

THE GUILD REPORTER



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BULLETIN: Dues to drop May 1

Washington—Effective May 1, Guild members no longer will be paying extra dues to rebuild TNG's Defense Fund, TNG Secretary-Treasurer Charles Dale and President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., announced March 27.

Receipt of the higher, "2(d)" dues payable for April—the 32nd such payment—will put available assets of the fund at or over \$4 million, the fund's current constitutional ceiling, and return the union to lower dues, the two said.

A letter with full details was being sent to all Guild locals.

Toledo joint talks net \$50 package in 1-year reopener; key top to \$505

Toledo, Ohio—The Toledo Guild and the six other unions representing employees at the Blade have jointly bargained a \$50.15 wage-fringe package in a reopener covering the final year of their three-year contracts with the Block paper.

The package produces a \$47.09 increase at the top minimum for Guild-covered employees in key advertising, circulation and editorial jobs, taking their minimum to \$505 a week.

Their top minimum goes up by \$42.10, to \$500.01 a week, from March 22, with the remaining \$4.99 to take effect Set. 22.

The \$47.09 increase at the key top minimum, coupled with increases in the first two years of the Guild's contract, produce a total increase at the key top minimum of \$109.33 over the contract's three-year term.

The \$50.15 package includes wage increases averaging \$41 a week for all employees repre-

sented by each of the unions plus a \$6.15 weekly increase in company health and welfare payments and a \$3 boost in the company's weekly payment toward employee pensions.

The wage increases, applied to the average salary of Guild-covered employees, translate to a 9.194 percent increase in Guild minimums from March 22 and an additional increase of .997 percent on Sept. 22.

The agreement was reached in

marathon bargaining early on the morning of March 20, less than two days before the unions' contracts reopened. Each of the unions' internationals had a representative at the final session. The unions — Typographical Union and Mailers, Pressmen, Teamsters, Engravers and Electricians, plus the Guild—had adopted a "no-work" position in the event agreement was not reached by midnight on March 21, the end of their contracts' second year.

Other increases and resulting top minimums under the Guild's contract include:

Classified inside salespersons—Up by \$31.52 (\$28.18 and \$3.34), to \$338.03 a week.

Copy editors—Up by \$49.30 (\$44.08 and \$5.22), to \$528.78 a week.

Copy messengers — Up by \$22.51 (\$20.13 and \$2.38), to \$241.42 a week.

(Continued on Page 4)

Local urges hearings on Seattle plan

Seattle—The Pacific Northwest Guild's executive board has voted to ask the U.S. Justice Dept. to hold public hearings on the joint operating agreement proposed by the Seattle Post-Intelligencer and the Seattle Times.

The executive board took the action after a local committee along with TNG's auditor inspected the financial records of the Post-Intelligencer and concluded that the losses experienced by the Hearst paper in recent years are not so great that it "is in probable danger of financial failure."

The local said the hearings on the proposed agreement—under which the Times would perform advertising, circulation and production functions for both papers while each maintained separate editorial departments — should seek "full disclosure of conditions which led up to the agreement in principle and the impact a joint operation would have on newspaper employees and the community."

The board also authorized the local's president, Jack Hopkins, and administrative officer, Robert E. Bruner, to seek official standing with the Justice Dept. to file an amicus curiae brief stating the local's views on the joint arrangement.

The papers were expected to file formal application with the Justice Dept. on March 27 to exempt their proposed joint operation from federal antitrust prosecution for price fixing, profit pooling and market splitting.

The federal agency will grant such exemption under the Newspaper Preservation Act where it is determined that without a joint operation one of the papers involved, "regardless of its owner-

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DONALD SIMMONS/Toledo Guild

TOLEDO GUILD MEMBERS' FACES AND RAISED HANDS DEMONSTRATE APPROVAL OF \$50.15 REOPENER SETTLEMENT
Members of the Guild and six other unions at the Blade ratified the jointly bargained package in separate meetings March 20.

Strike paper payments ruled benefits

Harrisburg, Pa. — Calling a strike paper a recognized strike weapon, a Pennsylvania appeals court ruled March 19 that supplemental strike benefits paid from the proceeds of the Wilkes-Barre Citizens' Voice are not wages subject to state unemployment taxes.

The ruling overturns a finding by the state's Labor and Industry Dept. that the Wilkes-Barre Council of Newspaper Unions ought to pay unemployment tax on payments made to strikers from proceeds of the interim strike paper.

The council, composed of the four unions—the Guild, Typographical Union, Pressmen and Stereotypers—on strike against Capital Cities' Times Leader, publishes the Citizens' Voice.

The ruling by the court is sim-

Union leaders agree CapCities made a 'mistake' 2

ilar to one last fall by an appeals panel of the state Dept. of Revenue that held that the supplemental benefits are not subject to state withholding taxes.

The court found that the payments to strikers are not wages, but strike benefits, and as such are exempt from unemployment tax.

In upholding the council, the court noted that all strikers are paid the same amount "regardless of the service performed . . . or the amount of hours served." Such payments do not "comport with the normal understanding of wages," the court said.

It pointed to the fact that each striker is paid the same benefit

whether he or she walks a picket line, runs a strike kitchen or works on the strike paper and that the only time a member would not be paid would be on failure to perform strike duty.

The size of supplemental benefits varies only to equalize payments to all strikers after taking into account any strike benefits paid by the member's international union, the court observed.

Noting that strike benefits paid by a union to its members from a strike fund are not considered subject to unemployment tax, the court said it was not proper to treat as wages benefits received from the proceeds of the Citizens' Voice "just because the latter . . . happens to supplement the strike benefit fund."

The court in its decision relied (Continued on Page 2)

Strike votes, deadline set as pacts near end in N.Y.

New York — With just three days left on most newspaper unions' contracts with this city's major dailies, Guild members at two of them were scheduled to vote on authorizing their representatives to call strikes and a coalition of six other unions had set an April 21 deadline for a strike if they do not have acceptable new agreements with the publishers by then.

The New York Guild unit at the New York Post was to vote

on strike authorization the night of March 30. That's when the local's contract with that paper, as well as its pacts with the New York Times and the Daily News, come to the end of their three-year terms.

While all three papers were demanding severe retrogressions in new Guild contracts, the Post was threatening to post working conditions embodying most of them immediately upon expira-

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Reagan, a President to sing about? . . . 5



Strike paper pay held strike benefit

(Continued from Page 1)

in part on federal Internal Revenue Service rulings that strike benefits similar to those in Wilkes-Barre are not taxable for unemployment compensation purposes.

Meanwhile, the council of striking unions signed two new agreements with the Wilkes-Barre printing firm from which it has been leasing the printing plant and equipment used to produce the Citizens' Voice.

One is a 12-month lease/purchase agreement for all the furniture and equipment contained in the printing plant, including a six-unit King press, several video display terminals, a photo typesetter, half-tone and plate-making cameras and mail-room equipment.

The other agreement is a 12-month renewable lease for the printing plant itself.

As with strike papers elsewhere with which other Guild locals have been involved, purchase of the equipment is expected to increase weekly operating costs modestly for the next 12 months and then to reduce them appreciably.

The Wilkes-Barre unions' council reported that the projected weekly operating-cost reduction of \$3,500-plus is more than five times the increase over the next 12 months in weekly costs.

A \$125,000 down payment on the equipment lease/purchase was comprised of \$80,000 from the Citizens' Voice's reserves and a \$45,000 loan from TNG's Defense Fund.



JUSTIN O'DONNELL, Citizens' Voice photographer

2 strikers agree with CapCities on 'mistake'

Wilkes-Barre, Pa. — Robert Ladd, chairman of the Council of Newspaper Unions here, and John J. Wallace, president of the local Guild, say they finally have found something about which they and Thomas S. Murphy, chairman of the Capital Cities Communications conglomerate agree:

That the company's spring 1978 purchase of the Times

Leader here was "the biggest mistake" Murphy's made in 25 years at Capital Cities' helm, as Forbes magazine reports him saying in its March 16 issue. The paper has cost the chain millions since that October when it began publishing behind picket lines of all its organized employees.

