

More urge votes against 50¢ repeal

The governing bodies of at least three more Guild locals and the delegates to one more district council have voted to urge members to vote against repeal of the 50-cent-a-month dues increase enacted by this summer's convention and in effect since Sept. 1.

In addition, a membership meeting of the Washington-Baltimore Guild, which had been the first to second the Philadelphia Guild's motion for the referendum, has voted without dissent to call upon members to vote against

repeal in the Dec. 15-20 Guild-wide referendum.

At the same time, at least one local's executive board has endorsed repeal of the increase.

The convention passed the increase in response to what its Finance Committee termed a "groundswell of concern" over the need to expand TNG's organizing and servicing staff.

Actions by the New York, St. Louis and Toledo Guilds' executive bodies brought to at least five the number of local boards

that have called on members to vote against repeal of the increase. The St. Louis and Toledo actions were without dissent, while New York acted on a vote of nine to seven.

The Great Lakes District Council, during its fall meeting Nov. 14-15, on a motion by TNG Vice President Richard M. Peery of Cleveland, voted by 7 to 2 to urge members to vote against repeal. Earlier delegates to the Middle Atlantic and Western District Councils had done likewise.

Great Lakes delegates voting support for retention of the 50 cents were those from the Erie, Cleveland, Terre Haute, Toledo, Youngstown, Pittsburgh and Columbus Guilds. Delegates from the Detroit and Akron Guilds voted against the Peery motion and the Buffalo Guild abstained.

A vote by the Akron Guild's executive board to recommend that members vote for repeal of the increase was followed by withdrawal of the local's president, Mary Grace Poidomani,

from a committee of international and local Guild leaders formed to campaign to save the increase.

Donald Kummer, administrative officer of the Detroit Guild, also asked that his name be withdrawn from those included on the committee.

At-large TNG Vice President Joyce Walker-Tyson of Detroit remains on the committee, however.

The "Committee to Save the 50 Cents" is composed of all but
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FREE PRESS DANGERS SEEN

Senate unit approves new crime code bill

Washington—A criminal code "reform" bill that includes provisions endangering press freedoms and other civil liberties was approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee Nov. 18, despite protests from news organizations and others, including TNG.

The bill, S. 1630, is "worse from the standpoint of civil liberties and its effects on the press than its predecessor, S. 1722," TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., wrote to the committee even as it was approving the measure.

TNG's 1980 Convention had warned that the predecessor bill was "strewn" with so many perils for the press that it should not be adopted.

Among its more perilous features, the new bill like the old could permit the prosecution of a newperson for refusing to reveal a confidential source suspected of criminal activity or for hiding notes or other material

that might lead to the identification of a suspected criminal.

It could make it a punishable offense for a newperson to refuse to reveal a confidential source, even if after losing an appeal the newperson complied with the order.

The bill would make it a crime to possess original government documents and perhaps even to photocopy or publish such documents. It could make it illegal to publish "stolen" government information or to write a story based on intercepted information that happened into a writers possession.

It would penalize government "whistle blowers" by making it a crime for present or past government employees to give newpersons information from confidential government reports, even if the information involved a government crime.

The new bill would render de-
(Continued on Page 4)

VDT safety measure introduced in Ontario

Toronto—A bill to mandate minimal safeguards for operators of video display terminals has been introduced in the Ontario legislature. It is the first of its kind in Canada.

Modelled on bills introduced earlier this year in Maine and Illinois, the measure—Bill 149—was put forth as a "private member's bill" by Al Kolyn of the governing Progressive-Conservative party. He represents the Lakeshore riding of downtown Toronto.

Kolyn said that while private members' bills are enacted but rarely, he introduced the measure "to provide a sounding board, to get before the legislators" the widespread concern over the health and safety aspects of VDTs. "There should be some basic protections," he said.

Aimed, like the Maine and Illinois bills, at preventing or minimizing fatigue, eye-strain, stress and other adverse effects associated with work on VDTs, the proposal here would require:

✓ Paid rest periods of 15 minutes for each two-hours' work on the machines with no period of "continuous" work to exceed two hours.

✓ Operators' chairs be adjustable for seat and backrest height and backrest tension and that tables holding terminals be adjustable.

✓ Terminals coming into use after the bill's enactment to be
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RAYMOND CROWELL/Washington-Baltimore

Lunch-hour Guild 'fair'

T-shirts, buttons, union songs and membership applications are offered Bureau of National Affairs employees by members of the Washington-Baltimore Guild's unit at the labor-management relations reporting service during a lunch-hour Guild "fair" outside BNA

headquarters Nov. 12. Unit Chairperson Elma Morrison said about a dozen new members signed up on the spot. In the foreground above are Michelle Amber and Richard Miller. Over Miller's shoulder, at right, is "labor troubador" Joe Glazer, who provided the songs.

Kirkland, convention spur renewed vigor

New York—Spurred by a stemwinder keynote by President Lane Kirkland, delegates to the 1981 AFL-CIO convention voted to initiate and reinforce a series of programs and policies aimed at launching the U.S. labor movement into its second century with renewed vigor and at getting the nation's programs and policies back on course.

The convention was held Nov.

16-19 to coincide with the 100th anniversary of the formation of the federation of unions from which the AFL-CIO evolved. But, while due note was taken of the U.S. labor movement's 100-year-old roots, the emphasis of delegates' actions was on the future and ways to improve workers' and the nation's condition through organizing and political action.

On organizing, the emphasis was two-pronged: Improving programs to organize the unorganized and combatting campaigns by anti-union forces to decertify established unions.

Delegates stressed the need to continue development of the AFL-CIO's corporate research strategy, particularly the key elements of unions' involvement in corporate affairs as stockholders

and the use of pension fund investments to influence corporate labor-relations approaches.

Special encouragement was given to continuation of area-wide multi-union organizing efforts like the 43-union push in the Los Angeles area that has helped organize 26,500 since 1979, the 29-union Cincinnati program that added 11,500 members in the 18
(Continued on Page 4)

Pros and cons on the dues question

Following are statements by each side in the Dec. 15-20 Guild-wide referendum on the motion by the Philadelphia Guild to repeal the 50-cents-a-month dues increase enacted by TNG's 1981 Convention. The statement urging votes "Against" repealing the increase is by the Committee to Save the 50 Cents, headed by TNG's three top officers [see ad, Page 5 for full committee list]. The statement urging votes "For" repeal of the increase is by the Philadelphia Guild [ad, Page 4].

FOR

THE PHILADELPHIA local moved to referendum the question of the 50-cents dues increase not because the local feels TNG has no need for additional staff but because of the regressive fashion in which the new dues are imposed and because we believe all members are entitled to vote when a dues increase is proposed.

Imposing the 50 cents on each member strikes more heavily at lower paid members and that is unfair.

Beside that, Philadelphia believes that the 50-cent increase is an inadequate way to fund the addition of staff members since it provides an overall dollar amount, not making any provision for inflation.

Thus, while the revenue produced in 1981 may provide funding for two staffers, it may pay for only 1.5 next year.

We feel the 50-cent formula was a last minute step taken to try to provide help for locals who need more assistance. But, while the action may be well intended, it can not survive the test of time.

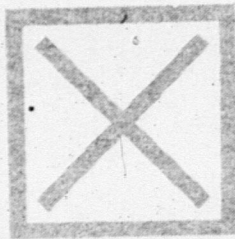
Philadelphia charges the International Executive Board with responsibility for developing a long-range plan for improving TNG's staff—not only the field staff but the inside staff, too.

Long-range commitments are needed to both the membership and the new staff.

It is important that when the new jobs are created they are on sound financial footing so they attract the best possible applicants who will know adequate funding is available to keep them employed, not just make them temporary employees.

For the above reasons, the Philadelphia local feels the 50-cent dues hike should be set aside and the IEB should draw up a long-range staffing plan to be presented to the next convention with approval of the membership by referendum shortly thereafter.

Philadelphia Guild



AGAINST

BROTHERS/SISTERS, Can you spare a dime? Or, more precisely, 11½ cents?

That's the amount of additional dues—11½ cents a week, 50 cents a month—you're being asked, by action of the 1981 Convention, to pay as an investment in a larger, stronger Newspaper Guild. You've been paying it since September, and we'll bet most of you haven't even noticed it, much less missed it.

By itself, 50 cents won't buy much these days. Not a pack of cigarettes, a beer in a bar, or a cup of coffee, even, in most restaurants.

But 50 cents every month from every Guild member will produce almost \$180,000 a year in new income for our union.

That's enough to enable TNG to hire at least two more international representatives—almost a 20-percent increase in our field staff—to help negotiate and service your contracts and reverse the net membership losses we've begun suffering because of contractions in our industry.

