

THE GUILD REPORTER



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September 10, 1982

New spirit evident on Labor Day

New York—Members of the Guild and other publishing industry unions joined hundreds of thousands from other unions here and in cities across the continent in a series of parades and rallies marking Labor Day.

In nearly every city—as here where a Guild contingent of more than three dozen marched among 400,000 in a parade that took five hours to pass the reviewing stand—a new spirit of solidarity was evident.

Its inspiration was identified repeatedly in speeches, interviews and statements issued by union leaders—and on banners and placards carried by participants in the observances: hardship and joblessness attributed to the Reagan administration's economic and social policies.

"Raise the children, lower the Pentagon," "Free cheese is fine, but a job is better," and "Are Reaganomics killing your parents?" were among the messages on signs carried by marchers in the Labor Day parade here, who numbered twice those who participated last year, the first in 13 years in this city.

In a statement marking Labor Day's 100th anniversary, AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland called Reaganomics "a blind cave."

"There is no light at the end of the tunnel of recession, unemployment and national decline into which it has led us," Kirkland said.

He recalled that Reagan in March had asked if it was significant that "some fellow out

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ELI HOLTZMAN/New York Guild

NEW YORK GUILD MARCHERS PASS IN REVIEW

Leading Guild contingent in the city's Labor Day parade are, foreground from left: Barry Lipton, secretary-treasurer; Richard Brandow; Oliver Pilat, a former president, and Betsy Wade, current president (more pictures, Page 3).

TNG keys COPE effort to November elections

Washington — While we "have to put up with" the Reagan administration for two more years, our chance to help elect a Congress that will not persist in following his lead "has arrived," TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., said in a letter to U.S. locals and district councils kicking off this year's drive for contributions to the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education.

The first step would be electing members to the House and the Senate who share labor's concerns for economic and social justice is to aid COPE, labor's

political arm, in its drive to raise funds to support progressive candidates, Perlik said.

"The financial odds are heavy," he wrote, pointing out that Federal Election Commission data shows that of \$109 million raised by political action committees between January 1981 and March 1982, 85 percent of the money went to committees that contribute overwhelmingly to conservative and right-wing candidates. Committees of the "new right," alone, raised nearly \$34 million, he said.

"Neither we nor . . . all of

labor combined can turn the elections into an even-money contest. But we can bring the odds down," Perlik declared.

Noting that Guild contributions to COPE have accelerated in recent years, Perlik urged locals to immediately begin conducting "\$2 Drives" seeking individual contributions for COPE.

Only contributions from individuals can be used by COPE's Political Contributions Committee to aid individual candidates, he pointed out. Treasury contributions from locals and district councils go

MERGER PROPOSAL COMPLETED

Final agreement on the terms of organic merger between The Newspaper Guild and the International Typographical Union were reached in Colorado Springs Friday, Sept. 10, at 1:32 a.m., ITU President Joe Bingel and TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., announced today.

Full details will appear in subsequent issues of the Guild Reporter.

Courier-Express closure toll: jobs of 370 in Guild

Buffalo, N.Y. — Efforts to find new jobs for the 370 members of the Buffalo Guild at the Courier-Express were launched almost immediately after the morning daily's owner announced that it will publish its final edition Sept. 19 unless a "responsible buyer" comes forth in the meantime.

Reading a prepared statement to a hastily assembled meeting of Courier-Express employees Sept. 7, John Cowles, Jr., president of Cowles Media Co. of Minneapolis, said that the company had already talked with "the most logical prospects" and that its officers viewed a sale as "not likely" in light of its financial losses.

As the search for new jobs began, so did meetings between leaders of the Guild and the other unions with the paper's management over severance pay and other termination arrangements, including pension entitlement guarantees.

Late in the week it was reported that leaders of the unions also were to meet with representatives of a group of unidentified local investors to examine the possibility of the unions and Courier-Express employees joining with the investors to continue publication of the paper. David G. Fish, president of the

Buffalo Council of Newspaper Unions, said beforehand that he was "not optimistic," however.

It also was reported that the Courier's afternoon competitor and the city's only other general-interest daily, the Evening News, was looking into the possibility of launching a morning paper.