And if the strike "is a price we're willing to pay," as Forbes quotes Murphy, he had better be

prepared to pay more, according to Wallace and Ladd.

They point to the Times Leader's own report to Editor & Publisher magazine that its January advertising lineage was off by 41,492 lines—8.4 percent—from January, 1980, while the strikers' interim daily, the Citizens' Voice, saw its lineage for the month climb

From out of the deep

through the Pocono Mountains. The raft trip was part of a feature-story assignment for the paper. The group was reportedly the first to challenge the rapids this spring. Rushton is TNG's vice president from Region 1.

by 73,568 lines—13.1 percent. The strike paper's lineage for 1980's last quarter was up by 28.6 percent, to 2,790,840 lines.

Ladd and Wallace cited the figures as evidence that the community support for the strikers, "outstanding since the strike began, continues to grow."

"You would expect a publisher

to know that community support is the key to a paper's success. You'd expect him to know that fair and just contracts would end the strike and give him a chance at enjoying the benefits of that support. Fair and just contracts have been and continue to be the unions' aim," Wallace and Ladd emphasized.

Guild asking full hearings on joint publishing plan

(Continued from Page 1)

ship or affiliation, is in probable danger of financial failure."

The local also proposed several alternatives to a joint operation, including:

✓ That the publishers abandon their agreement to form a joint operation and that the

Hearst Corp. make an "aggressive effort" to turn the P-I into a profitable newspaper.

✓ That Hearst sell all or part of the P-I to a "qualified buyer who would honor existing union contracts."

✓ That the papers enter a "modified joint operation," com-

binning only the production functions of the papers, while editorial, advertising, circulation and business departments continue to operate "competitively and independently."

The local gave the alternative proposals to management representatives of both papers at a

meeting on March 11. They rejected them. That evening the local's executive board voted to seek full hearings.

Talks on ways to minimize the impact on employees who would be affected by a joint operation are continuing between the Guild and the publishers.

Some 225 Guild members in the advertising, circulation and business departments of the P-I would be affected if the Times takes over those functions for both papers.

In January, when the papers announced their proposed plan [Guild Reporter, Jan. 23], the Times said it would "probably" hire "a majority" of the P-I's commercial and production employees. Later it said it would need about 94 additional commercial department employees, but, said Hopkins, it has avoided committing itself to filling all the positions with displaced P-I employees.

A group calling itself POINT—People Opposed to a One Newspaper Town—led by the publisher of a Seattle-area weekly newspaper has formed to oppose the merger of the papers' operations.

The editor, David Brewster, said the group hopes to make the issue a "test of the Reagan administration's commitment to business competition," Editor & Publisher reported.

The Seattle Times reported that a group composed "primarily of P-I employees" has joined with POINT and the two have hired an attorney and are lobbying Washington's congressional representatives.

A 39% earnings gap

Washington—Average weekly earnings of all women usually working fulltime were about 61 percent of the earnings of full-time men workers in May 1978, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reports.



Now The Washington Post delivers to your home computer.



Promoting an 'electronic newspaper'

The Washington Post, one of four newspapers that have joined the Columbus Dispatch and Associated Press in the CompuServe "electronic newspaper" network [Guild Reporter, March 13], has been promoting the availability of its contents on home computers in full-page ads in the Post in which the paper's front

page appears to be rising from a computer's keyboard, as reproduced at right above. At left above is what actually appears on the screen of a home computer when its operator calls up what the promotion advertisement labels "the Post's new 'electronic' information service."

CLC urges unified federal safety law

Ottawa — The Canadian Labour Congress has called for a unified federal health and safety law and a federal occupational health and safety commission to administer federal programs.

Stating that the scope of federal health and safety laws has "fallen drastically behind" those existing in the provinces and in other large industrial nations, CLC President Dennis McDermott called for a three-point federal program.

The program would, first, unify the "present jumble of federal statutes" touching on occupational health and safety into a single law and expand that legislation to include "basic human rights already established in many provincial laws."

Among those rights that the federal law should encompass, the CLC said, are:

- ✓ The right of workers to refuse to perform dangerous work.
- ✓ The right of a qualified worker representative to call a halt to work where worker health or safety is likely to be endangered.
- ✓ The right of workers to be represented on a joint health and safety committee in workplaces employing ten or more workers.
- ✓ The right of workers to participate in government safety inspections.
- ✓ The right of workers to know what chemical substances

they work with and the effects those substances might have on their health.

Secondly, the CLC called for the creation of a federal occupational health and safety commission to consolidate and control all federal health and safety programs. At the very least the Canadian government should make a single department—preferably the Labour Dept.—responsible for the administration of federal health and safety programs, McDermott said.

Every province except Nova Scotia has placed major occupational health and safety programs under the control of one agency or department, he pointed out, contrasting that uniformity to the federal "bureaucratic nightmare," in Ottawa where "at least 17 different departments and agencies have a finger in the health-and-safety pie."

The CLC's third proposal pointed to the "need for urgent federal initiatives to identify and control dangerous chemical substances," and called for national health protection standards.

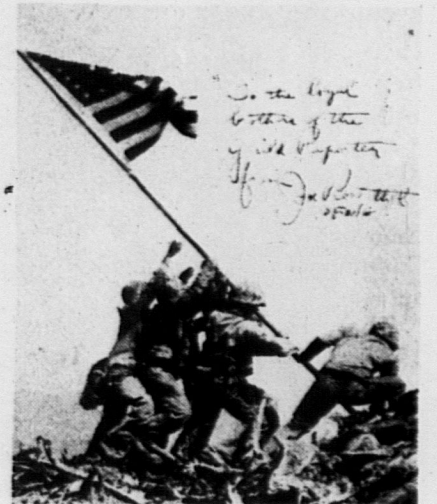
The working conditions of more than 600,000 Canadian workers are controlled directly by federal law, including Guild-covered employees of the Canadian Press and the Canadian Broadcasting Corp. The working conditions of most newspaper employees, however, are controlled by provincial law.



JOHN O'HARA/San Francisco-Oakland Guild

Joe Rosenthal's full-dress retirement

Joe Rosenthal—the photographer who took the Pulitzer Prize winning photograph of the flag raising on Iwo Jima during World War II (inset right)—pauses with the Marine honor guard that escorted him to the retirement party given for him at San Francisco's Treasure Island on March 19. A charter member (1934), former president (1951), 1st vice president (1955) and several times convention delegate of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild, Rosenthal, 69, worked the last 35 years for the San Francisco Chronicle. He was with Associated Press when he made the Iwo Jima photo. His retirement party was a major event: a San Francisco police escort to the scene, the Marine honor guard from his automobile, the 1st Marine Division Band inside, messages of best wishes from President Reagan, former President Nixon, commemorative resolutions passed by the U.S. House and Senate read to the assemblage by U.S. Rep. John Burton, similar messages from the California legislature and Gov. Jerry Brown, an award from the San Francisco Press Club, a plaque from Associated Press, and more. (The inscription on the Iwo Jima photo reproduced here reads: "To the loyal brothers of the Guild Reporter from Joe Rosenthal, SFONG.")



Pact at Royal Oak raises key top by \$83, to \$538

Royal Oak, Mich.—The key advertising and editorial top minimum is raised by at least \$83.65 a week, to \$538.44, under a new three-year agreement between the Detroit Guild and the Royal Oak Tribune.

The agreement, retroactive to March 6, calls for a cost-of-living adjustment on Sept. 6 if the annual increase in the Detroit Consumer Price Index exceeds 9 percent. Minimums and salaries will be further adjusted on Sept. 6 of 1982 and 1983 if the September CPI in those years has risen by more than 7 percent.

The \$83.65 top minimum increase for reporters, photographers, outside display and classified salespersons comes in three steps—\$41 retroactive to March 6, \$20.80 on next March 6 and \$21.85 on March 6, 1983.