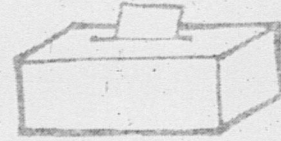
Adding more members than we lose each year is the problem, and adding more staff to organize them is the answer.

TNG hasn't hired additional IRs before now because, so long as there was the possibility of a referendum, it couldn't be sure it would continue to receive the additional income necessary to keep them on staff.

We ask you to vote to continue to pool your 50 cents with those of other Guild members so TNG can begin putting your money to work for a stronger Guild now, without further delay.

We—and we include leaders of eight of the 11 locals that seconded Philadelphia's referendum call, and of Philadelphia itself (see ad, Page 5)—ask you to join us in helping Save the 50 Cents. To do so, vote "Against" the proposal to repeal it in the December referendum.

Committee to Save the 50 Cents



1981 OFFICIAL REFERENDUM BALLOT

The Newspaper Guild (AFL-CIO, CLC)

OFFICIAL VOTING PERIOD—DECEMBER 15 Through 20, 1981



1981 OFFICIAL REFERENDUM BALLOT

The Newspaper Guild (AFL-CIO, CLC)

OFFICIAL VOTING PERIOD—DECEMBER 15 Through 20, 1981

ORIGINAL TEXT OF THE MATTER SOUGHT TO BE CHANGED

The original text of the matter sought to be changed are the following sections from both the Second and Final Report of the Finance Committee, and the Second and Final Report of the Constitution Committee as adopted by TNG's Convention in Memphis:

FROM: Second and Final Report of the Finance Committee:

"In consideration of the foregoing, the Convention:

1. Directs that, as of September 1, 1981, each member pay \$50 per month, in addition to the amount of dues the member would otherwise pay under the dues structure in effect September 1, 1981, unless the Local increases its dues by means of a formula that yields at least an equivalent total amount. The total amount of each such dues payment shall be remitted to TNG as additional per capita tax to go into the General Fund and to be used for the purpose of expanding the field staff. This \$50 per month will be added to the minimum dues schedule in the Constitution effective September 1, 1981."

FROM: The Second and Final Report of the Constitution Committee:

"To implement a previous action by this Convention increasing per capita and dues payments to expand the field staff, the Convention adopts the following constitutional amendments:

1. Amend Article XVII Section 2(c) by adding \$50 to each bracket of the Minimum Dues Schedule and by changing the first sentence of the last paragraph (Page 76) to read:

"or five percent of one week's regular weekly compensation up to the maximum required by the above schedules, plus \$1.00 \$1.50, or a dues schedule which yields at least an equivalent total dues income."

2. Amend Article XVII Section 2(f) to read:

"(f) Each Member shall pay, beginning September 1, 1978, \$1.00 \$50 per month in addition to the amount of dues the member otherwise would pay according to the member's local dues structure in effect on that date, unless the Local increases its dues rate by means of a formula that yields at least an equivalent total amount."

3. Amend Article XVII Section 7(a) (1) to read:

"(1) For each monthly dues payment, except as provided in (2), (3) and (4) below—1 13/20 percent (0165) of the average top reporter minimum in TNG contracts determined annually as provided in Section 7(b), and 85 cents in addition, but not more than 50 percent of each dues payment which does not exceed the per capita payment."

4. Amend Article XVII Section 7(c) to read:

"(c) Out of every per capita payment under (a) (1), less 85 cents \$1.35, 20 percent shall be deposited in the International Defense Fund."

These amendments shall be effective Sept. 1, 1981."

TEXT OF PROPOSED CHANGES

"Should Article XVII of the Constitution be amended in the following particulars:

1. Article XVII, Section 2(c) by deleting \$50 from each bracket of the minimum dues schedule and by changing the first sentence of the last paragraph (page 76) to read: "or 5 percent of one week's regular weekly compensation up to the maximum required by the above schedules, plus \$1.00, or a dues schedule which yields at least an equivalent total dues income."

2. Article XVII, Section 2(f) to read: "Each member shall pay, beginning September 1, 1978, \$1.00 per month in addition to the amount of dues the member otherwise should pay according to the member's local dues structure in effect on that date, unless the Local increases its dues rate by means of a formula that yields at least an equivalent total amount."

3. Article XVII, Section 7(a)(1) to read: "(1) For each monthly dues payment, except as provided in (2), (3) and (4) below 1 13/20 percent (0165) of the average top reporter minimum in TNG contracts determined annually as provided in Section 7(b), and 85 cents in addition, but not more than 50 percent of each dues payment which does not exceed the per capita payment."

4. Article XVII, Section 7(c) to read: "(c) Out of every per capita payment under (a) (1), less 85 cents, 20 percent shall be deposited in the International Defense Fund."

FOR the proposed constitutional changes ☐

AGAINST the proposed constitutional changes ☐

Ballot's a boggler

Text of the official ballot in Dec. 15-20 Guild-wide referendum on the Philadelphia Guild's motion to repeal the 50-cent dues increase enacted by

this summer's TNG Convention nearly fills an 8½-by-11 inch sheet of paper before getting to the "bottom lines" where voters will make their marks.

More urge votes against repeal of dues increase

(Continued from Page 1)

two members of TNG's International Executive Board, plus 34 leaders of 28 locals. [All members of the committee are listed in its ad on page 5.]

TNG vice presidents not on the committee are Barbara Yuncker of New York, who abstained from voting on the motion that the board constitute itself as its nucleus and Vice President Roger L. Stonebanks of Victoria, who cast an audible "no" vote on the motion.

The Washington-Baltimore Guild membership's Nov. 12 call for votes against repeal of the

increase duplicated an earlier unanimous action by the local's executive council. The executive board of the Vancouver-New Westminster Guild also voted earlier to recommend retention of the 50-cent increase.

Both locals were among the 11 that seconded a motion by the Philadelphia Guild calling for the referendum on repealing the dues increase.

Leaders of eight of the seconding locals and the moving Philadelphia local are among the members of the Committee to Save the 50 Cents, the committee has pointed out.

In formal statements, reproduced above on this page, the Philadelphia Guild and the Committee to Save the 50 Cents set forth their respective positions.

The Philadelphia Guild maintains that the 50-cent increase is "regressive," imposing a heavier burden on lower paid members, and criticizes it as being an "inadequate way to fund the addition of staff members."

The action "cannot survive the test of time," the statement says, citing the lack of provision "for inflation." It calls for repeal of the increase and preparation of a long-range plan to improve staff.

The Committee to Save the 50 Cents, on the other hand, cites the need for immediate expansion of TNG's organizing and servicing staff in order to reverse membership erosion. While the 50-cent increase will produce \$180,000 annually—enough to hire at least two additional international representatives—the cost per member is only 11.5 cents a week and "we'll bet most of you haven't even noticed it, much less missed it," the committee says.

Ads from the respective sides appear on Pages 4 and 5.

The action taken by delegates to this year's convention called

for locals to raise each employed member's dues by 50 cents a month or increase dues by another formula that yields an equivalent amount.

The International Election and Referendum Committee was to meet in Washington Nov. 30 to mail ballots and voter eligibility lists to locals and set a date for a subsequent meeting early in January to certify results.

Members in good standing as of Sept. 1, Oct. 1 or Nov. 1 of this year, as determined by remittances from locals received by TNG by Nov. 15, will be eligible to vote in the referendum.

WATER COMMISSION 'AN EMBARRASSMENT BUSINESSWISE?'

Northwest local battles Times' politics ban

Seattle—Would it be "an embarrassment to the publisher businesswise" if a Seattle Times columnist were elected water-district commissioner?

Or, would it be a service for a "medium in competition with the publisher?"

Or, could it be "without permission . . . exploit[ing] his/her connection with the publisher."

None of the above, says the Pacific Northwest Guild, which headed for arbitration over the Times' having warned John Hinterberger that he could not continue as a general-interest columnist if he became water commissioner and then announced that all newsroom employees were banned from candidacy for any public office.

Both the Times' actions are clear violations of the outside activities provisions of its contract with the Guild, a local representative said.

The contract guarantees that "employees . . . shall be free to engage in activities outside of working hours" subject to three conditions:



THE WAY THE PNNG BULLETIN SEES IT

✓ They are not to be "performed for any noncompetitive employer to the embarrassment of the publisher businesswise."

✓ They are not to involve services "for any medium in competition with the publisher."

✓ "Without permission," an employee is not to "exploit his/her connection with the publisher."

Hinterberger was one of two candidates nominated for water commissioner in the primary election.

After the company beefed, however, he announced in his column that if he were to be elected he would resign and ask that people not vote for him. Even so, he nearly was elected. With 3,956 votes cast in the race, he lost by 138.

Photog attacked, injured at Falwell rally

San Diego—A physical attack on a San Diego Union photographer while he was covering a Moral Majority rally here has brought protests from the San Diego Guild and editors of Copley's San Diego papers and a criminal investigation into the Nov. 11 incident.