Richard J. Roth, a Courier-Express reporter and TNG vice president, was co-ordinating efforts to bring job seekers together with potential new employers. TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., on Sept. 8 called upon all Guild locals and members to inform Roth of any im-

(Continued on Page 2)

Merger okay for Seattle is held faulty

Seattle—The Seattle Times and Hearst's Post-Intelligencer have asked the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for an emergency review of a lower court's finding that the U.S. attorney general's approval of a joint operation between the papers was faulty.

U.S. District Court Judge Barbara Rothstein's Aug. 27 ruling blocked the papers from implementing the joint operating agreement.

Rothstein said that given evidence of the existence of persons potentially interested in buying the Post-Intelligencer the paper could not meet the law's test of being in "probable danger of financial failure" unless it demonstrated that new owners could not make the paper succeed.

Rothstein cited the finding of Administrative Law Judge Daniel Hanscom that the P-I could "in all probability be sold at fair market value to a person or firm who could, and

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44 in publishing among 400 wealthiest in U.S.

New York—Publishers and publishers' families are prominent on the lists of the wealthiest individuals and families in the United States compiled by Forbes magazine and published in its Sept. 13 edition.

At least 44 publishers—36 of them with newspaper interests—were included on the magazines inaugural list of the country's richest individuals. Another 13 publishing families were included among 41 with "Great Family Fortunes" appended to the "Forbes Four Hundred."

The "400" is a list of the country's "Big Rich—not of jetsetters or media celebrities," but of the "solidly rich," of those "rich enough to make a difference," Forbes explained.

It said it had been "ultraconservative" in estimating wealth in an effort to "be sure everyone on the 400 belongs on the 400."

Noting the difficulty in not only estimating one's wealth, but identifying the "Big Rich," Forbes pointed out that "you can't tell a person's wealth by . . . lifestyle."

"A family with \$10 million or so—not big wealth by today's standards—can readily live . . . as well as most of the country's centimillionaires," Forbes observed.

"You don't need fabulous wealth to live very, very well these days. How many Rolls-Royces (\$115,000 each) or yachts (\$500,000 and up) do you really need or even want, after all," it queried.

While the list is a "tentative" one, based on "well-informed" estimates, Forbes said it believed its overall effect

is precise—"an honest photograph, even if taken in a mist."

Among the publishers and their heirs on the Forbes 400 list are:

Samuel I. Newhouse, Jr., and Donald Newhouse of the Newhouse newspaper chain. Each brother's share in the Newhouse empire, which includes the Random House publishing firm plus cable operations, is estimated to exceed \$600 million.

Walter H. Annenberg, who controls Triangle Publications, which he and

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THE SHORT



OF IT

IS THE NATIONAL FOOTBALL League Players' Assn. borrowing a page from the book of bargaining tactics written by the Guild and other newspaper unions over the last 50 years? The NFLPA announced in mid-August that it had reached agreement with the Turner Broadcasting System for an "unofficial football season" of up to nine weeks if the NFLPA is forced to strike the NFL for an equitable new contract. It all sounded a lot like a professional football players' version of a strike paper. One key NFLPA staffer hails from the area near Wilkes-Barre, Pa., where the Guild and three other unions have been publishing the highly successful strike daily, the Citizens' Voice, for nearly four years now. There also were strike papers in Wilkes-Barre in 1938 and 1954. . . . Seventy-five of the 4,150 persons married in a mass ceremony performed by the Rev. Sun Myung Moon July 1 in Madison Square Garden were employees of the Washington Times, the Unification Church-backed daily that has been publishing since mid-May, the Washington Post reported. Among the 75: Theodore Agres, assistant managing editor, and Jonathan Slevin, assistant to the publisher. . . . Times Publisher James R. Whelan told the Washington Rotary Club in mid-August that only 25 to 30 of the paper's news staff of 185 were members of Moon's church. Church members were disproportionately represented among those "let go or demoted" in a staff evaluation—"our first purge, I suppose you'd call it," Whelan said—according to Associated Press.

The counting house: Advertisers' spending on four cable-TV networks in 1982's first six months totalled \$69.2 million and was 21 percent higher in the last half of the period than in the first three months, according to estimates by Broadcast Advertisers' Reports. . . . Reuters, the international news organization, plans this fall to launch a radio "networking" service: two-minute business and finance newscasts hourly for 16 hours a day, Broadcasting magazine reports. It'll be called Reuters Financial Report. A Reuters Farm Report—on commodities—also is in the works. The company's worldwide profits in 1981 were \$28.6 million on revenues of \$243 million, with "a large portion" of those sums from "sales of services to specialized investors," it reports.