The employer's weekly payment to TNG's International Pension Fund is increased by \$2.50, to \$10.50 and a provision is added calling for the company to pay the full cost of health insurance.

Maternity leave is increased by three months, to up to eight months after delivery.

Provision for bereavement

Bay City employees decertify Guild

Bay City, Mich.—Employees of the Bay City Times voted 43 to 31 to end representation by the Bay City Guild March 12 in an election supervised by the National Labor Relations Board.

The Guild represented employees in the advertising, business, circulation, editorial, mail room and maintenance departments of the Newhouse-chain paper.

leave on the death of a grandparent is extended to all employees. It had been limited to those who were unmarried.

Other increases and resulting new top minimums include:

Classified inside phone room, business office and bookkeeping clerks—Up by \$63.35 a week, to \$322.31, in increments of \$31, \$15.70 and \$16.65.

Bookkeeping accountants—Up by \$71.60, to \$426.95 a week.

Dispatch persons—Up by \$63.35 a week, to \$308.62, in increments of \$31.00, \$15.70 and \$16.65.

Janitors—Up by \$71.60 a week, to \$357.97, in increments of \$35, \$17.85 and \$18.75.

Employees paid above the top minimum for their job will maintain their differential over the top.

Weeklies settle anti-union charges

St. Louis—Journal Newspapers of Southern Illinois has agreed to pay a former employee nearly \$1,000 to settle federal unfair labor practice charges. Charges that the company sexually discriminates against women in rates of pay and has failed to pay employees for overtime worked remain under investigation by the Labor Dept.

Both sets of charges were brought by the St. Louis Guild after it launched an organizing campaign among some 50 employees of the group of weekly papers in the St. Louis area.

In filing unfair labor practice charges with the National Labor

Relations Board the Guild alleged that the papers, owned by Donnelly Publications, constructively discharged an employee because of her union activity and had discriminated against and discharged several other employees after they attended a Guild meeting.

In settling the NLRB charge, the company admitted no guilt, but agreed to offer reinstatement to the employee it allegedly constructively discharged by attempting to assign her to another location, thereby provoking her termination. It also agreed to pay the employee \$975 in damages.

The local's "wage and hour" charge, filed with the U.S. Labor Dept., cited instances of employ-

ees regularly working more than 40 hours in a week without overtime pay.

It also included examples of women performing the same jobs as men for less pay—women editors paid weekly salaries of \$175 and \$195, while men working as editors were paid \$245.

A supporting statement by one woman editor said that in 1978 when she was being paid \$165 a week and asked for a raise, the publisher told her she "had a husband with a good salary and didn't need a raise."

The publisher left the Journal Newspapers several days after the NLRB proposed that the company agree to settle the unfair labor practice charges March 12.



JAMES ERICKSON in the St. Paul Union Advocate

'First I give you housewives a job
... and now you want to be paid!'

Guild holds bulk of votes counted in Altoona election

Altoona, Pa.—The Guild held a seven-vote majority of the 113 ballots counted March 12 in a National Labor Relations Board election among the Altoona Mirror's advertising, business, circulation, editorial, mailroom and maintenance employees, but the final outcome hinged on 11 challenged ballots.

Tally of the unchallenged ballots was 60 votes for the Guild to 53 for "no union."

All 11 of the other ballots cast were challenged by the Guild, several of them on grounds that the employees who marked them

were ineligible to vote because they are members of one of three families that own the paper.

The Guild petitioned the NLRB for certification as bargaining representative of employees at the 35,000-circulation evening daily on Dec. 19. A majority of the Mirror's advertising, business, circulation, editorial and mailroom employees had signed cards applying for Guild membership and designating the Guild their bargaining agent. Maintenance employees were included in the group during an NLRB hearing in which the publisher agreed to a consent election.

Philadelphia Journal is found guilty of firing union activists

Washington—A National Labor Relations Board administrative law judge has held that the Philadelphia Journal illegally fired three editorial-department employees because of their Guild activity and has ordered the Quebecor-chain paper to reinstate them and reimburse them for back pay and benefits.

At the same time, Robert W. Leiner also found that the company had acted illegally when it threatened to close the paper if editorial department employees joined the Guild and forced the company to bargain, as well as when it "coercively" interrogated employees about statements made to the NLRB and threatened Guild supporters with discharge.

Leiner "reluctantly" dismissed a charge that the paper's managing editor illegally kept a Guild meeting under surveillance, however.

The administrative law judge was acting on NLRB complaints issued on charges brought by the Philadelphia Guild over company tactics during the local's organizing campaign at the paper last year.

Editorial department employees voted for Guild representation in a board supervised election last May. Early this year the Guild reached agreement with the company on an initial contract that provides raises of as much as \$283 a week and sets a key top minimum of \$500 a week [Guild Reporter, January 23].

Finding the company's defense against the three discharges "a concoction designed to cover up its illegal motivation," Leiner ordered the management of the three-year-old sports tabloid to offer the three employees reinstatement to their former jobs or "substantially equivalent" ones and to make them whole by reimbursing them for lost wages and benefits, plus interest.

The first of the discharges occurred in January 1980 during a three-day Teamster strike against the paper that the fledgling Guild unit supported.

After the Teamsters struck, the paper announced that it was closing and notified all employees that they were terminated. When

a new agreement was reached with the Teamsters, the company refused to rehire one member of the Guild's in-plant organizing committee, citing the employee's "attitude towards this paper and the quality of . . . work."

Leiner called the company's case "factually spurious and unacceptable" and said he would not accept the company's argument that it did not rehire the employee because of the "quality of his work." He said he inferred that what the company meant by the employee's "allegedly improper 'attitude towards this paper' was his open and known Guild advocacy."

The administrative law judge also found the company guilty of threatening to eliminate a handicapping column and all part-time copyboys if the Guild became the editorial employees' bargaining agent.

And found that the company's August discharge of the handicapping columnist on ground of cost-cutting and economics "carried out . . . unlawful threats and were a pretext to mask and cover the explicit threat . . . to do just that."

Leiner found that a third employee—a member of the Guild organizing and bargaining committees—was unlawfully threatened with discharge two days after the Guild was certified as bargaining agent on July 25, 1980, and fired because of his

union activity several weeks later.

Noting that he did not doubt that the employee was not "ideal," Leiner pointed out that the law protects "less than ideal employees" just as "harsh and unrelenting employers are protected . . . in their discipline of employees provided that the discipline is not motivated by unlawful considerations." Based on the strong case pointing to company's unlawful motivation" to discharge the employee, Leiner concluded that the company had failed to prove that it would have carried out the discharge absent the employee's union activities.

Leiner dismissed a charge that the paper's managing editor improperly stationed himself across the street from the Guild office in order to observe employees attending a Guild meeting two days after the end of the Teamsters' strike.

Although he said that "grave and obvious suspicions" were raised and while he was not impressed with the managing editor's "credibility or his wife's alibi testimony," he held that a "preponderance of credible evidence even in light of . . . tepid denials" failed to prove identification.

Leiner cited conflicting testimony about what the alleged surveillant was wearing and carrying.

The managing editor and his wife testified that he was home in bed at the time.



'Folly' in Providence

Providence Guild member John Mulligan, kneeling, plays the part of the publisher of the Providence Journal and Bulletin in a skit in the local's Guild Follies of '80. He is seeking advice from a "godfather" for resolution of the problems the papers are having in trying to buy out independent circulation distributors who now handle the dailies. Advice offered by the "godfather," played by Mike Hiltzik, seated left, is portrayed by the prone, motionless body of Peter Warren, lower right. It was one of several skits written and performed by Guild members in the local's 8th annual "follies" production, attended by about 1,000 persons Feb. 27 at a restaurant in Swansea, Mass.

Strike votes, deadline set in N.Y. talks

(Continued from Page 1)

tion of its contract with the Guild.

The Guild unit at the Times was scheduled to vote on strike authorization on April 7.

A coalition of six union locals that are bargaining jointly on wage increases announced an April 21 deadline for new agreements.

