Federal Reserve Bank monetary policy to reduce the amount of money available for business loans and to raise interest rates. The object has been to slow business expansion and inflation. Currently, the Federal Reserve Bank is easing up on tight money, thereby increasing the *M1* and *M2* money supplies. *M1* is defined by economists as demand deposits at all commercial banks (such as checking accounts) plus currency held by businesses and individuals. When *M1* is added to monies in savings accounts—excluding large CDs of \$100,000 and over—the resulting new total is called *M2*.

Can *points* affect you? Without doubt, if you are buying or selling a home, or if you are just applying for credit. On a mortgage, a point is equal to one percent of the face value of the mortgage. It can be charged, on a one-time basis at the time of closing to both the seller and the buyer.



Strike paper's linage, circulation up

Advertising and circulation of the Wilkes-Barre Citizens' Voice, two-year-old strike paper published by the four unions striking the Capital Cities chain's Times Leader, continue to improve, the unions report. Total ad linage for 1980's first nine months was more than 1.3 million ahead of the same period in 1979 and net paid circulation at the end of September

was at 46,695 "and climbing," according to Jack Williams, the Guild member who is Citizens' Voice publisher. Preliminary third-quarter figures for all ad classifications show 2,378,432 agate lines for the three months ended with September and 6.6 million lines for the nine months, just 900,000 short of the total linage for all of 1979, Williams noted.

Suits filed against unions' council

Scranton, Pa.—The U.S. Labor Dept. has filed a pair of suits in federal court against the Wilkes-Barre Council of Newspaper Unions.

One maintains that the council is a labor organization and as such is violating the law by not filing periodic financial reports required of labor unions under

the Landrum-Griffin Act.

The other contends that the council's interim strike paper, the Citizens' Voice, is an enterprise engaged in commerce and as such has violated the Fair Labor Standards Act by failing to pay the minimum wage and overtime.

The suit doesn't specify who has been deprived of the minimum

wage or overtime, but alleges that the law has been violated "in many workweeks."

The Wilkes-Barre Council of Newspaper Unions is composed of the four unions—the Wilkes-Barre Guild, Typographical, Pressmen and Stereotypers unions—that have been striking Capital Cities' Times-Leader since October 1978.

Straight talk of money and investments

However, points also are used by lenders as a means of determining your eligibility for credit. These are different from the mortgage points. Many banks have a point schedule which can be checked off quickly to determine "instant credit." Regular employment with steady income could give you five points. Living at your present address for two years or longer could rate three points.

But if you've moved around a lot or have lived at your present address less than one year, you may be given only two points or less. Each bank using such a system has its own scoring charts with amounts and types of loans slotted to your points totals.

A *money market fund* is a form of mutual fund that pools depositors' money and reinvests it in the money market rather than in commodities or stocks. During past months, such funds peaked over 16 percent on investments. But even with today's interest declines, financial publications report these funds are continuing to pay interest of 11 percent and more.

SUCH FUNDS do not meet all SLY requirements, however, for they are not backed by federal loan insurance and hence must be considered risk investments. Most funds have initial minimum deposit requirements, usually not lower than \$1,000, with the majority at least \$5,000 or higher. Almost all allow for partial or complete withdrawal on 24-hour notice.

When it comes to interest, do you know the difference between *day of deposit to day of withdrawal* vs. *accrued interest*? *Accrued interest* is interest earned on your money which has not as

The council has been publishing the Citizens' Voice since the first days of the strike that began Oct. 6, 1978. All strikers are currently receiving a flat strike benefit of \$220 a week. The benefit is made up of funds from three of the locals' internationals plus a supplement from proceeds from the strike paper.

Gravure pact ok'd

New York—The New York Guild's contract with Alco-Gravure, Inc. of Hoboken, N.J. has been renewed for one year, raising the flat minimum for maintenance mechanics by \$25, to \$291.75 a week, retroactive to March 1.