San Diego Guild member Donald Bartletti was injured and some of his equipment damaged when he was manhandled by at least three persons, one of them an employee of the city-owned

Golden Hall where the Moral Majority's Jerry Falwell was speaking. Two others were city police officers.

Bartletti said that while photographing a group of people singing the national anthem at the rally a man approached him from the side objecting to his taking pictures. He said the man shoved him and two others joined in, grabbed him and escorted him from the hall.

In the lobby, Bartletti said he was "thrown to the floor with a

choke hold from behind" while a second person held his legs and another his head, the San Diego Tribune reported.

"I asked what they wanted over and over . . . when someone finally said they wanted to cuff me I relaxed and my arms were both jammed behind me very high and I screamed from the pain," the paper reported Bartletti saying.

He was handcuffed and detained by the police. The man who objected to the picture taking was also detained.

After protests over the incident were registered by editors of the papers, police ordered an internal investigation into the actions of the city employees.

"Because a newspaper person is involved, we're carrying it further than we would on a minor complaint like this," a police lieutenant told the Tribune.

The lieutenant said Bartletti took several photographs after a man asked that he stop. The man's son then pushed the photographer, who pushed back and one of the managers of the hall then "interjected himself between the two of them," according to the police.

While being escorted from the hall Bartletti jerked his arm away which might have been interpreted as an attacking gesture, the police conjectured, saying that the manager then pushed the photographer to the floor and the police officers joined in.

The San Diego Guild's executive board Nov. 16 unanimously voted to protest the action to both San Diego's police chief and its city manager.

Locker-room attack draws protest

Washington — "No reporter covering a football team should have to work under fear of physical assault" because of the stories the reporter writes, TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., declared in a Nov. 6 letter to New York Jets President James Kensil.

Perlik wrote, "as the president of Steve Serby's union," expressing "indignation at the violence inflicted" on the New York Post reporter by Jets' quarterback Richard Todd in a locker room incident two days earlier.

Todd, 6 feet 2 inches tall, 205 pounds, is reported to have injured 5-foot 8-inch, 152-pound Serby by shoving him into a locker and then onto the floor during a pre-practice interview at the Jets' Long Island practice camp.

Todd, who had asked Serby several times to leave the locker room, grabbed the reporter by the throat, knocked his head into a locker and then shoved him to the floor, the New York Times reported.

The paper said Todd had refused to speak to Serby for over a month, claiming his articles about Todd and the Jets were unfair.

Before Serby was taken to the hospital, where he was treated for facial injuries and a bruised nose, he told other reporters he had tried to see Todd "to clear the air," the Times reported.

Noting that the incident is the third between a reporter and a

National Football League player in the past two years, Perlik called on Kensil and the management of other clubs to take steps to "avoid the continuation of such episodes."

If it requires "an armed security officer in every locker room to control the conduct of the players . . . then you should be sure one gets placed there," Perlik told Kensil.

Ray Clayborn of the New England Patriots was fined \$2,000 by the NFL following an exchange of blows with a Boston Globe reporter in 1979 and Dan Pastorini, while playing for the Houston Oilers, was issued a warning by the league after shoving a Houston Post reporter in 1980.

The New York Post filed criminal assault charges against Todd shortly after the incident.

CINCINNATI PACT 'TOO PRECISE'

Lifetime jobs for printers upheld

Cincinnati—Lifetime job guarantees for printers at Scripps-Howard's Cincinnati Post were illegally broken when the paper entered a joint operation with the Cincinnati Enquirer, closed its composing room and fired its printers in December 1979, a federal appeals court has ruled.

A side agreement between the Typographical Union and the Post that guaranteed employment to full-time printers for "the remainder of their working lives" is "too precise and too unambiguous to permit any other inference" but that the parties intended to guarantee employment beyond the duration of any particular contract, the 6th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled Oct. 23.

In doing so it reversed a lower court ruling that the printers' claim to damages could not extend beyond the March 1, 1981,

expiration of the union's last contract with the Post.

The appeals court, concurring with the lower court, rejected the company's argument that its obligation to the printers ended in 1979 when it closed the Post's composing room.

Speculating that "it may be the case" that the company "would not be liable . . . were it to go out of business entirely," the court noted that the Post "has not in any meaningful sense gone out of business."

"By closing down its printing operations" the company has sought to force the printers "to bear a disproportionate share of the losses caused by the Post's financial difficulties," the court said.

Citing the assent of both parties that the lifetime guarantee agreement was designed to protect the employees from job loss

to new technology, the court pointed to testimony by the Enquirer's chief executive officer that technological change permitted the Enquirer's printers to also produce the Post without additional hirings and concluded that technology "seems clearly to be a factual and proximate cause of the harm" the Post printers suffered.

The case was remanded to the lower court to fashion a remedy, with the appeals court's opinion that damages awarded should be offset by other earnings.

The International Typographical Union joined in the appeal before the circuit court.

The case marks the first time the lifetime job guarantee has been tested in court, according to the union's general counsel.

The company is expected to seek Supreme Court review.

Vote in ITU OKs formula for merger

Colorado Springs — International Typographical Union membership appears to have overwhelmingly ratified seven constitutional amendments and policy questions, including one proposing a formula for merger with TNG, another making the ITU's officer nominating procedures nearly identical to those of TNG and a third raising the ITU Strike Fund ceiling to \$7 million and increasing the maximum strike benefit to \$250 a week.

Unofficial and incomplete, though conclusive, returns from the Nov. 18 ITU-wide referendum showed all seven questions being approved by margins of nearly two-to-one and more. All seven appeared to be carrying in most large and small locals. They had gone to referendum after approval by the ITU's 123rd convention in August.

ITU President Joe Bingel, 2nd Vice President Robert L. Waringer and 3rd Vice President Allan J. Heritage had recommended ratification of all seven. Secretary-Treasurer Thomas W. Kopeck and 1st Vice President Robert S. McMichen had urged rejection of the merger and nominations propositions.

Unofficial returns from locals representing 59 percent of the ITU's membership showed:

✓ Nearly a two-to-one approval of the merger proposal.

Contingent on the Guild's membership approving "an identical proposition" in referendum, it calls for merger talks to resume for three months, with a "third party referee" to be appointed thereafter to resolve matters that might still remain open. The referee would have three months to act and three months later there would be a founding convention of a merged union, with delegates having voting strength equal to the number of active members of their locals.

✓ Nearly two-to-one to ratify changing ITU officer nominations from a local-endorsement procedure to a convention nominating process, with weighted voting by delegates based on the size of their locals to be used in any convention-floor nominations run-offs. Similar weighted voting occurs in all roll calls at Guild conventions.

✓ More than two-to-one ratification of increasing the ITU Strike Fund's floor and ceiling by \$2 million each, to \$5- and \$7-million and the maximum strike benefit by \$100 a week, to \$250.

✓ A nearly five-to-one margin to change the union's convention frequency from annual to twice every three years, the first and third years of every three-year period.

✓ Nearly two-to-one authority to pay up to \$850,000 from the General Fund to reimburse participants in the optional ITU Retirement Trust for amounts they had contributed before the plan was terminated in August.

✓ A margin of just under two-to-one enacting an assessment of \$1 per member per year to defray costs of hosting a convention.

✓ A margin of more than four to one to remove the constitutional requirement that each issue of the ITU Journal, its monthly magazine, contain at least 32 pages.

Kirkland, convention spur a renewed vigor

(Continued from Page 1)

months through June and the 40-union effort being launched among the Houston area's 700,000 unorganized workers.

On political action, the immediate goal must be to mobilize union members and their allies for another Solidarity Day march next Nov. 2—a march to the polls in “unprecedented numbers” to elect a Congress that will “reverse the disastrous policies of the Reagan administration and restore humane government,” delegates said in a resolution.

The call came upon the heels of Kirkland's keynote in which he repeatedly was interrupted by delegates' applause as he castigated the Reagan administration for its “carrot and stick” economic policy—lavish rewards for the rich and “for the poor, a stick.”

Kirkland contrasted Reagan's “amiable” public image with the “cold heart and hard fist” he displayed to the fired air traffic controllers. The convention called upon the administration to allow the controllers to return to their jobs, and pledged continued support for the AFL-CIO's Family Assistance Fund, which has raised \$625,000 for controllers and their families.

Turning to the admission of

Budget Director David Stockman that the administration's “supply side” economics are in fact “trickle-down,” Kirkland cautioned delegates against “a twinge of human sympathy” for Stockman's embarrassment.

“This is the man who once coldly declared that no one is entitled to anything from one's government,” Kirkland pointed out.