The six—the Mailers, Graphic Arts engravers, Printing & Graphic Communications paper handlers, Electrical Workers and two Machinists' locals—have proposed three year contracts that

would provide \$90-a-week increases the first year and \$70 increases in each of the next two years.

The paper handlers' leadership said their members could strike immediately upon their contract's March 30 expiration.

The New York Guild's representative assembly scheduled a special meeting for the night of March 30 to take up a recommendation from the local's executive committee to formalize as local policy a declaration of its support for any union that might be locked out or might strike at

any or all of the city's three dailies.

The Guild's executive committee has called upon each of the three Guild units—at the Daily News as well as at the Post and Times—to take strike authorization votes.

The executive committee also has voted authorization to each of the three units to strike immediately if any of the publishers posts working conditions after the Guild contracts expiration.

The Guild was bargaining separately from the other unions with the three papers. So were the

Newspaper and Mail Deliverers and the pressmen's and stereotypers' locals of the Printing & Graphic Communications Union. The pressmen are bargaining in a wage reopening. The Deliverers' contract runs to the end of June.

Typographical Union printers are in arbitration on a wage reopener.

Reopener nets \$50 package at the Blade

(Continued from Page 1)

Telephone operators—Up by \$29.16 (\$26.07 and \$3.09), to \$312.73 a week.

Stenographers and secretaries—by \$30.22 (\$27.02 and \$3.20), to \$324.07 a week.

Programmers—Up by \$44.03 (\$39.37 and \$4.66), to \$472.29 a week.

News-stand collectors—Up by \$38.37 (\$34.31 and \$4.06), to \$411.56 a week.

Circulation telephone clerks, stock room clerks—Up by \$25.59 (\$22.88 and \$2.71), to \$274.40 a week.

News assistants, librarians—Up by \$32.65 (\$29.19 and \$3.46) a week, to \$350.13.

The \$41 wage increase under the reopener takes the printers' top scale to \$442.11 a week and that for the Mailers to \$421.74 a week.



SFONG sponsors Mace instruction

A small aerosol can of Mace is nearly obscured in the hand of U.S. Park Police Officer Gordon (Buzz) Hackett as he conducts one of four classes on the substance's use for members of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild and other Bay Area newspaper employee unions outside the Guild Building. Class participants receive a certificate legally entitling them to carry the substance for self defense under California law. Response to the Guild's announcement of its sponsorship of the classes, administered by

Galileo Community College, was so large that the number of class sessions was doubled, from two, and the size of the final two classes increased to 40 persons, from 35 at each of the first two. Both women and men signed up, including a police reporter who regularly carries a handgun as he cruises the city in a radio car on his late night-early morning shift, a Guild representative reported. Instruction also covers defense against rape. A fee of \$3.70 was required of each participant. The Mace was \$9.50.

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Reagan's 60 days 'inspire' union troubador

THE JELLYBEAN SONG*

(Tune: Joshua fit the Battle of Jericho)

Chorus:

Grab yourself a handful of jelly beans,
Jelly beans, jelly beans;
Grab yourself a handful of jelly beans,
They'll see you through the day.

I had a job in a factory
For twenty-five years or more.
One day the boss shut the plant down tight
And he pinned this note to the door.

(Chorus)

I wrote a letter to Washington,
I said I've got to have some bread.
I got an answer from my friend Ronnie
And this is what he said.

(Chorus)

If you can't afford to buy a car
And gasoline's up to the moon;
Just relax in California style
And you'll feel better soon.

(Chorus)

They say jelly beans are good for your soul,
And good for your heart and your head.
But I'm getting mighty tired of jelly beans,
I'd rather have some meat and potatoes
And fish and chicken and soup and salad
And fruit and vegetables and ice cream and
pie—

I'll even take some peanuts.....instead!

(Chorus)

WHO PUT THE FOX IN CHARGE OF THE CHICKENS*

(Free-form folk tune)

He rode out of the West on a big white horse
Straight to Washington.

He said, "There'll be some changes made
Or I'll be a son-of-a-gun."

I said, "That's good, I think we've gotta have
Some changes in this land."



1974—TNG WAGE CONFERENCE

Labor troubador Joe Glazer for many years has been writing new songs and new lyrics for old songs for performance at union meetings, conferences and conventions, as well as on picket lines, including the Guild's. A record of his Guild songs and lyrics, including "His name was Heywood Broun" and "... the presses were made out of gold," was produced by TNG some years ago.

Glazer says he has been inspired by the new administration in Washington to write some new songs and new lyrics about its first 60 days in office. Here, with Glazer's permission, are three of them.

But, I got nervous,
Yes, I got nervous,
When I saw that the man in charge of the forests
Had a big axe in each hand.

(Chorus)

Who put the fox in charge of the chickens?
And how come the inmates are running the jail?
And how come Dracula's running the blood bank?
And Captain Ahab's guarding the big white whale?

Reagan said, "We've got much regulation,
It's giving industry a fit.
Let everything roll — pollution's not too bad
Once you get used to it.
Here's my energy man, he'll see that we get
Production all across this land."

"But, I got nervous,
Yes, I got nervous,
When I saw that his energy man was marked
All over with the Exxon brand."

Now the government's full of de-regulators
That may be good or bad.
But who's regulating the de-regulators
That's what's got me scared.

I've heard of Jesse James and Robin Hood
Who gave the poor the rich man's purse

But I get nervous,
I get mighty nervous
When I see Ronald Reagan playing Robin Hood
One hundred percent in reverse.

(Chorus)

A SWEET FELLOW LIKE ME*

(Free-form folk tune)

How can you say that,
How can you say that
About a sweet fellow like me?†
The man with his yacht,
Folks who don't have a pot
Must sacrifice equally.
It's waste we are stopping
By cutting and chopping,
Please don't say that I'm mean.
We won't cut you, I'm sure,
If you're truly poor.
Please have a jelly bean.

How can you say that,
How can you say that



1979—WILKES-BARRE PICKET LINE
At CapCities offices in New York City

About a sweet fellow like me?
I love education,
But we have inflation
And the budget comes first, you'll agree.
It's waste we are stopping
By cutting and chopping
Please don't say that I'm mean.
If your school lunch-room closes
I'll send you some roses
And a big jar of jelly beans.

How can you say that,
How can you say that
About a sweet fellow like me.
Too bad you're not working,
Are you sure you're not shirking?
Well, you must bear up, cheerfully.
It's waste we are stopping,
By cutting and chopping,
Please don't say that I'm mean.
Forget about food stamps,
They just give you stomach cramps.
Please have a jelly bean.

How can you say that,
How can you say that
About a sweet fellow like me.
I love paintings and symphonies
The arts and humanities
But the budget comes first, you'll agree.
It's waste we are stopping
By cutting and chopping,
Please don't say that I'm mean.
If you feel you've been wronged
I'll sing you a song
And send you some jelly beans.

†When Reagan was asked a sharp question by reporter Sarah McLendon during a March 5 press conference, he responded: "How can you say that about a sweet fellow like me?"

*Copyright 1981 by Joe Glazer

ILPA warns that budget cuts threaten publications

Detroit—Efforts must be made immediately to ensure that the Reagan administration and every member of Congress fully realize that one of the administration's proposed budget cuts would seriously threaten the continued viability of many nonprofit publications, the International Labor Press Assn.'s Executive Council declared here March 22.

Those affected would include newspapers, magazines and newsletters published by churches, veterans' and farm groups, educational and charitable institu-

tions and community organizations as well as unions—at all levels, from locals to internationals.

The cut would eliminate the appropriation mandated by Congress in 1970 and 1974 to phase in over 16 years what is turning out to be a 3,000 percent increase in nonprofit second- and third-class postage rates. Half the increase—1,500 percent, the largest increase for any class of mailers—has gone into effect during the past 10 years.

Without a \$290 million appro-

priation to continue the phase-in program, nonprofit publications' rates will double, and more, "overnight . . . totally disrupting budgets and planning and jeopardizing the financial structure of nonprofit organizations and their publications," the ILPA council pointed out.