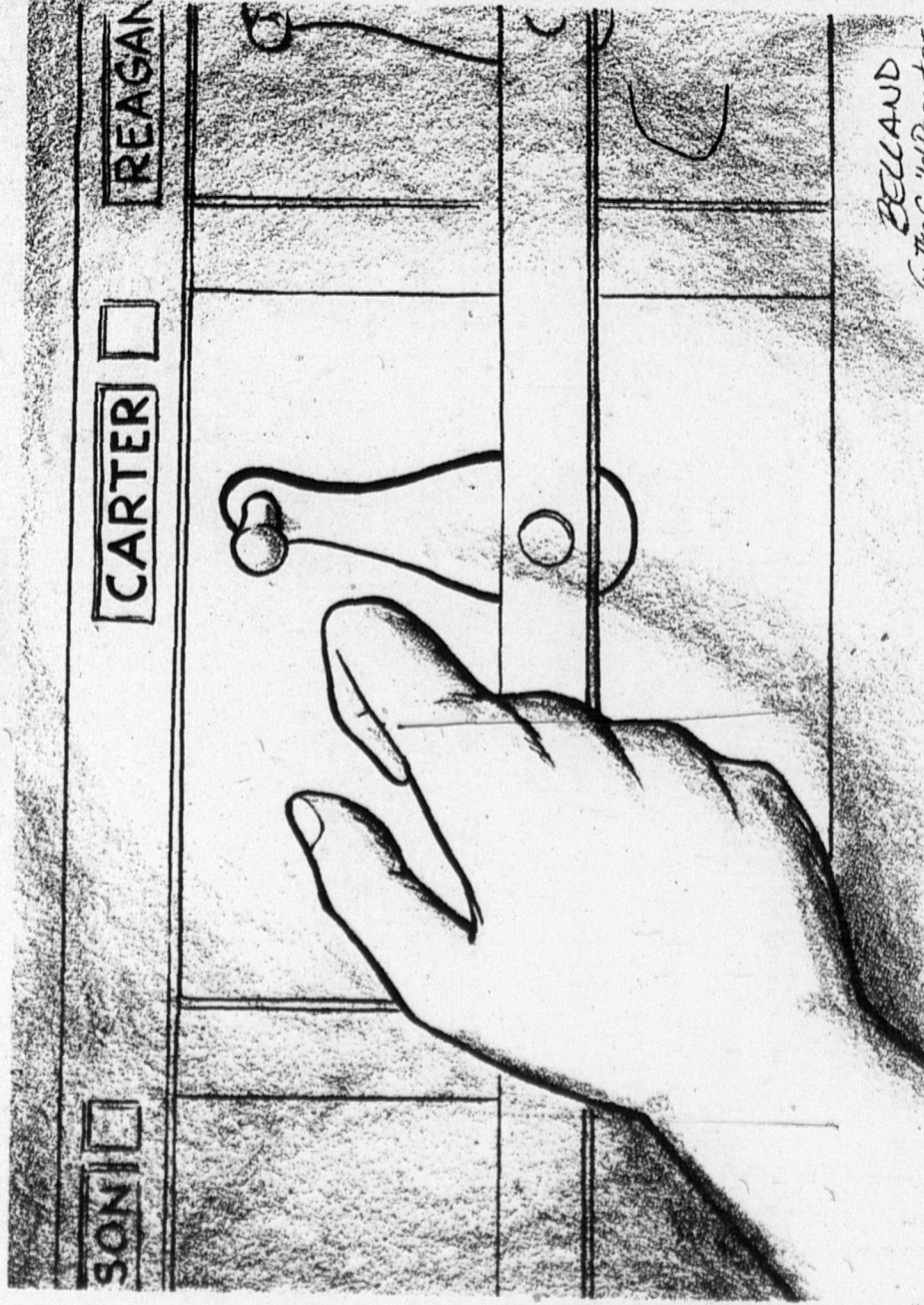
The U.S. price elevator

The table below records the ascent of the Consumer Price Index in the United States over a 24-month period following a 2.3-point rise in the index in September, to 251.9, up 28.2 points from September, 1979, and 52.8 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 increases over September 1978. The Urban Wage-Earners' and Clerical Workers' Index is the source.

	Percentage over	
	Same month prior year	Sept. 1978†
October, 1979	12.4	13.3
November	12.8	14.3
December	13.4	15.5
January, 1980	14.0	17.2
February	14.2	18.8
March	14.6	20.5
April	14.5	21.9
May	14.4	23.1
June	14.3	24.5
July	13.0	24.6
August	12.7	25.4
September	12.6	26.5

*1967 = 100 †Index = 199.1

LEVERAGE!



DATELINE: OTTAWA

For Canadians, U.S. campaigns are like a ride in a sidescar

By HUGH WINSOR, Southern Ontario Guild

FOR A CANADIAN, watching the U.S. election is a bit like riding in a motorcycle sidescar. By virtue of our proximity and intermingled interests, we are along for the ride with all of its twists and turns whether we like it or not. But there is not much we can do about the driver.

Because of the miracles of modern electronics, we get all of the American television channels plus extensive coverage of the campaign in the Canadian media.

Moreover, thanks to the jet age, slipping out to the nearest deli or milk store to pick up the Sunday New York Times is as much a habit for many Torontonians as for New Yorkers. But that is where the comparison stops.

Canadians are used to divisions in the electorate, but for our 113 years those divisions have been linguistic, cultural and regional. We are just not accustomed to the conservative-liberal polarity that is starkly underlined

in politics in the United States.

Watching a Southern senator talk about right-to-work laws or a Westerner on the right to bear arms is like watching politicians from another planet. There may be Canadians who believe in a back-to-the-basics type of society Goldwater or Reagan Republicanism represents, but they don't talk about it much, especially in public.