Stockman “was the original interior decorator of this economic house of ill repute,” Kirkland said. “Now that the sirens are sounding and the bust is due, he has his story ready. He was only the piano player in the parlor. He never knew what was going on upstairs.”

Kirkland also pointed out that while Reagan “chastised” Stockman after his admission, it was not for “cooking the books, rigging the computer, over-feeding the tax hogs, conning the Congress and duping the public,” but for “telling the truth.”

Delegates approved increases in per-capita payments by affiliated unions to the AFL-CIO of five cents per member per month, to 24 cents, for 1982 and another three-cent increase for 1983.

Part of the new funds will go to support a new Labor Institute of Public Affairs, a nonprofit organization to be headquartered at



RAYMOND CROWELL/Washington-Baltimore

NEWSPAPER UNION CHIEFTAINS CAUCUS AT AFL-CIO CONVENTION

From left, International Typographical Union President Joe Bingel, Graphics Arts International Union President Kenneth J. Brown and TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr.

the George Meany Center for Labor Studies, to provide affiliated unions expertise in the full range of communications technology.

As described by the AFL-CIO Executive Council's Public Relations Committee, it will analyze how labor and unions might best achieve the maximum information distribution with their limited funds and, in general, focus labor's attention collectively on the increasingly complex and com-

petitive subject of communicating effectively—with organized and unorganized workers and with the public at large.

It is anticipated that the institute's staff will be small, the committee said, to provide the greatest possible resource allocation to “media use.”

The convention also elected five new members to the AFL-CIO Executive Council, including Barbara B. Hutchinson, 34, a

lawyer who is director of women's affairs for the American Federation of Government Employees. She is the first black woman to serve on the council and the second woman.

TNG's delegates to the convention were President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer Charles Dale and International Chairperson Harry Culver. Perlik served on the education committee.

Expert reporters creating dilemma, editors told

New York—The flood of information and complexity in modern society makes it mandatory that reporters be ever more expert and in the process creates one of the dominant dilemmas in journalism today, the New York Times' deputy editorial page editor told a meeting of labor-paper editors here.

“The dilemma is,” said Jack Rosenthal, “how to find reporters with the education and expertise to understand and translate modern complexity — without losing democratic values and the common touch.”

The more information there is and the more complex it and society become, “the more society needs people—reporters—able to sort through it, digest it, underline it,” he said in delivering the International Labor Press Assn.'s 10th A. J. Liebling Memorial Lecture during the ILPA's biennial convention Nov. 12-14.

“Journalists are among the few remaining unifiers and we need to think about our ability, even duty, to speak to all facets of society in a common language about a common agenda,” said Rosenthal, once an officer of the old Portland (Ore.) Guild and a participant in the multi-union lock-out-strike at Newhouse's Portland

dailies 20 years ago.

The dilemma flows in large part from the fact that “reporters have changed social class,” he said.

“An old New Yorker” capsulized it “not long ago” when he asked what’s “happened” to reporters.

“You . . . used to be like us, like cops and like cab drivers. But now you wear suits, after work you go home instead of for a drink, and who do you hang out with? Economists.”

When Liebling was writing press criticism for the New Yorker until his death in 1963, he could concentrate his concern on the values of newspaper managements without worrying about those of reporters, Rosenthal said.

Reporters then could be counted on to bring “the concerns, vitality and democratic spirit of ordinary people to the newspaper, just as they did to the Guild and the labor movement, for a simple reason: they were ordinary people,” he said.

Liebling, however, left “one damned good test” for labor editors, police reporters and “experts in recombinant DNA” to measure themselves against daily, Rosenthal suggested:

“Are we staying in touch with common values? Are we doing our job right? Yes, just as long as, in Liebling's words, we keep on offering something to be delighted, or concerned or enraged over.”

Delegates to the ILPA convention also heard AFL-CIO Secretary-Treasurer Thomas R. Donahue describe unions' publications as one of the labor movement's “strongest assets” in building unity among unions and members.

The labor movement today

“stands almost alone” as an organized and effective force “still fighting to defend the rights and upgrade the quality of life for all” people, he said, in a keynote address to the convention, attended by some 200 delegates.

“It is our unity” that makes the labor movement effective even though union members are in the minority in the U.S. workforce, he said.

He called upon the labor press and the labor editors to offer their full co-operation and expertise to

the AFL-CIO's new Labor Institute for Public Affairs, slated to begin work in 1982.

Dianne Curry, director of publications for the Railway & Airline Clerks, was elected ILPA president for the next two years. An ILPA vice president the last six years and also editor of the Coalition of Labor Union Women's newsletters, she will on Jan. 1 succeed James M. Cesnik, editor of the Guild Reporter. ILPA presidents are constitutionally forbidden to serve successive terms.

Free press threat seen in crime bill

(Continued from Page 1)

fenseless a newperson who ignored a court-imposed “gag order” while challenging it on First Amendment grounds. The previous bill made it a defense that the order was invalid under the First Amendment.

TNG's Perlik, in a message to

Judiciary Committee members, expressed dismay at their apparent readiness to act on the bill with haste and urged them to adopt an incremental approach in seeking to reform the criminal code.

“Legislative experience shows that the omnibus approach introduces the acute danger of legislation by compromise, trade-offs and political considerations in areas involving vital constitutional liberties and major public policy,” he wrote.

The only way to avoid this inherent danger is to address major issues individually, he warned.

It Takes a ‘yes’ To VOTE NO!

DON'T BE CONFUSED

Philadelphia and Twin Cities believe that the membership has the right to vote on a dues increase and feel that the 50 cents should be defeated because:

- IT WAS IMPOSED IN A REGRESSIVE FASHION
- IT IS AN INADEQUATE WAY TO FUND ADDITIONAL PERMANENT STAFF
- THE IEB SHOULD DEVELOP A LONG-RANGE STAFFING PLAN, NOT PIECEMEAL THE MEMBERSHIP

VOTE ‘FOR’ KEEPING THE 50 CENTS IN YOUR POCKET

Newspaper Guild of Greater Philadelphia
Twin Cities Newspaper Guild

The Guild Reporter (ISSN: 0017-5404) is issued semi-monthly, except monthly in April and December, at 1125 15th St. NW., Washington, D.C. 20005. \$15 a year. Second-class postage paid in Washington, D.C. and additional mailing offices. Printed in U.S.A.

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Unions ask NLRB for bargain order

Fairfield, Calif.—The Northern California Newspaper Organizing Committee, a group of newspaper unions including the San Francisco-Oakland Guild, has asked the National Labor Relations Board to order the Fairfield Daily Republic to bargain with it for the paper's employees.

The committee did so after an NLRB-supervised election among all the paper's employees in which the group of unions was apparently narrowly defeated in its bid to be bargaining agent.

The representation election at the McNaughton paper was the first for the organizing committee, made up of locals of the Typographical, Mailers', Pressmen's and Teamsters' unions, as well as the Guild.

It was conducted among a unit of some 120 employees—57 of them in traditionally Guild-covered advertising, art, business, editorial and maintenance departments.

Seven employees of the commonly owned Suisun Breeze were also on the list of eligible voters prepared by the employer.

Morgantown vote hung on challenges

Morgantown, W. Va.—The outcome of a challenge to the Mountaineer Guild's right to bargain for employees of the Morgantown Dominion-Post hinges on the disposition of 20 challenged and as yet uncounted ballots cast in an Oct. 22 election supervised by the National Labor Relations Board.

The tally of the ballots counted produced 46 votes for retaining the Guild and 33 votes for "no union."

Seventeen of the challenges to the propriety of voters were raised by the Guild and the other three by the NLRB's agent.

The Guild has represented the

The outcome of the balloting Nov. 12 was 47 votes for representation by the unions and 50 votes against representation. The ballots of another 16 voters were challenged and remain uncounted.

The committee challenged 15 of the ballots, 7 of them on grounds they were supervisory employees, and the NLRB's agent challenged the other.

Other voters challenged by the committee were the seven employees of the Suisun Breeze and one casual part-time employee.

The committee seeks a bargaining order from the NLRB or, short of that, an order setting aside the results of the election and ordering a rerun, because of allegedly illegal company tactics prior to and during the election and company unfair practices.

Among the allegations raised are that the company knowingly included the names of supervisors on the eligibility list to create an impression of supervisory involvement and surveillance, and that it coerced and restrained employees from exercising their rights by allowing supervisors in the poll-

paper's advertising, circulation, editorial, maintenance and mail-room employees since 1973. Its current contract expired Dec. 31.

The challenge to the Guild's bargaining rights was initiated when a decertification petition was filed with the NLRB Jan. 15. Guild charges over alleged company unfair labor practices had delayed the election.

The Guild on Sept. 2 waived objection to the impact of the company's allegedly unfair conduct on the outcome of the election after the NLRB set a March 5, 1982, hearing date on one of the Guild's charges.