(The Guild Reporter's costs for second-class delivery to members and others in the United States would go up by 156 percent on Oct. 1 of this year, to more than \$2,000 per issue—from the current 3.1 cents per copy to 6.5

cents per copy on Oct. 1.)

Since the days of the Pony Express "circulation of the printed word in the mails has been historically treated as a public service to be promoted by the government," the ILPA council

noted. "The freedom of speech of nonprofit organizations would be seriously jeopardized by the high cost of postage" if the nonprofit rate increase phase-in program is eliminated, it said, during its spring meeting.

TNG endorses seminars on King's politics

Washington—TNG has joined a coalition of union, civil rights, women's and religious groups that have endorsed a series of seminars being sponsored by the Congressional Black Caucus to re-emphasize the politics of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

The seminars are to be held on

the anniversary of King's assassination, April 4, in Washington and other cities.

The issues of the day when King launched "a new politics in America" 26 years ago in Montgomery, Ala., "remain the issues of our lives," the caucus said, citing among others, full employ-

ment and economic justice, equality of opportunity, workers' rights and abolishing racism.

Linking such issues with "the broadest and most positive political coalition in recent history," King created "a new politics of hope and empowerment," they said.

Times calls NIOSH firing 'vindictive'

New York—"Some rude, even vindictive" dismissals of government officials by members of the new administration in Washington—like that of Dr. Anthony Robbins as head of the National Institute for Occupational Safety & Health—are needlessly compromising President Reagan's "natural Nice Guy manner," the New York Times said March 13.

Given a day to clear out and stripped of his Public Health Service Commission, as well, "the final kick" at Robbins "was apparently prompted by complaints that he had stood too close to labor," the Times pointed out in an editorial.

"There should always be time for the simple decencies—due notice and acknowledgment of loyal service—and respect for professional experience that can be employed in other jobs," the Times said.

"Bad manners and ideological vendettas . . . sully America's reputation . . . intimidate other officials" and "waste the services of loyal public servants," the Times concluded.

Post-Dispatch offers incentives; 19 resign

St. Louis—The Post-Dispatch has accepted the resignations of 19 Guild-covered employees under a program of special incentives offered in the face of financial losses by the Post-Dispatch.

The Guild unit at the paper approved the program in an effort to obviate the need for economic dismissals after earlier rejecting a program that included an identical package of benefits but that would have permitted the company to offer the incentives selectively to individual employees.

The local projected that the company would achieve annual savings of some \$450,000 from the 19 terminations. The company had said it needed to reduce the staff in the Guild-covered advertising, business, circulation and editorial departments by about 50 employees.

Employees with continuous service since 1970 were eligible to apply.

The program called for full pensions as though retirement

was occurring at age 65 for employees who are 55 or older and for full pensions upon reaching age 55 for employees who now are between 50 and 55.

A week's pay per month to age 55 was included for those between 50 and 55 and an extra \$1,000 per year of age below 65 was included for those 55 and over. The program also called for one week's pay for each year of service, up to \$13,000, for employees in the 55-and-over group and those under 50.

Employer payment for life and health insurance is to be continued for all those who opted to terminate with a two-year limit for employees under 50. The company's payment to health insurance will be discontinued when any former employee becomes covered by a medical plan through other employment.

The company rejected offers to terminate from eight employees. All terminations were to be effective by March 31.

Waltham paper agrees to reinstate Guild unit

Waltham, Mass.—The Waltham News-Tribune, in settlement of unfair labor practice charges brought by the Boston Guild, has agreed to reinstate the 11-member editorial department unit that it fired en masse last July for refusing company orders to cross a Typographical Union picket line.

The employees were fired after the company ordered them to cross the picket line and report to work inside the plant. The group had been working from their homes and a motel room for some nine weeks after printers striking the commonly-owned Dedham (Mass.) Daily Transcript extended their picket line to the Waltham plant.

The Waltham papers production work is performed in Dedham and the papers have a common general manager. Both are part of the Post Corp. chain.

Seven of the Guild-covered employees returned to work the

week of Feb. 22, while four chose not to. Earlier, the printers, along with mailers and pressmen had reached new agreements with the Dedham paper, ending the strike.

The Guild continues to seek renewal of its Waltham contract.

As part of the unfair practice settlement agreement, the company acknowledged that terms and conditions of the Guild's old contract remain in effect and it agreed to regularly meet and bargain with the Guild on a new agreement.

The settlement calls for the issue of back pay to be arbitrated, but limits any award to one month's pay.

Members of the unit have objected to the local's entering the agreement and called for the executive board to determine if it acted properly.

TNG General Counsel David S. Barr subsequently told the executive board that the local had authority under TNG's constitution to sign the settlement agreement without submitting its terms to the unit's members.

CLC urges child care

Ottawa—A comprehensive system of publicly-funded child care services is one of the first steps that should be taken in a "more aggressive approach" to help women achieve equality in Canada, according to the Canadian Labour Congress.

While women make up nearly one-third of the Canadian workforce and about one-third of the nation's union members, the country "has a long way to go to bring about equality at the workplace," CLC President Dennis McDermott said. He noted that women on average earn only 57 percent of what men earn and that a recent study ranked Canada last among 19 industrial nations in narrowing the wage gap between the sexes.

The CLC called for "a system of publicly-funded universally accessible quality child-care services," to provide group care, lunch and after-school care for workers' children.

IEB's rights chairperson notes cost-sharing policy

OAKLAND, CALIF.

Editor:

Guild members should know that the International Executive Board in January declared that TNG cost sharing policy extends to expenses arising from civil law suits brought by local unions in defense of or pursuit of human rights, and that the board urged locals to consider such civil actions.

FLOYD TUCKER

Chairperson
IEB Human Rights Committee

Editor's note: In the action cited, the IEB approved its Human Rights Committee's recom-

The way it looks in the locals



If we remain divided, management will pick us off one at a time...

But if we stick together, we can really turn things around.

Frontier Reporter

BUFFALO GUILD/March

THE BOTTOM LINE



Scott Smith in the Lexington Guild's "Bluegrass Guild Reporter"

The top of Page One of the Buffalo Guild's publication, the Frontier Reporter, for March carried the cartoon message reproduced above, while Page One of the Lexington Guild's March edition of the Bluegrass Guild Reporter carried the cartoon reproduced at left.

At the same time, the New York Guild unit at the Times unveiled a renamed shop bulletin complete with a redesigned nameplate, reproduced below, designed by Times member Emily Weiner, an editorial artist. The unit voted to change the name on grounds that the old one, Times Topics, was too easily confused with the Times' own employee publication, Times Talk.

One of the first bulletins produced under the new nameplate was from the unit's new committee on alcohol abuse. It was done in both English and Spanish.



Union Times

VOL. 17, NO. 10

PUBLISHED BY THE NEW YORK TIMES UNIT,
NEWSPAPER GUILD OF NEW YORK

MARCH 3, 1981

IT SEEMS

TO US

IEB's rights chairperson notes cost-sharing policy

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

mendation that "all locals be encouraged to take the initiative in actions to promote human rights, that all locals be reminded of the TNG constitutional requirement to consult with TNG before the filing of such actions and that all locals be advised further that Guild policy on cost-sharing with locals includes such human rights actions." The committee's report arose from a request for financial assistance in discrimination suits

against the New York Daily News, on which the IEB deferred action. [Guild Reporter, Feb. 13.]

Erroneous identification of Lord Thomson noted

VANCOUVER, B.C.

Editor:

The Guild Reporter's editorial of Feb. 27 refers, in its first paragraph, to the sale of the Times of London by "Ron Thomson to Rupert Murdoch."

When I read that, a phrase from the early days of my training as a reporter sprang to mind: "Get it first, but get it right."

Before analyzing the effects of

a newspaper's sale, could you get the names of the principals right? I don't know whom the editorial's author was thinking of, but the Thomson chain was founded by Roy Thomson, and is now headed by his son, Ken.