Labor beat: The United States now is in fifth place among a group of 16 industrialized nations ranked according to industrial wage rates, according to a study conducted every three years by Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby. Average hourly wages of workers in Sweden, West Germany, Australia and Switzerland—in that order—were higher than those in the United States in October 1980, the latest period for which information was available. Canada, which just four years before outranked the U.S., came in just behind its neighbor to the south this time. . . . Two former members of the Professional Air Traffic Controllers' Organization have founded a printing company in the Washington suburb of Alexandria, Va., and are employing several other former PATCO members fired for striking the Federal Aviation Agency a year ago. Oh, yes—D&P Printing & Graphics has a contract with Graphic Arts Union Local 144B and uses the Allied Printing Trades Council label on its work. . . . Members of the Wilkes-Barre Typographical Union's Times-Leader chapel have been getting \$100 a week in Special Assistance benefits from the International Typographical Union since the end of April. . . . The songs, speeches and other sounds of last September's Solidarity Day demonstration in Washington are now available on a recently released commemorative record titled "Solidarity Day." It is available from Worker Records, 1233 Kearney St. NE., Washington, D.C. 20017, for \$8.50, plus \$1.50 for handling and postage. Proceeds will go to the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

Quote . . . close quote: "What will happen to television advertising when one half of the population is watching pay television or video games? If national advertisers want the lowest cost per thousand, they won't be impressed with a fragmented market. They may be forced to return to newspapers for a mass audience."—Newspaper industry financial analyst John Morton. . . . "Mrs. Mary Kerkos . . . greets her granddaughter, Miss Patty Chong Kerkos, 18, Miss Guam, as she arrives at the Wilkes-Barre-Scranton Airport from Lima, Peru . . . first runner-up in the Miss Universe Contest. . . . She told her grandmother she was not tired from the trip, but she was hungry for some kielbasi."—Wilkes-Barre Citizens' Voice, Page 1 cutline, Aug. 17. . . . "I've never seen a newspaper rerun news stories or features that they ran in the winter. I wouldn't like it if they did and I don't like it any more on television."—Tony Schwartz, Environmental Media Consultants, Inc.

Among ourselves: The first reporter from the Guyanese dailies in Portland, Me., to win a Nieman Fellowship was Dwight Sargent, who did so in 1950 and later became curator of the sponsoring Nieman Foundation. The second is David Himmelstein, a staff writer for the Maine Sunday Telegram and a member of the Portland Guild, who will be a member of the 45th group of Nieman Fellows at Harvard University this fall. . . . Martin Goodman, president of Toronto Star Newspapers Ltd., who died of cancer in December at the age of 46, was a member of the Toronto Guild from 1958 until early 1967. . . . Dick Braude, former Wire Service Guild member who was an AP statehouse reporter, sports writer and desk supervisor for eight years, is the New England director of the Jewish Labor Committee and is teaching journalism part time.

Courier-Express closure would cost 370 Guild jobs

(Continued From Page 1)

mediate or prospective job openings in their areas.

The Guild represents employees in the paper's ad-dispatch, national-ad order, creative art, outside circulation and editorial departments. Others among the total of about 900 full-time Courier employees who would be made jobless by the paper's closure include about 160 members of the Typographical Union, in the composing and inside-classified departments.

In announcing the paper's impending closure, Cowles said that the company could foresee no likelihood of an end to heavy financial losses by the paper. He said its before-tax deficits had totalled more than \$25 million—about \$8.6 million annually on average—in the three years his company has owned it.

The Cowles company's overall after-tax profits in its last fiscal year were \$747,000 on revenues totalling \$238 million. The profits were off more than 95 percent from the year before. Earlier this year the company merged its afternoon Minneapolis Star into its morning Minneapolis Tribune, saying it made the move to stem the Star's decline in profitability.

The News also has been losing money for several years, but its owner—Blue Chip Stamp Co.—reported that its 1981 losses were reduced to \$1.1 million before taxes, from \$2.8 million the year before.