Unions that play together...

Monty Foley of the Lexington Guild, center, goes up for a spike during volleyball game at picnic sponsored by Herald-Leader Unity Council, recently formed by Lexington locals of the Typographical, Mailers' and Pressmen's unions, plus the Guild. Others pictured above

include Rita Gatton and Linda Foley of the Guild, Mary Mounts and Lloyd Franke of the Bluegrass Typographical Union and J. D. Jones of the Pressmen. Picnickers also played softball—gloves and cap in lower foreground—ate chicken and guzzled beer and soft drinks.

ing area while voting was being conducted.

The committee also charges that the company selectively withheld raises from employees to undermine union support.

It also cites company threats of retaliation and surveillance and statements that implied that the unions had been responsible for threats of violence.

The committee has been conducting leafleting campaigns among groups of unorganized newspaper employees since its conception earlier this year and currently has other campaigns underway in Walnut Creek and Sacramento.

SFONG President Helen Palter is working full-time as an organizer in the campaign and the local has also hired former TNG International Representative Alice Burton of Monterey as an organizer. TNG is subsidizing Palter's salary and expenses.

Hill labor panel blocks okay of NLRB's chair

Washington — Confirmation of John R. Van de Water, President Reagan's nominee for chairperson of the National Labor Relations Board, has been blocked in the Senate Labor Committee.

On a pair of eight-to-eight votes Nov. 19, the panel first refused to confirm Van de Water as the NLRB head and then rejected a move by committee chairman Sen. Orrin G. Hatch (R-Utah) to report unfavorably on the nomination to the full Senate.

Hatch's move apparently was inspired by a belief that the nomination, that has drawn considerable criticism from labor, would fare better before the full Republican-controlled Senate.

The AFL-CIO and others have denounced the nomination because of Van de Water's long-time "active and partisan" role

as a labor-relations consultant to management [Guild Reporter Oct. 9 and 23].

The committee's seven Democratic members were joined by Republican Sen. Lowell Weicker of Connecticut in voting against confirmation.

Since Reagan temporarily appointed Van de Water while Congress was in its summer recess he assumed the role of NLRB chairman without confirmation and could continue to serve until the end of this Congress next fall.

In a rarely used procedural maneuver the Senate could remove the question of confirmation from the committee and vote on it without recommendation.

Other possible scenarios include Reagan or Van de Water himself withdrawing his name or a shift on the committee and another vote on confirmation.

New WSG executive was leader of residents' union

New York—Edward T. Gluckmann, former executive director of a 5,000-member New York area union representing hospital interns and residents, is the Wire Service Guild's new administrative officer.

He replaces Richard J. Olive who left the post July 1 and was later hired as assistant executive secretary of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild.

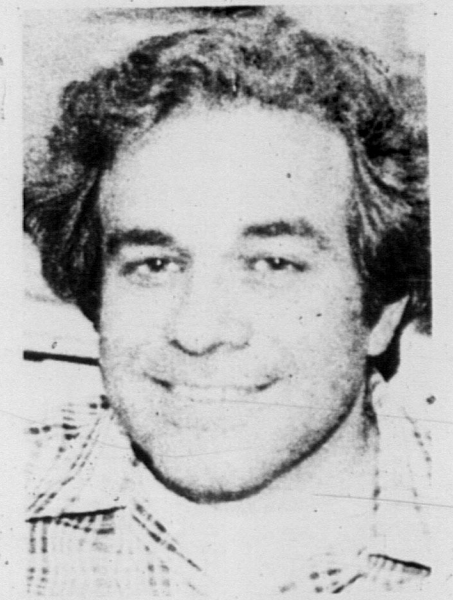
Gluckmann, 37, helped build the Committee of Interns and Residents during the seven years he served as the union's executive director.

He has also worked as a consultant to union welfare funds and at several health-related administrative posts.

He holds a masters degree in public health and administrative medicine from Columbia University and a bachelor's degree in economics from City College of New York.

Meanwhile, the local has named Kevin Keane, its UPI vice president, to fill a new job of full-time organizer.

Keane, a member of the local's executive committee for the past three years, has been on leave



EDWARD T. GLUCKMANN
Wire Service's new administrator

BROTHERS/SISTERS:

Can You Spare a Dime?

(Or, more precisely, 11½ cents a week?)

For more members, better contracts,
a stronger union!

That's the amount of the special dues increase—50 cents a month—this year's Convention mandated, and you've been paying since September, to enlarge TNG's all too small field staff. Now you are being asked to vote in December to scuttle this modest increase before we've even had a chance to put it to work. Save the 50 cents; we need it—now!

Vote 'AGAINST'

RETRENCHMENT, RETREAT AND DELAY

Committee to Save the 50 Cents

International Chairperson
Harry S. Culver
President Charles A. Perlik, Jr.
Secretary-Treasurer Charles Dale
Vice President Charlie Ramis,
Puerto Rico
Vice President Bob Holt, St. Louis
Vice President John Lowe,
Southern Ontario
Vice President Dave Mulcahy, New York
Vice President Richard Roth, Buffalo
Vice President Dianne Martino,
Manchester
Vice President Joyce Walker-Tyson,
Detroit
Vice President Bill Davis, San Jose
Vice President Dick Peery, Cleveland

Vice President Larry Hatfield,
San Francisco-Oakland
Lee Clifford, Canadian Wire Service
Julie Dalton, Pawtucket
Carol McGarvey, Philadelphia
Ray Dick and Dorothy Struzinski,
Washington-Baltimore
Doug Louth and Jim Young,
Vancouver-New Westminster
Phil Smith, Great Falls
Sid Goldberg, Toledo
Bill Morrissey, Wire Service
Steve Hatch, Cleveland
Linda Foley, Lexington
Linda Zink, Los Angeles
Faye McCracken, Memphis
Roy Kruse, Hawaii
Frederica Wilson, Montreal

Ed Egan and Jim Orcutt, New York
Bridget Petersen, Ottawa
Anna Padia and Bob Bruner,
Pacific Northwest
Elwood Bigelow, Portland
Frank Prosnitz, Providence
Bob Hermann, St. Louis
Gerry Schultz, San Diego
Alfredo Gonzales, Jr., Puerto Rico
John Bryant, Southern Ontario
Doug Cuthbertson and Helen Palter,
San Francisco-Oakland
Gene Bryant, San Jose
George Randol, Central California
Gerry Maraghy, Boston
Greg Hinz and Jerry Minkinen,
Chicago

VDT bill tabled in Ontario

(Continued from Page 1)

equipped with detachable keyboards or other devices allowing operators to maintain correct viewing posture and proper typing position and include brightness and contrast controls readily adjustable by the operator.

✓ Moderation of glare in offices housing VDTs by indirect lighting, recessed direct lighting or anti-reflection filters placed on terminals.

✓ Maintenance of terminals every six months to ensure display clarity and that display adjustments properly function.

✓ Annual ophthalmological examinations for operators during working hours at no cost to the employee and reimbursement for the cost of any lenses required by the operator.

✓ Placement of terminals so that another person's work station is not closer than four feet from the machines' "primary heat exhausts, without intervening ducts, walls or insulation."

The bill would also require employers to provide VDT operators information about the hazards associated with using the

machines and the symptoms that might result, and to instruct employees on precautions to minimize any hazard.

Employers would also be required to prominently post copies of the law in areas where VDTs are operated.

The first North American legislative proposal to protect the health and safety of VDT operators was introduced in Maine in

February by Rep. Edith S. Beau-lieu (D-Portland), a member of the Portland Guild. After hearings on the proposal drew heavy opposition from the state's daily and weekly newspaper publishers, the legislature postponed action on the measure indefinitely.

Consideration of a nearly identical bill subsequently introduced in the Illinois legislature was deferred until next year.

300 unionists at Toronto VDT weekend

Toronto — Nearly 300 union members participating in a conference on health effects associated with work at video display terminals here Oct. 16-18 cited the need to better educate both rank-and-file members and union leaders about potential problems.

At the same time participants in the conference, sponsored by the Labour Council of Metro Toronto and the Centre for Labour Studies of Humber College, called for unions and government to ensure the safety of employees working on VDTs.

The conference was planned by the labour council's Ad Hoc Committee on VDTs composed of representatives of more than a half dozen unions, including Linda Torney of the Southern Ontario Guild.

Participants, through a series of workshop reports, called for their unions to make protection of VDT operators' health and safety a priority.

Unions should investigate and document the problems, bargain for improved ergonomic conditions and adequate work breaks

and keep members informed, participants said.

They also called for governments to enact legislative protection for employees working at VDTs.

Citing "the growing body of scientific evidence on the dangers of exposure to radiation" and the "significantly lower" standards for radiation exposure existing in European countries, the conference adopted a resolution calling for the government to release documents related to dangers

posed by radiation and to review existing radiation standards.