Attention to factual detail would certainly bolster the credibility of whatever editorial stand you take.

MURRAY G. McMILLAN
Sun Unit
Vancouver-New Westminster
Guild

Editor's note: A check of the typewritten copy shows that the editor wrote "Ken Thomson," as he intended. In his proofreading capacity, however, his eyes must have played tricks.

Key top up \$52, to \$500, at Time

New York—The New York Guild and Time Inc. have agreed to a new two-year contract that raises the top minimum for reporters, writers, editors and photographers by \$52, to \$500 a week, retroactive to Feb. 1.

All minimum increases come at the start of the contract term, with later increases during the term coming from supplemental pools and through cost-of-living adjustments.

The agreement calls for the creation of a joint committee to monitor working conditions in areas where video display terminals and cathode ray tubes are operated. The committee is to check illumination, terminal placement, radiation levels and general conditions and make recommendations for changes needed to produce an acceptable work environment.

Radiation testing is to be performed by outside testers during peak production hours, with notice given to the Guild prior to the testing.

Provision is added that employees will not be required to operate a terminal for long periods without a break.

The Guild and the company are to agree on a list of doctors and facilities to provide free eye examinations as needed for employees operating VDTs or CRTs.

The agreement also calls for the creation of a committee to discuss the feasibility of a day care center and employer pay-

ment of child care expenses.

A tuition reimbursement program is improved to provide for up to \$2,000 per year for employees taking courses from degree-granting institutions and up to \$750 a year for courses from non-degree-granting institutes. The annual limits had been \$1,200 and \$500 respectively.

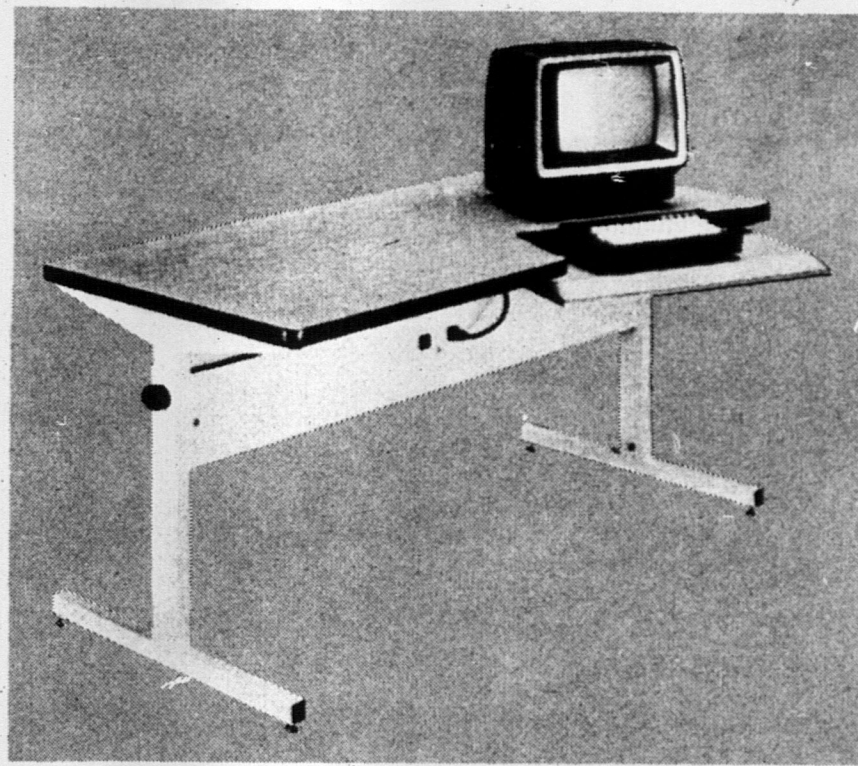
Marital status and sexual orientation are added to the no-discrimination clause and goals for hiring and promoting women and minorities are expanded.

A joint committee to monitor the affirmative action and training programs is to be added.

Mileage reimbursement is increased by 3¢, to 20¢ a mile for the first 1,000 miles a month, and by 1¢, to 11¢ a mile thereafter. Dinner money is increased by \$3, to \$8.

Two pools of money available for increases are established. One is to provide increases to employees earning \$490.39 a week or less and the other is for increases for those earning between \$490.40 and \$1,038.46 a week.

Each pool will include cash equal to at least 17 percent of the aggregate of the salaries of the employees covered. The 17 percent factor will be increased if



First U.S.-made adjustable VDT 'desk'?

Structural Concepts Corp. of Spring Lake, Mich., is producing three models of VDT "desks" with height adjustable—without tools—to suit the needs of operators.

The desks are believed to be the first such manufactured in the United States.

At least two of them are available with dropped and angle-edged surfaces for detached keyboards.

On a prototype model, the dropped keyboard surface is adjustable independently from the desk-top surface.

the annual rise in the Consumer Price Index for December 1981 exceeds eight percent. Employees must have been on the payroll on Feb. 1, 1981, to be included in a pool, however.

Increases equalling 10.5 percent of the aggregate salaries of employees included in the pools are to be paid in the contract's first year.

At least 90 percent of the employees in the higher-salaried group are to receive increases of at least \$38.46 a week over the

contract's term, while those in the lower-salaried group are guaranteed a cost-of-living adjustment in the second year of the contract if the Consumer Price Index exceeds the eight-percent trigger mark.

The new top minimums and increases retroactive to Feb. 1 include:

Programmers, artists, research librarians—Up by \$22 a week, to \$385.

Computer typists, indexers, markers, picture catalogers—Up

by \$20 a week, to \$325.

Editorial clerks, mail clerks, typists—Up by \$29 a week, to \$220.

Secretaries, copy assistants, copy typists, proofreaders—Up by \$20 a week, to \$265.

The contract covers employees at Time Inc.'s Alexandria, Va., Time-Life Book division as well as those at Time Inc. offices in New York and at U.S. bureaus.

Employees of Time's new Discover magazine also are covered by the agreement.

AFL-CIO staffer gets ILPA post

Washington—Susan Dunlop, an assistant editor on the AFL-CIO News and a member of the Washington-Baltimore Guild, has been elected secretary-treasurer of the International Labor Press Assn. by the ILPA's executive council.

Taking office Jan. 1, she succeeds Allen Y. Zack, assistant director of the AFL-CIO's Dept. of Information and also a Guild member, who resigned with a year left on his third two-year term in the face of increasing job responsibilities.

Dunlop joined the News' staff last July after four years in the AFL-CIO's Union Label and Service Trades Dept., where she edited its publication and directed advertising and public relations for the annual AFL-CIO Union Industries Show.

Columnist's tips on lightening light bills

By ESTHER MARGOLIUS

IF YOUR electric bills resemble the national debt, it is time to find ways to cut costs. And this requires research into how much you are spending to operate appliances and lights.

Today, most utility companies can offer guidelines to help you estimate monthly and yearly usage and costs.

Public Service Electric and Gas Co. of New Jersey, for example, publishes a six-page folder that offers room by room breakdowns of various costs, based on a kilowatt hourly rate of .089 cents.

The New York State Extension Service at Cornell estimates that appliances account for 20 to 30 percent of total household energy use.

Household lighting alone can account for anywhere from 8 to 16 percent of the total electric bill. For instance, if one 100-watt incandescent bulb were turned on for six hours daily in each of

The Guild Reporter publishes Margolius' column as space permits to help members get the most from their paychecks' dwindling purchasing power.

eight rooms, this minimal lighting would add nearly \$160 a year, or \$13.33 a month to your electric bill.

Each additional light bulb adds more. So it pays to turn on fewer lights for shorter periods. Operating six hours daily, the following incandescent bulb annual costs are: 100 watts, \$19.71; 60 watts, \$11.82 and 40 watts, \$7.88. Fluorescent bulbs with ballast used six hours daily cost out as follows: 40-watt bulbs, \$9.86 and 15-watt bulb, \$3.55.