TO CANADIANS, Jimmy Carter is a conservative. Our collective experience has had the effect of moving our whole political spectrum a notch to the left. Since a tax payer-financed railway bound the country together, Canadians have always accepted the need for a mixed economy. They have not questioned the founding of an Air Canada or a Canadian Broadcasting Corp. where private enterprise was either unable or unwilling to take initiative.

Universal tax-supported medical care is taken for granted as is hospital insurance. We have been unwilling to accept the raw contrasts between the have and the have-not that are the by-product of the frontier mentality reflected in U.S. free-booting capitalism.

So while our attitudes towards the role of the state are quite different, Canadians have mostly felt more attuned to Democrats than Republicans and this election is no exception.

Ronald Reagan comes over as the Twin-D, Dumb and Dangerous. As the country that provided refuge for so many American youths fleeing the Vietnam

war, Canada is particularly hostile to Gov. Reagan's sabre-rattling and promises of a return to gun-boat diplomacy.

His apparent lack of sophistication in foreign affairs can only be bad news for Canada and we are smarting under his notion that Canada and Mexico should be jammed together and bound to the American goal.

Since our Canadian lakes also would bear the brunt of Mr. Reagan's backing away from environmental controls, his name is synonymous with acid rain.

In recent history, beginning with Franklin Roosevelt, it also has seemed that Democratic presidents have had more sensitivity and awareness of Canada than Republicans. Indeed, John Kennedy was probably more popular in Canada than he was at home. President Roosevelt even contracted his polo at his home on Campobello Island off the coast of New Brunswick. His New Deal was old stuff to us.

THERE is a feeling, however that President Carter has not matched the perspicacity nor the skill at state-craft of his Democratic predecessors.

Most of us would agree with the Toronto Star column by Richard Gwyn when he recently sized up a gathering of Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau and the ten provincial premiers.

Compared on a basis of knowledge, originality and political presence, Mr. Gwyn wrote that both Mr. Reagan and Mr. Carter would rank down in the bottom half of the Canadian leaders.

DAY BOOK

Southern District Council, fall meeting, Nov. 1-2, Morgantown.
Middle-Atlantic District Council, fall meeting, Nov. 1-2, Heywood Broun Room, New York Guild, New York.
Ad-hoc committee on dues remittance forms, Nov. 7-8, Anthony House Hotel, Washington.
Great Lakes District Council, fall meeting, Nov. 8-9, Terrace Hilton, Cincinnati.
TNG Special Merger Committee and

ITU Merger Negotiating Committee, joint meeting, Nov. 17-21, Washington.
International Executive Board, winter meeting, Jan. 26-29, TNG headquarters, Washington.
International Executive Board, spring meeting, April 27-May 1, TNG headquarters, Washington.
48th Annual TNG Convention, Rivermont-Holiday Inn Hotel, Memphis, June 29-July 3, 1981.

NEW ADDRESS?

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Editorial

Vote? Why bother?

Guild members, like other workers, are organized in their union essentially because they want greater control over their working lives than is otherwise possible.

They want at the very least an effective voice through their vote in accepting or rejecting the factors that will govern their immediate and long-range futures. Most often this is demonstrated in voting to accept or reject proposed contracts. Those are the best attended meetings.

For union members, unions and the union movement the right to vote is the most precious of rights, the one that is the foundation of our democratic freedom. When a large number fails to vote, democratic freedom too easily can become rule by a minority—within a union, a city, a state, a nation. And rule by a minority too easily can become repression of the majority.

On Nov. 4, those who vote in the United States will be determining the nation's course for the next four years and beyond. There are great differences between the candidates and the things they stand for at all levels, from the presidency through the congress and from the state houses through county and city officials.

The labor movement from its origins urges union members to vote, regardless of the candidates they support—though, to be sure, union leaders make recommendations after studied evaluations.

It was startling, therefore, to read a report by Howell Raines in the Oct. 9 New York Times that one of Ronald Reagan's campaign aides stated that his job is to discourage union members from voting.

"I don't want those people to vote for Reagan," said Michael Balzano, a Reagan labor adviser. "I want them to stay home. I don't want them to vote."

As AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland put it: "Such a strategy strikes at the heart of our democratic system. Workers fought long and hard for the right to vote and for legislation extending that right to women and minorities...."

"It is reprehensible... to discourage any citizens from voting."

The good old days?

The centennial observance of the Kansas City Star served as the occasion for Vice President Mondale to outline the Carter Administration's position on key First Amendment issues [Guild Reporter Oct. 10]. It also served to remind us of what it was like in the newspaper business in the good old (pre-Guild) days of personal journalism. In this case, personal journalism under William Rockhill Nelson, who founded the Star in 1880.

Nelson, as the New York Times reported, crusaded for his favorite causes, demanded loyalty from his reporters, "paid them poorly and never gave a by-line on a story."

Nor was the Star without other idiosyncracies. As the Times put it: "One editor hated snakes. He banned the word from the Star's columns and once dismissed a reporter when he saw a snake tattooed on the man's arm."

So much for the good old days.

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