Following the conference the labour council's VDT committee announced plans to publish a quarterly newsletter on VDT health and safety issues.

The committee is also planning to produce a videotape of the conference to be used as a training film.

Among the authorities on ergonomics, occupational safety and health and radiation who addressed the conference was author Paul Brodeur.

IT SEEMS

TO US

Can't even buy a paper for 11.5¢, Maraghy says

SOUTH BERWICK, ME.

Editor:

It won't get you a pack of chewing gum, a cup of coffee or even through those first few smokes in the morning. Eleven-and-a-half cents won't even buy you the latest edition of the Daily Clarion!

But 11½ cents a week (or 50 cents a month) will get you—when pooled with the same amount from every other Guild member—two international representatives to aid our locals with servicing and organizing.

We've been paying 50 cents a month additional in dues since September, and if we continue to do so we can bolster our field staff for the benefit of all. Nowhere can you find a better return on so little an investment.

So let the dues increase approved by the International Convention in Memphis stand. Vote against the repeal proposal in the December referendum.

GERALD MARAGHY
Director
New England Servicing-Organizing Program

VP's position in dues vote perplexes SFONG leader

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Editor:

I don't understand new TNG Vice President Barbara Yuncker's reason for not voting to support making the IEB a "Committee to Save the 50¢," as reported in the October 23 GR. According to the story, she declined because the increase "was not brought before the locals appropriately in advance" of this summer's convention.

Well, now that it is being put to the members, why is it not appropriate for her to support the 50 cents? Is she voting her belief or is she representing her con-

stituency in New York? If so, does New York (or Barbara) feel that a 50-cent per member per month increase is not a worthwhile expenditure in the effort to organize thousands of newspaper employees into membership in The Newspaper Guild?

As a member of a local which is now receiving funds from TNG for organizing, I am sorry that we are not voting on a higher increase, to be earmarked for servicing and organizing, and wonder how New York Guild members who, necessarily, draw the services of more IRs than any other single local can possibly be against the 50-cent increase.

HELEN PALTER

President

San Francisco-Oakland Guild

Albany leaders cite need; urges votes to keep 50¢

ALBANY, N.Y.

Editor:

Someone who wasn't at the Memphis Convention could easily misunderstand the 50-cent dues increase approved there.

The simple truth is the dues increase was a result of the democratic process of delegates debating an issue before our union.

The union's administration had no plan for a dues increase and nobody came to the convention with a secret plan to bankrupt members' pocketbooks.

What happened is simple. Several delegates, many of them assigned to the Organizing Committee, saw the need for additional international representatives to replace those who were retiring. There was no cash on hand to hire the needed staff and the union really has only one source of money.

In short, our membership is declining. We need staff to help stem the tide. Without members, our general cash flow stops. Then our defense fund goes below the

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.

Letters relating to elections or referenda to appear in the issue immediately preceding distribution of ballots and subsequent issues preceding the voting shall contain no new charges.

quota and we have those dreaded higher dues again.

The 50-cent dues increase is a band aid measure to hold us for awhile. It was quickly conceived and enacted because it was needed immediately.

Please vote "against" in the referendum. Save the 50 cents. Save our union. We need it.

R. VICTOR STEWART

President

ROBERT WARD

Secretary

RALPH OCKENHOLT

1st vice president

THOMAS LAPOINT

2nd vice president

TERRY BROWN

Treasurer

Albany Guild

Editor's note: Stewart and LaPoint were delegates to the Memphis Convention and served on the Organizing and Finance Committees respectively.

Four bits seen small price to meet small locals' need

LEXINGTON, KY.

Editor:

Four bits—is that what this referendum is all about? Hardly. This referendum, in which Guild members will decide whether to repeal the 50-cent-per-month dues increase enacted by the 1981 Convention, is worth a lot more than four bits to small locals such as Lexington.

Like most locals, large and small, that sent representatives to the Memphis Convention, we recognize the need for organizing and servicing throughout Guild jurisdiction. We also realize that improved servicing through an increased TNG staff is vital to our future.

We do not have the resources to have our own paid staff to handle our local's problems. We rely on TNG; and the international has come through for us. But, our problems are becoming more complex and our needs are growing greater, just as they are in every Guild local. An increased staff would be a major step in helping us to meet our growing needs and complex concerns.

We cannot afford to have the 50-cent increase repealed. We need those two international representatives too badly. And, if four bits a month—six bucks a year—is all that it takes to get that, then I think we're getting a real bargain.

LINDA FOLEY

President

Lexington Newspaper Guild

50 cents 'not sensible,' says VP in Canada West

VICTORIA, B.C.

Editor:

I urge the Guild membership to vote "for" in December's 50-cent referendum in the interest of both sound financing and sound organizing.

Inflation will soon erode the purchasing power of the 50-cent levy with the result that while it may provide two new organizers today, very soon it will not. This

is not a sensible fiscal approach to a subject as serious as organizing. If the 50 cents is approved, very soon another "band aid" will have to be slapped on.

Members should understand that proponents of the 50 cents did not raise their proposal at the Memphis Convention until past the mid-way point of the week. Although well intentioned, such haste does little credit to financing or organizing.

The solution, I suggest, is to defeat the 50-cent levy, by voting "for" and then demand that the IEB present to a future convention a well thought out plan which does justice to both our fiscal and organizing responsibilities. We did it on the reconstruction of the Defense Fund. We can do it again for organizing and the General Fund.

ROGER L. STONEBANKS

TNG Vice President,

Canada West

'Need' is central question, Cleveland's Hatch asserts

CLEVELAND, OHIO

Editor:

As we discuss the 50¢-dues-increase issue, it is important that we put aside all political and personality differences and ask ourselves one thing: Is the money really needed?

The answer, I believe, is a resounding "Yes."

Please vote against the effort to rescind.

J. STEPHEN HATCH

Executive Secretary

Cleveland Guild

Solidarnosc closes press office in U.S.

New York—The press and information office of Poland's independent union, Solidarity, was closed Oct. 30, less than two months after it opened.

In announcing the closure, Zygmunt Przetakiewicz who had come from Warsaw to manage

the office, said that "in the present situation" Solidarity "does not consider it advisable to have a New York information office."

The office had been opened with support from Friends of Poland's Independent Trade Union, Solidarity, Inc.



Holy Toledo, Charles — 58?

TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr. poses with some Toledo delegates to Great Lakes District Council's fall meeting in Toledo and gifts they presented him in a "genuine 'Holy Toledo' celebration"—as they put it—of his 58th birthday Nov. 13. From left are: Brady Abodeely, Perlik, Toledo Guild President Sid Goldberg and Howard Burkhardt.

\$12,000 MORE A YEAR, SURVEY SHOWS

Union in newsroom = \$ for editor

Toronto—Working in an organized newsroom pays off for Guild exempt editors, too, according to a survey conducted by the Associated Press Managing Editors' Newsroom Management Committee.

The survey conducted in June and reported at the APME's annual convention here late in October, found that the average annual salary for a variety of editors on daily newspapers where newsroom employees are represented by a union was \$47,693, while that for their counterparts in unorganized newsrooms was \$35,160—less by \$12,533 a year, or \$241.02 a week.

The conclusions are based on responses from 56 papers where a union represents editorial employees and 199 papers with non-union editorial departments.

One paper responding to other survey questions failed to answer the question about union representation in the newsroom and was not included in the union vs. nonunion breakdown.

Average salary of all responding editors was \$37,698 a year, or \$724.96 a week, up by about 30 percent since 1978.

Of the 256 responding to the survey, 144 were managing editors, 49 were editors, 41 were

executive editors and 22 listed other job titles, such as associate, assistant or deputy editor of one kind or another.

A management consultant from Cleveland told the APME meeting at which the survey was discussed that editors who average \$38,000 a year and get a \$5,000 bonus can compare their incomes favorably with that of Ivy-League-educated, Wall Street lawyers with three years' experience; country doctors; college deans at large universities; and San Francisco garbage men.

The highest annual salary reported among the 256 survey responses was \$180,000, or \$3,461.54 a week, for an executive editor in a union newsroom.

The lowest annual salary was \$13,000, or \$250 a week, for a managing editor in a nonunion newsroom.

Lowest among the union salaries was \$26,400, or \$507.69 a week; highest among the non-union salaries was \$72,800, or \$1,400 a week.

The \$180,000 executive editor was found on a privately-owned paper in the Northeastern United States with daily morning circulation in excess of 250,000.

The low \$13,000 salary was reported on a privately-owned

afternoon paper or papers in the North Central United States, with circulation of 10,000 to 25,000.

Survey results also showed 147, or 57 percent, of the respondents receiving cash bonuses, "presumably... based on performance appraisals." Average bonus was \$4,923; high was \$60,000; low, \$50.