In a kitchen alone, there are at least 20 appliances used from as little as minutes per month to continuously. An electric clock runs continuously and its estimated annual operating cost is \$1.58, according to Public Service

of New Jersey. Blenders and food processors are listed for only 20 minutes per month usage, at annual costs of 14 cents and 18 cents respectively.

PUBLIC SERVICE advises that for your own cost estimates you multiply the wattage of an appliance by the estimated hours of use, times the kilowatt hourly rate. Divide by 1,000 and you will have the estimated operating cost. Remember, too, that rates are generally lower from November to May. So winter-use items such as electric blankets and room heaters would have lower operating costs than room air conditioners run during high rates between June and October.

In kitchens, the biggest operating bills are for refrigerators and freezers. For example, a 16-cubic-foot manually defrosted freezer has an estimated annual operating cost of \$108; with automatic defrost, \$162 annually. A two-door 19-cubic-foot frost-free refrigerator freezer can run around \$203 annually.

Cooking takes the next big chunk. Electric ranges used three times daily are estimated at \$140 annually. A gas range used one hour daily would run about \$51.47 in gas-heated homes, \$75.56 in others. A self-cleaning oven can add \$8.65 to your annual electric bill; less than \$2.50 annually for a gas stove.

If you supplement your range with a two-element hot plate used

two hours monthly, it will add \$2.70 to your annual bill; an electric fry-pan used one hour weekly runs about \$5.62 annually; a slow cooker used 48 hours a month adds another \$10.37 annually.

A convection oven used one hour daily will cost \$52.56 annually, and a microwave oven used 30 minutes daily adds another \$24.64.

A toaster used twice daily costs \$2.41 annually; a 4-slice toaster oven is only slightly higher, \$3.25. An automatic coffee maker used twice daily costs \$9.42 annually for the brew cycle and \$2.65 on the warm cycle, on a one hour daily basis. A drip coffee maker is slightly lower; \$8.21 for brewing twice daily and \$2.30 for a one hour daily warm cycle.

LAUNDRY also adds up. To wash 20 loads a month, allowing 45 minutes wash and 45 minutes drying time costs out annually at \$8.10 for the washer, \$81 for an electric dryer and \$18.51 with gas in gas-heated homes, \$27.37 in others.

Ten minutes daily usage of a hand-held hair dryer would run about \$5.50 annually.

A solid state color TV set used six hours daily costs nearly \$40 annually, while a black and white set runs only \$11.

Apart from curtailing usage, home economists recommend that when considering new appliance purchases, consumers seek out those labeled "energy efficient."

LOCAL ELECTIONS

Akron

Mary Grace Poldomani, president; Terry Oblander, 1st vice president; Charles Montague, 2nd vice president; John Dunphy, secretary; Doug Oplinger, treasurer.

Albany

R. Victor Stewart, president; Ralph Ockenholt, 1st vice president; Thomas LaPoint, 2nd vice president; Robert Ward, secretary; June Clements, treasurer.

Columbus

William L. Gautier, president; Raymond C. Voit, vice president (subsequently resigned); James Lawton, secretary; David B. Whitmer, treasurer.

Eugene

Ron Bellamy, president; Dave Harding, vice president; Diane Fishoneri, secretary (Fishoneri 38; Mike Raz 12); Mike Stahlberg, treasurer (Stahlberg 43; Jeff Berger 9).

Twin Cities

Bruce Nelson, president; Dick Hyllestad, commercial vice president; Bob Hagen, editorial vice president; Dorothy Lewis, secretary; Don Effenberger, treasurer; John Carmichael, executive secretary.

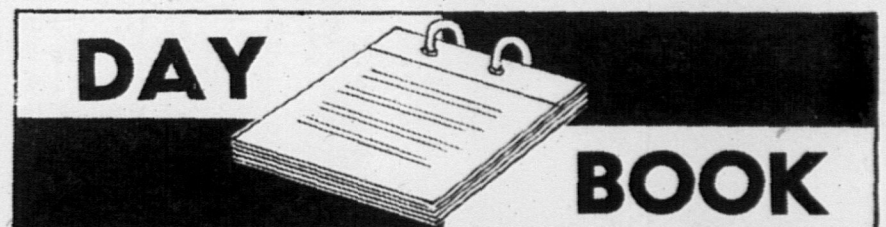
Canada's price elevator

The table below records the ascent of Canada's Consumer Price Index over a 24-month period following a 2.3-point increase in the index in February, to 226.4, up 24.6 point from February 1980, and 42.0 points from February 1979. 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 February 1979.

	Index*	Percentage over Same month prior year	February 1979†
March, 1980	204.0	9.3	10.6
April	205.2	9.4	11.3
May	207.6	9.4	12.6
June	209.9	10.1	13.8
July	211.5	10.1	14.7
August	213.5	10.7	15.8
September	215.4	10.7	16.8
October	217.3	10.9	17.8
November	220.0	11.2	19.3
December	221.3	11.2	20.0
January 1981	224.1	12.0	21.5
February	226.4	12.2	22.8

*1971 = 100

†Index = 184.4



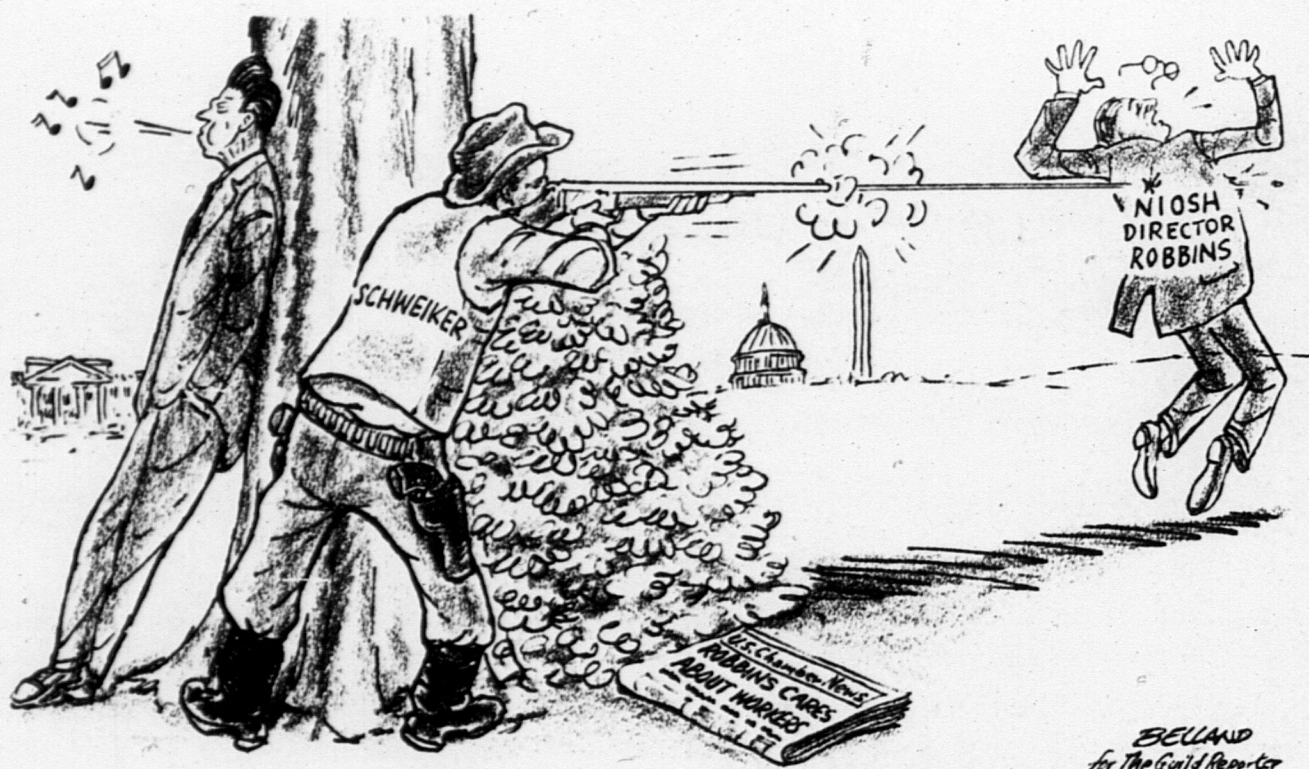
TNG Special Merger Committee, April 5, Washington.
TNG Special Merger Committee and ITU Merger Negotiating Committee, April 7-7, Washington.
International Executive Board, spring meeting, April 27-May 1, TNG headquarters, Washington.
Middle-Atlantic District Council, spring meeting, May 2-3, Scranton.