Blue Chip's overall after-tax profits last year totalled \$27.6 million, up 35.5 percent from 1980.

Roth said that while Courier-Express employees had for several years realized the paper's tenuous financial position, they had had no warning of Cowles' announcement, not even during bargaining for a new Guild contract, ratified by members at the paper late in July.

The company made no proposal for a moratorium on wage increases nor did it ask for any other cost savings, Roth said.

That contract, a three-year agreement, provides for an increase of \$12.61 a week in the reporter top minimum, to \$505.19, retroactive to May 1, and for additional increases of

\$31.78 and \$31.79 on May 1, 1983 and 1984, respectively.

Cowles told the closure-announcement meeting that the company's officers had decided after receiving its latest quarterly financial statement early in August to recommend the paper's closure if it could not be sold. Cowles directors endorsed the recommendation at an early September meeting.

Interviewed by a local television reporter, Roth was severely critical of the company for keeping the officers' decision secret so long. He said he considered it "barbaric" that they had allowed the Courier-Express to continue hiring personnel "almost to the last minute."

He had returned from two weeks' vacation the day of the announcement, he said, and found a new assistant city editor had arrived from a Michigan paper while he was gone. Several other persons also were hired since July, he said, adding:

"It's bad enough for us who've been here a while—we've lived with the possibility for years. But, for these new people . . ."

Among the paper's editorial-department staffers were at least four who had been working for the Washington Star when it was closed by Time, Inc., in August, 1981: Elizabeth Sporkin, a Sunday magazine writer; Jeff Frank, editor of the editorial page; Russ White, a sports reporter, and Peter Baker, executive sports editor.

Cowles told the Sept. 7 staff

meeting that the company had decided not to ask the unions to try to help stem the paper's losses because of the numbers involved. With annual losses of \$8.6 million and an annual payroll of \$18 million, half the paper's employees would have had to be laid off, he said. Nothing any single union or all of them collectively could have done would have been sufficient.

Cowles said his company had initiated discussions of the possibility of entering a joint publishing arrangement with the Evening News twice: soon after it bought the Courier-Express and again later. The News had shown no interest either time.

In addition, Cowles said, if the News were interested now, his company was not prepared to absorb the continuing losses during the time it could take to secure Justice Dept. clearance for a joint operation.

Pointing to the time it took for such clearance in Cincinnati and is taking in Seattle, Cowles estimated additional losses could be as high as \$28 million, more than profits from a joint operation would offset for a long time.

He said his firm expected to incur \$22 million in costs in closing the Courier-Express, with all but \$4 million offset by tax benefits.

The Cowles company will continue to operate the cable television system, called Cable-Scope, it acquired along with the Courier-Express. One observer estimated that it has increased in value by \$20 million since the Cowles company bought it.

N.Y. Times Co. buying its 15th daily in Florida

New York—The New York Times Co. has agreed in principle on acquisition of the Sarasota (Fla.) Herald-Tribune.

Terms of the agreement with Lindsay Newspaper, Inc., owners of the Sarasota daily, were not disclosed.

The paper, with 97,000 daily and 107,000 Sunday circulation, would be the largest among the company's newspaper holdings aside from the New York Times.

It currently owns 18 small newspapers, 14 of them in Florida.

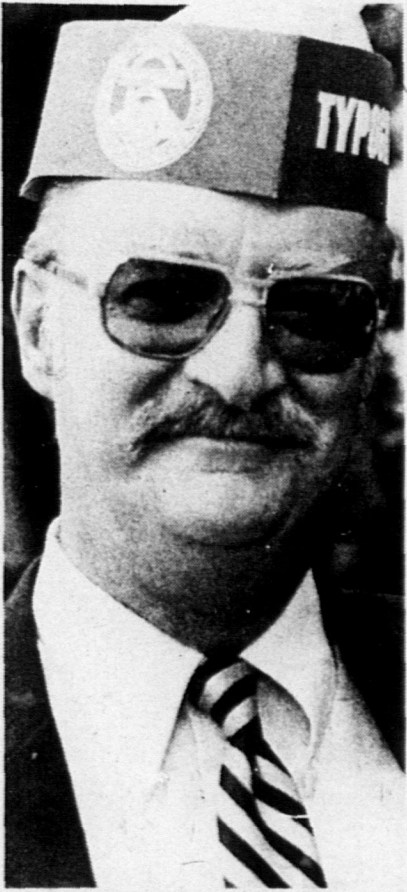
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Scholarship winner

Cheryl L. Hyde, daughter of Central California Guild member Luanne Hyde of the local's Stockton Record unit, displays a certificate awarded to her along with a \$500 scholarship from the California AFL-CIO. Five Guild locals—Central California, Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco-Oakland and San Jose—are co-sponsors of the labor federation's scholarship program. Hyde was one of 39 scholarship recipients selected on the basis of test scores from among 13,000 students.