Fifty-eight editors reported receiving extra cash "outside the bonus category." The average reported was \$5,189; high was \$60,000, "to a member of a family-owned operation;" low was \$27, "for football tickets."

Fifty-three, or 20 percent, of the editors reported receiving a company car, with 40 of them receiving it free of charge and 13 paying monthly assessments averaging \$41.61.

The Cleveland consultant said a company car is "a big economic payoff... worth \$7,000 a year."

Forty percent of the editors said their papers pick up various club memberships, including health clubs, and ranging in cost from \$10 to \$2,250 a year.

Wilkes-Barre retirees' suit alleges violations of ERISA

Wilkes-Barre, Pa.—A group of six Wilkes-Barre Guild and Typographical Union members who have retired since the start of the strike against Capital Cities' Wilkes-Barre Times-Leader Oct. 6, 1978, have filed a class action suit in U.S. District Court charging the paper and its pension trust with violating the U.S. Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) in computing strikers' pension benefits.

The suit was filed on the group's behalf by the Wilkes-Barre Council of Newspaper Unions—the Pressmen and Stereotypers, plus the Guild and Typographical Unions. It alleges that the company violated ERISA by including strike time in computing the final five-year average salary on which the pension benefit is based.

Including strike time in calculating the final five-year average salary "significantly" reduces the pension benefit since no salary was paid for that period, the

'Voice' larger than 753 other AMs

Wilkes-Barre—The Citizens' Voice, three-year-old daily published by the four newspaper unions striking Capital Cities' Wilkes-Barre Times-Leader, has been ranked the 137th largest morning circulation daily among 890 surveyed by Newspaper Circulation Analysis for the National Advertising Council and the Standard Rate and Data Service.

Among 1,650 morning and evening papers surveyed, the strikers' paper ranked 248th.

Meanwhile, the struck Times-Leader reported its advertising linage was down by 10 percent in August from the same month the year before, while the Citizens' Voice had a 7 percent increase in its August linage. For September the Citizens' Voice reported an 11 percent increase in linage and the struck paper reported a 9 percent decline.

class-action suit on behalf of the six and all others "similarly situated," points out.

It charges the company with violating ERISA by denying vested pension rights, reducing the company's funding obligation by improperly calculating pension benefits and violating the benefit accrual requirements of the Act.

The benefits currently being paid to the six retirees, three from the Guild's unit including former TNG Vice President Edward J. Schrode, and three from the Typographical Union's unit, should be recalculated to credit them with wages they would have earned in the strike period prior to their retirement, the suit says.

An amended pension trust put into effect by the company nine months after the strike started was intended to continue the previous pension plan, the suit says. Under the previous plan covered persons did receive credit for time lost "as the result of any strike," the suit notes.

Alternatively, the benefits should be recomputed on the basis of periods of employment in which actual wages were paid, it says.

It also claims damages for any members of the class harmed by the company's illegal actions, including back benefits with interest, and reimbursement for legal fees and court costs.

VDT transistor's fumes linked to headaches

San Francisco — A part-time employee in the classified-ad department of the firm that prints and sells the San Francisco Chronicle and Examiner has missed three days of work due to headaches that apparently resulted from fumes emitted by a VDT, the San Francisco-Oakland Guild reports.

The Guild said it had been assured by two occupational health agencies that the incident, involving a telephone salesperson, is unlikely to result in any chronic health problems.

A statement by a company representative that such occurrences—caused by melting of overheated resistors in the machines—are "not unusual," was

being investigated by the Guild.

The fumes from the VDT were from an epoxy phenol used to coat the resistors, the San Francisco Newspaper Agency told the Guild.

After evaluating the compound at the Guild's request, the Hazard Evaluation System and Information Service (HESIS), a state agency, reported to the Guild Sept. 29 that epoxy phenols undergo chemical change under extreme heat and that the fumes could cause headaches.

But, HESIS said, there is little likelihood of chronic problems developing in persons exposed to the fumes because the epoxy phenols contain no nitrogen or cyanide.

The Occupational Health Clinic of San Francisco General Hospital later affirmed that conclusion, the Guild reported.

The victim reported that on Aug. 12 while she was at her VDT there was a bright flash on the screen, followed by puffs of white fumes from the back of the machine.

She said she inhaled some of the fumes and later the same day began to experience headaches. She also ran a low fever for several days, she told the Guild.

A HESIS representative, saying he could not find a correlation between a fever and the material reported by the company, speculated it might have resulted from stress over the incident.

Such blowouts are "not unusual," the Guild said a company representative reported. When they occur, the offending machine is taken out of service for as long as it takes to replace the resistor.

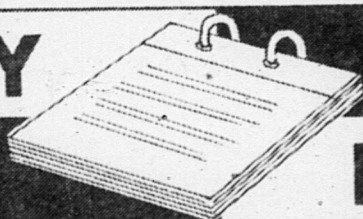
The Guild said it is seeking to determine if other short-term disabilities have resulted from such occurrences.

Canada's price elevator

The table below records the ascent of Canada's Consumer Price Index over a 24-month period following a 2.4-point increase in the index in October to 244.8, up 27.5 points from October, 1980, and 48.9 points from October, 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 increase over October, 1979.

	Index*	Percentage over	
		Same month prior year	October 1979†
November, 1980	220.0	11.2	12.3
December	221.3	11.2	13.0
January, 1981	224.1	12.0	14.4
February	226.4	12.2	15.6
March	229.4	12.5	17.1
April	231.1	12.6	18.0
May	233.2	12.3	19.0
June	236.8	12.8	20.9
July	238.9	12.9	22.0
August	240.6	12.7	22.8
September	242.4	12.5	23.7
October	244.8	12.7	25.0
*1971 = 100		†Index = 195.9	

DAY



BOOK

Voting period, Guild-wide referendum on repealing convention-enacted 50-cent dues increase, Dec. 15-20, all locals.

Referendum ballot counting by local election committees, Dec. 21 or 22, all locals.

Deadline for postmark on official returns to IERC reporting results of referendum voting, midnight Dec. 24, all locals.

International Election & Referendum Committee, meeting to tabulate and certify referendum results, January, day to be determined, TNG headquarters, Washington.

Guild Service Award, entry deadline, Jan. 15, at TNG headquarters, Washington.

Heywood Brown Award, entry deadline, Jan. 15, at TNG headquarters, Washington.

International Executive Board, winter meeting, Jan. 25-28, TNG headquarters, Washington.

Western District Council, winter meeting, Jan. 30-31, Long Beach, Calif.

Middle-Atlantic District Council, winter meeting, Jan. 30-31, Franklin Plaza Hotel, Philadelphia.

Great Lakes District Council, winter meeting, Feb. 6-7, Youngstown, Ohio.

TNG residential seminar for new local officers, Feb. 12-15, George Meany Center for Labor Studies, Silver Spring, Md. (suburban Washington).

International Executive Board, spring meeting, April 26-30, TNG headquarters, Washington.

Middle-Atlantic District Council, spring meeting, May 1-2, Albany, N.Y.

49th Annual TNG Convention, June 21-25, 1982, Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles.

50th Annual TNG Convention, 1983, Cleveland.

51st Annual TNG Convention, 1984, Puerto Rico.

52nd Annual TNG Convention, 1985, Pittsburgh.

'Disinformation' threatens Information Act

By JACK C. LANDAU
Reporters Committee
for Freedom of the Press

SEVERAL TIMES over the past decade, the generally contentious and independent-minded news media community in our country has come together to fight back against serious legal threats to our ability to collect and publish news.

Putting aside their differences, the print and broadcast news media and their reporters, editors and owners, joined forces:

✓ In 1970 to oppose a flood of Justice Dept. subpoenas.

✓ In 1973 to oppose the criminal code reform bill, which we labeled the "Official Secrets Act."

✓ In 1976 to oppose prior restraints on court reporting.

✓ In 1978 to oppose surprise searches of newsrooms.

✓ In 1979 to oppose closed pre-trial and closed trial proceedings.

The time has come to arm the political and legal barricades again—this time over the clear and present danger to the federal Freedom of Information Act, one of the most valuable tools possessed by the press to inform the public about the actions and decision-making processes of the federal government.

A powerful coalition has formed, committed to crippling the act and its underlying concept that broad access by the public and the press to government documents is one of the most effective—and in the long run one of the least expensive—methods of conducting oversight of government programs so that a self-governing citizenry can evaluate its leaders.

This coalition is led by the Reagan administration, which has introduced a bill for a wholesale overhaul of the act [Guild Reporter, Nov. 13]. It is supported by the FBI and other government law enforcement agencies; the CIA and the government intelligence agencies; a number of leading senators and congressmen, including Sen. Orrin G. Hatch (R-Utah), the most influential senator on FOI matters; and a large segment of the private business community.