Western District Council, spring meeting, May 2-3, San Francisco.

Great Lakes, Midwest and Southern District Councils, joint spring meetings, May 9-10, Denver Hilton, Denver.

48th Annual TNG Convention, Rivermont-Holiday Inn Hotel, Memphis, June 29-July 3, 1981.

BUSHWHACKER(S?)



REAGAN'S LOGIC 'QUESTIONABLE,' AFL-CIO SAYS

'Budget knocks down straw men'

By LANE KIRKLAND
President, AFL-CIO

THE [REAGAN administration's] proposed budget is not the usual compendium of revenues and expenditures. It is a massive attempt to reshape and restructure long-considered programs, short-circuiting the appropriate legislative process of deliberation and oversight.

It is up to the Congress to focus on facts, such as:

- ✓ The size of government is small, compared with the size of the economy.
- ✓ The size of the deficit is small, compared with those of other industrialized nations.
- ✓ The level of taxation in the United States is among the lowest of these same nations.
- ✓ The current level of government spending is not the cause of inflation.

These facts should . . . not [be] shunted aside in pursuit of an economic policy designed to eliminate evils that do not exist.

We believe the federal budget . . . is the document through which the government carries out its constitutional responsibility to provide for the common defense and promote the general welfare.

The Reagan administration's budget undercuts these responsibilities and will not meet its economic goals.

The budget cuts, tax cuts, regulatory cuts and money supply cuts add up to more inflation and more unemployment.

The administration is gambling with the well-being of those who can ill afford to gamble in order to provide a sure winner for the wealthy who are not asked to take any of the risk.

The measures advocated by the administration are inequitable, unfair and short-sighted. They are based on an untested theory; unrealistic projections and questionable logic.

✓ Budget cuts in income-support programs ignore the harm that befalls millions and will result in further shrinking purchasing power.

✓ Budget cuts in alternative energy programs ignore the recently learned lesson that the nation cannot be dependent upon a single source of energy or a single group of suppliers.

✓ Tax cuts loaded on the side of the rich ignore the evidence of history that such cuts do not produce the type of investment society needs most and do not

AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland presented the union federation's evaluation of the Reagan administration's proposed U.S. budget, and the AFL-CIO's alternative recommendations, before the House Budget Committee March 4. This is excerpted from Kirkland's testimony.

trickle surely down to enhance the general welfare.

The nation has an array of vexing economic and social problems, but the administration budget presents no sound solutions.

Capping benefits for Medicaid recipients will not solve the problem of waste caused by an inefficient health care system or correct the fraud perpetrated by health care providers.

Eliminating the minimum Social Security benefit will further deepen the severe poverty faced by the 85 percent of the recipients of those payments who depend primarily on Social Security.

Wiping out a series of job and job-training programs for the working poor will result only in a greater number going on welfare.

We do not believe that the nation has been too generous in helping the poor, the disadvantaged and the unemployed; we believe the administration's proposal is too generous in supporting the wealthy and the powerful.

The centerpiece of the administration's program is the notion that government spending and deficits cause inflation. The evidence does not support this proposition.

It is pure fantasy to believe

GR will publish next on April 24

The Guild Reporter will publish but one issue in April, on the 24th, under an amended publication schedule for the balance of 1981.

TNG's Constitution requires a minimum of 22 issues per calendar year and the paper customarily is budgeted for the same number per April-March fiscal year—two per month for 10 months and one in each of the other two months. December remains as 1981's second one-issue month.

that the budget cuts are going to reduce tax burdens and improve living standards. In large part, the costs will be shifted to the states and localities forcing increases in regressive sales and property taxes, cutbacks in essential programs and new or increased fees and charges for public facilities and services.

✓ Cuts in education and welfare programs would put even greater pressure on financially-strapped individuals and state and local governments.

✓ Cuts in unemployment insurance and trade adjustment assistance will be transferred to welfare budgets.

✓ Cuts in Medicaid and health planning programs will have to be absorbed by hospitals and patients.

✓ Cuts in child nutrition programs will increase the food bills of parents and add to the accumulating problem of malnutrition.

✓ Cuts in student assistance programs will make higher education more costly and deny opportunity to many individuals.

Clearly, the Reagan administration budget cuts hide the even higher future costs—in local taxes, user fees, higher rates and fares and out-of-pocket expenses—that everyone in society will bear. The cuts do not cut the cost of social programs—they defer some and shift others to the budgets of the states, localities and the poor.

It is simply wrong to develop an entire economic program based on the false premise that budget cuts are needed to finance tax cuts that are an income transfer from those who are less well-off to those who are more well-off. Business and wealthy individuals are not bearing a disproportionately high share of the nation's tax burden.

The administration's proposed business tax cuts after their phase-in period, . . . would reduce corporate taxes by about 30 percent. As a result, the corporate income tax would account for less than 10 percent of federal budget receipts—down from almost 25 percent in 1960.

The AFL-CIO believes that the economic program contained in the budget proposals of the Reagan administration will not work to cure the nation's ills, but will inflict more suffering on those who have suffered the most from inflation and unemployment.

Editorial

Reagan roulette?

President Reagan and his administration have been nothing if not innovative in their relations with the press.

First, there was the requirement at the President's first press conference that reporters remain quietly seated, raise their hands and patiently wait to be recognized. Like so many children, they were not to speak until spoken to.

Then, at his second, there was the requirement, ever so gently imposed, that questioners be determined in advance by lot, with the lucky reporters' names drawn from a jelly bean jar. "Reagan roulette," the President called it.

But, that was only the beginning.

Item: The President invoked the help-wanted ads in the Sunday New York Times and the Washington Post to suggest that there are plenty of jobs for anyone who really wants to work.

How, the President asked, does anyone "justify calling themselves unemployed when there's a fellow spending money advertising and saying, 'I've got a job. Come fill my job'."

The American Vocational Association, however, found (by reading them) that the vast majority—85 percent—of the help-wanted ads in the Post were for skilled, not unskilled, jobs—engineers, legal secretaries, medical technicians and therapists, computer programmers, accountants, draftsmen, teachers, electricians and the like—which, the association noted, require a high level of training.

Item: The President called Dan Sullivan, drama critic of the Los Angeles Times, to seek his support for a new Buddy Ebsen musical that reportedly was on the verge of closing.

"I just wonder," the President asked Sullivan, "if there isn't some way you could let people know that I sure hope it's still playing next time I get home so I can see it."

"I'm ashamed of you," Sullivan told the President. "Here you go around cutting the arts programs and now you go around plugging a show."

The name of the show: "Turn to the Right."

Item: White House aides, in an unusually literal interpretation of freedom of the press, asked a number of magazines for free subscriptions, explaining that "we are in an administration which advocates austerity, including an austere budget for this purpose."

"We sent them a copy of the magazine and a bill," said Victor Navasky, editor of The Nation. We told them that since they're in the learning business they're entitled to our \$17 student rate."

The Reagan administration, as Navasky points out, is new on the job and does still have a lot to learn, about the press at least, as Washington Star reporter Tom Dowling discovered when he called a federal agency on a story. This, in his words, is what happened:

Secretary: "Who are you with?"

Reporter: "Washington Star."

Secretary: "What is it?"

Reporter (incredulously): "A newspaper."

Secretary: "Where is it?"

Reporter: (even more incredulously): "Washington."

Secretary: "I know, but Washington State or Washington City?"

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