New solidarity evident in Labor Day observances



TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION...
... members had identifying hats.



GRAPHIC ARTS MEMBER...
... took a break with music.

(Continued from Page 1)
in South Succotash just got laid off."

"South Succotash, with its population of nearly 11 million, must be a considerable place," said Kirkland, referring to the official number of U.S. jobless last month.

Reagan, meanwhile, in a statement issued from his ranch in Santa Barbara, Calif., made no mention of the unemployed while praising the historic contributions of working people and promising better times.

"We have reduced taxes and improved incentives for expansion that will rekindle economic growth," his statement said.

Speaking in San Antonio on Labor Day at the dedication of a statue of Samuel Gompers, founding president of the American Federation of Labor, Kirkland recalled Gompers admonition in 1914 that "it is false and unwise economy and a lack of statesmanship to retrench public expenditures and improvements when such [a] course means suffering, misery and hunger."

Kirkland charged that "this priceless asset—what Gompers called 'the manhood and womanhood of our country'—is being squandered by an administration that knows the price of everything in dollars and the value of nothing on the scale of humanity."

In conversations with reporters in San Antonio, Kirkland also was critical of many Democratic candidates for Congress for being too "timid" to hammer away at failed Reagan programs.

There still is "too much Tweedledum and Tweedledee" among the Democrats despite the spread of unemployment and economic distress, he said.

Meanwhile, in Labor Day television interviews, Sec. of Labor Raymond J. Donovan urged U.S. workers to "please have hope... that the Reagan economic program is beginning to work" and defended the record of the Labor Dept.

"I assure you that we are second to no department in our contribution to the budget cuts, and in our attention to deregulation, with one aim in mind: to create jobs, jobs, jobs..."

The day before, Kirkland said on the CBS program, Face the Nation, that he thinks the

Labor Dept. has been "effectively dismantled" under the Reagan administration and "I presume it was done... as a matter of administration policy."

He charged that the department's "historic role as a defender of the welfare of wage earners has been perverted" and that the "basic problem is not with the building superintendent who occupies the chair in the Labor Dept., but with the landlord in the White House."

The Washington Post reported in its Labor Day editions that "budget cuts have forced the Labor Dept. to eliminate, scale back or reduce the accuracy of 19 reports it used to prepare on employment, wages, strikes and union activities."

It quoted the associate commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics as saying that "to the extent that industry managers and planners and economists relied on these data, their analytic efforts will be hampered."

Among eight reports that have been scrapped are monthly data on people fired, laid off or hired in manufacturing industries, a report on people holding more than one job, a directory of unions, their membership and leaders and reports that analyzed union contracts covering more than 1,000 employees.

Among the cities in which Labor Day parades were revived this year were Indianapolis, after 40 years, Chicago, after 30 years, and Denver, the first since the 1940s.

The New York Guild group and delegations from the Typographical, Mailers, Graphic Arts and Pressmen's unions who joined the march here did so behind the banner of the city's Allied Printing Trades Council.

The day before, Guild representatives joined with the New York Committee for Occupational Safety & Health in jointly sponsoring a booth at the 4th annual Labor Day Street Fair put on by District 1199 of the National Union of Hospital and Health Care Employees. Diane Woodstock, an at-large Guild member recently discharged for economy from the New York Post and NYCOSH's new president, was among those staffing the booth.

Special edition marks 4 years for V.I.P.

Vallejo, Calif.—A special, 40-page edition of the Vallejo Independent Press in mid-August marked the fourth anniversary of the first edition of the paper, published by members of five unions seven weeks after they struck the Donrey chain's Times-Herald.