The administration bill, if passed, would mutilate the FOIA as we know it today by imposing wholesale news censorship on government information. It would authorize more secrecy for law enforcement records, for government officials' memos and notes, for regulatory information, for the details of all government legal settlements and, on grounds of privacy, for many other government records including information about government contractors, consultants and grantees.

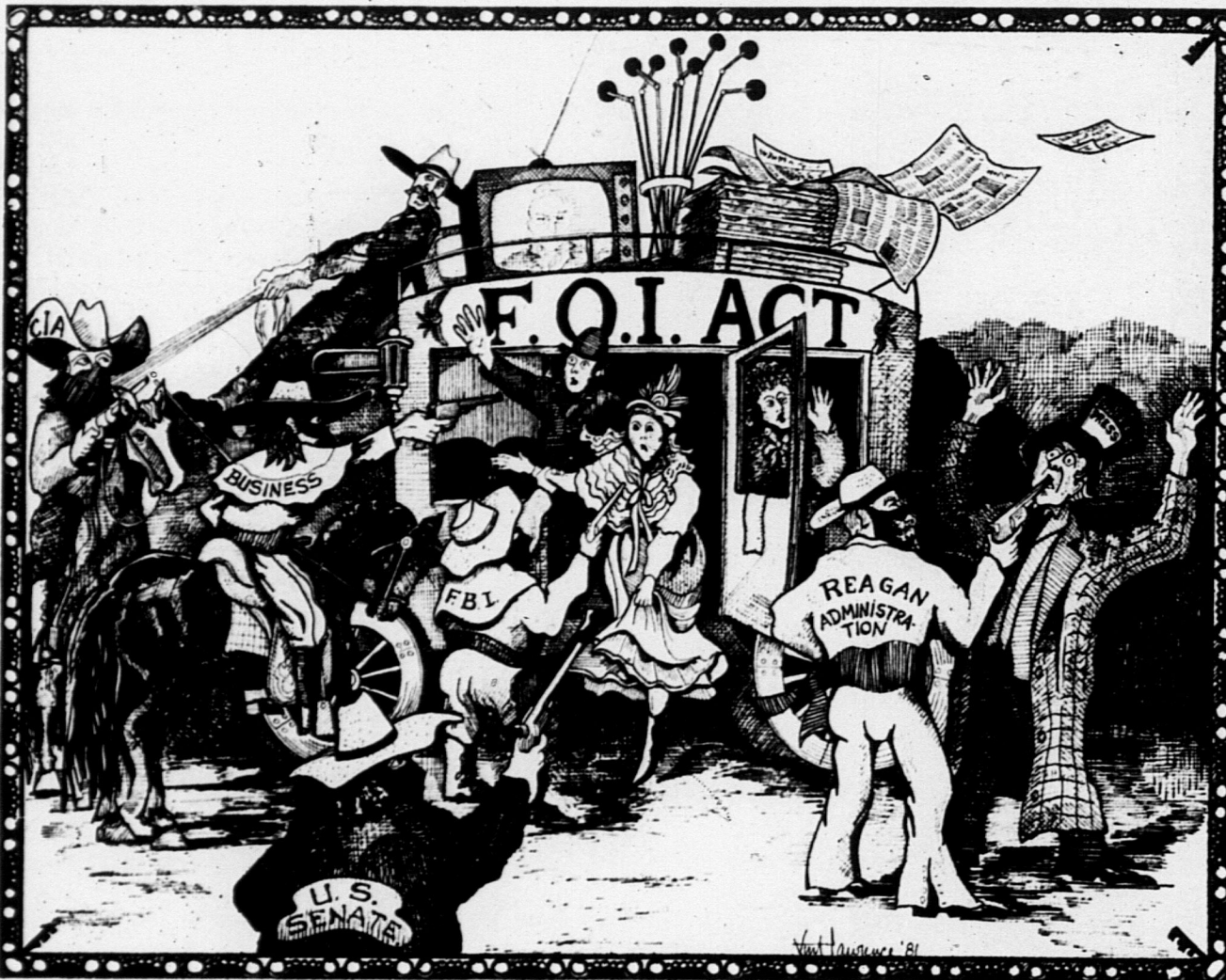
In addition, the administration has indicated that it may support a bill introduced by Sen. Alfonse M. D'Amato (R-N.Y.) that would exempt the CIA from all FOIA oversight.

WHY DO THE Reagan administration and many in Congress and in the private sector support such destruction of the act? Here is what the critics charge and the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press answers.

Charge: The act is too expensive. It costs an estimated \$50 million per year to process requests.

Fact: The total budget for government public relations propaganda, according to a UPI study, is about \$1.25 billion per year. At that rate, the FOIA represents less than 5 percent of the government public relations budget.

Charge: The FOIA is not used



VIN LAWRENCE in News Media & The Law/Reprinted by permission

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Landau, executive director of the Reporters' Committee the last four years, formerly was a reporter for several dailies and news services, including the Washington Star, the Washington Post and Associated Press and was a Guild member at all three. He has a law degree from New York University.

as extensively by the press as it was supposed when the act was passed in 1966. Estimates vary that between 5-10 percent of the users are journalists, authors, scholars and public interest organizations who use the act to inform the public. The other 90 percent are private corporations or their law firms.

Fact: It is true that the press and the academic community probably account for only 10 percent of the users. But this is an inaccurate barometer of the act's use. Even Dpty. Atty. Gen. Edward C. Schmults has conceded that there are thousands of news stories which have been produced from information voluntarily supplied by government agencies because they knew they had to release it under the FOIA.

Much of the daily flow of information from government to the public comes because the FOIA is there.

Charge: The act has been responsible for little news of great value.

Fact: The act has been responsible for more than 250 news stories in the past seven years just in national publications such as the Washington Post, the New York Times, the Wall Street Journal, the Los Angeles Times, Time, Newsweek, etc.

Some of these stories, according to a Library of Congress study:

✓ Nuclear Regulatory Com-

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Twice monthly publication will resume in January.

mission employees believed Three Mile Island was a dangerous facility prior to the accident.

✓ Former President Nixon tried to cut off public broadcasting funding because of his dislike of two PBS reporters.

✓ Utah residents near atomic bomb testing sites had an unusually high leukemia rate.

✓ The FBI infiltrated domestic political organizations and attempted to disrupt their activities.

✓ A number of American companies maintained slush funds for political contributions.

✓ Two thousand doctors, medical groups and laboratories received Medicare payments of \$100,000 or more per year.

In addition, the act has been responsible for disclosing dangerous tires made by a major manufacturer, dangerous automobile transmissions, dangerous toxic materials added to chemicals and dangerous types of metal wiring and electrical hazards in television sets. This information was obtained by public interest organizations and then made available to the press.

Charge: The act ties up government personnel who could be doing more worthwhile work.

Fact: Certainly the press groups, because they only amount to 10 percent of the total users, don't tie up government agencies. What ties up government agencies are the requests from private businesses and private law firms. The solution is simply to charge them enough to compensate the government for all of its expenses.

Charge: The act jeopardizes law enforcement because it has caused disclosure of the identities of FBI informants.

Fact: The director of the FBI, Judge William Webster, is not able to point to a single court decision in the 15-year life of the act which required the FBI to disclose the

identity of a confidential informant. Webster then says that it is the misperception by informants that the FOIA can be used to unmask them that causes them to avoid the bureau. But why should an invaluable law for informational access be changed because it is misunderstood by the shadowy world of drug pushers, organized gangsters and other informants?

Charge: The act jeopardizes the national security because it forces the disclosure of foreign intelligence informants of the CIA.

Fact: The CIA has an exemption for information properly classified in the interest of national security. In 15 years, no court has ordered the CIA to disclose, over its objections, any information which was properly classified.

The only study we know of that has been done on this exemption is by Professor Russell Stevenson of the National Law Center, George Washington University. He came to the conclusion that the act has been used to reveal trade secrets in only two instances—and in one of them, the disclosure was the result of the inadvertence of the company that supplied the information.

THE ADMINISTRATION and FOIA critics have simply not produced any facts to justify any of their criticism.

One must wonder: Why does the administration want to keep secret all details of legal settlements entered into by the United States? What is it thinking of doing in terms of settling cases that it does not want the public to know about? And one must ponder why the attorney general wants the unilateral right to exempt all documents relating to terrorism when it was the disclosure of these documents that showed illegal behavior by the bureau in the past?

If our government is operating as it should be, then it should want to inform the public as much as possible about its actions and policies in order to gain public understanding and trust.

So, we say: "To the Barricades." Protect the administration from itself. Protect the concept of intelligent self-government. Protect the Freedom of Information Act.

The Guild Reporter

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JAMES M. CESNIK, Editor

BARBARA E. NELSON, Assistant Editor

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