In a Page 1 editorial, the paper pointed out that "many" of the "original 88" strikers—from the San Francisco-Oak-

land Guild plus the Typographical, Mailers', Pressmen's and Teamsters' unions—who put out the VIP's first edition as an insert in a weekly area shopper are still publishing the VIP, long since an independently operated daily.

And, it pointed out, "none" of the 88 "ever returned to the Times-Herald, where strike-breakers eventually voted to decertify" each of the unions.

New contract reached with Review

St. Louis—Responding to management's demonstration of severe financial difficulties, members of the St. Louis Guild at the St. Louis Review have ratified a three-year contract with the Catholic diocesan weekly containing a one-year moratorium on wage increases. There will be a pair of two

percent increases in the contract's second year and a pair of 2½ percent increases in the third year. Holidays will be increased by one in the second year, to 13.

Current top minimum for reporters and outside ad-sales representatives is \$447.71 a week.

Noting that it is "community oriented... because it is locally owned and operated," the VIP pledged to "continue our efforts" to make it "a newspaper of which the community can be proud."

Meanwhile, the VIP has been designated the "official" paper for Solano county's legal notices for the second six months of 1982 and has been selected as the city's "official" newspaper for the second consecutive year on the basis of competitive bidding.

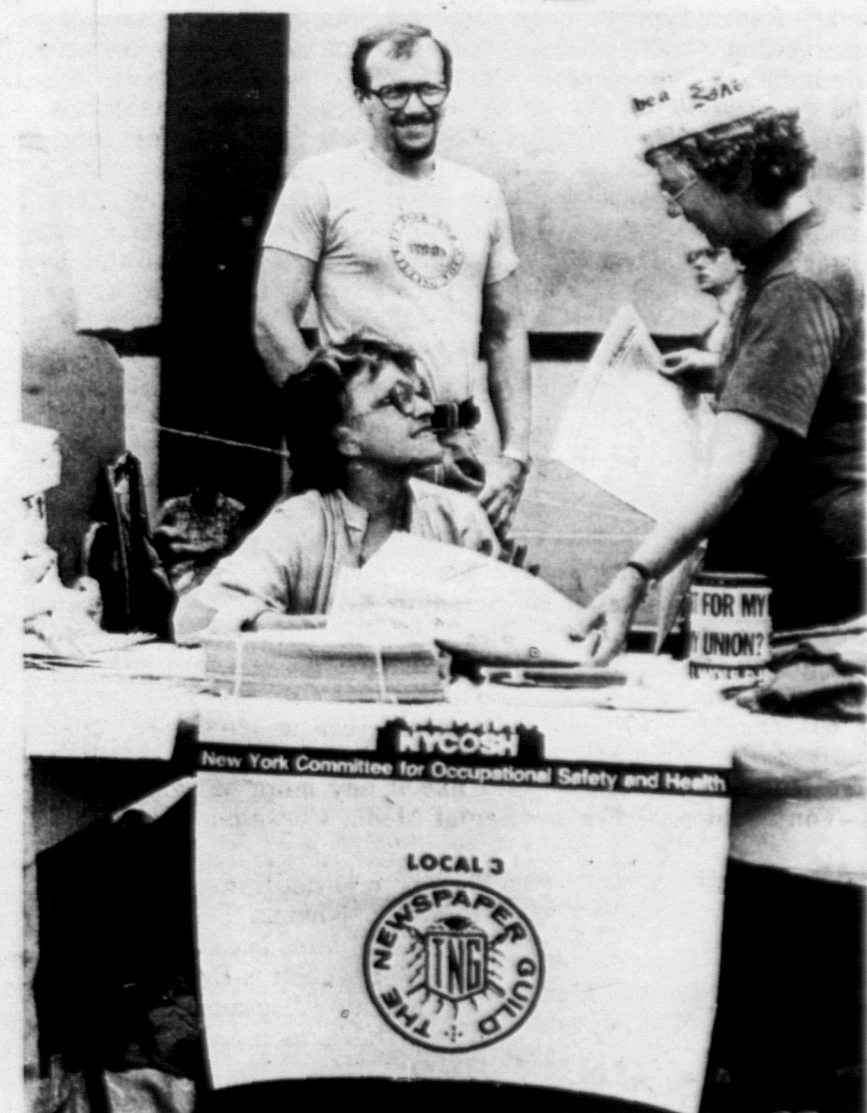
Also in connection with the VIP's anniversary, area union members raised through a raffle and gave to the strikers \$4,150. Prizes ranged from a chili dinder for eight, cooked in the winner's home, to photo portraits, an hour's legal counsel and theater and baseball tickets, the Guild reported.



N.Y. GUILD MARCHERS GOING AWAY
There was a message there, too.



NEW YORK MAILERS' MEMBERS BORROWED A TRUCK
It was laden with rolls of newsprint.



GUILD, NYCOSH COSPONSORED STREET FAIR BOOTH
Seated, Yetta Riesel, retired TNG employee, standing right, Diane Woodstock, NYCOSH president.

The emasculation of OSHA just may be Reagan administration's greatest 'coup'

STUDENTS of public administration may well rate the Reagan administration's emasculation of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration as its greatest bureaucratic coup.

Despite the requirements of law, the actions of the Congress, and the will of public opinion, Reagan's head of OSHA, Assistant Labor Secretary Thorne G. Auchter, has managed in a few months to cripple OSHA's ability to do its job. Under the banner of "deregulation," he has enjoyed the assistance of the Office of Management and Budget, in a blend of old techniques and new restrictions that have virtually accomplished the objectives in a U.S. Chamber of Commerce "hit list" and a Heritage Foundation manifesto on OSHA.

By design or otherwise, the transformation of OSHA provides a clear blueprint of how administrative techniques can cripple the act without the need for amendment.

Auchter has, in fact, proposed or implemented abrogation of OSHA's leadership to private industry as well as to OMB and other government agencies. He has severely restricted programs which have shown considerable promise of effective action on behalf of worker safety and health, and used the authority vested in OSHA by the Congress to unbalance its activities to the point of uselessness.

The formula by which the Reagan administration has managed in a few months to undo the work of a decade seems to follow a few simple assumptions. These are:

✓ If you don't inspect you won't find hazards.

✓ If you make it hard for workers to complain, they won't find hazards.

✓ If you don't have standards of safety you don't have to enforce them.

✓ If, in spite of every effort, a health or safety violation is brought to your attention, you can limit the effectiveness and scope of the inspection to minimize its impact on the employer.

While the potential of this formula has not yet been fully exploited, the Reagan administration already can point to considerable "deregulation" of business in the safety and health field and wide "abatements" of the adversary relationship by which opponents of OSHA characterize the law's requirements that it police the workplace to protect workers from death and injury. Even the occasional setback, as when the courts have required OSHA to stay within legal bounds in its dismantling efforts, hasn't done more than slow the Reagan administration's attack.

AS A RESULT, worker safeguards painfully erected during the 11 years since passage of the Occupational Safety and Health Act are rapidly becoming meaningless, and the ability to re-establish them is steadily receding.

When the Reagan administration took office, conservative business and anti-OSHA interests went after the law in full cry.

Four years of effective administration under Dr. Eula Bingham had instituted, or shown promise, of achieving real advances in the enforcement of such major portions of the Occupational Safety and Health Act as effective inspection of workplaces, the establishment of sound health and safety standards and implementation of workers' legal rights to protect themselves from hazards. The Schweiker bill, a Republican effort to exempt most workplaces from inspection, destroy

This is adapted from the April-June, 1982, issue of the AFL-CIO's American Federationist magazine. It was prepared by the AFL-CIO's Occupational Safety and Health Dept.

workers' rights to investigation of safety complaints, reduce drastically the penalties for violation of the law and otherwise water down OSHA, had been rejected by the Congress.

The U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the conservative Heritage Foundation presented the new Reagan administration with demands that "the policeman's orientation" of OSHA be abolished, that "cost-benefit" considerations take precedence over worker health and safety, that employee complaints no longer result in surprise inspections, that the states (whose ineptitude prompted passage of OSHA in the first place) be given a greater regulatory role and that administration of the law be weakened in a number of other ways.

The Reagan administration has managed to meet many of these goals while cutting the Occupational Safety Administration's budget and manpower to boot.

OSHA director Auchter has had considerable help in cutting OSHA down to a size satisfactory to its business critics. Reagan budget cuts have reduced the inspection staff from its 1980 authorized level of 1,600 (which was considered too small then) to a present size of about 1,000.

In addition, the "deregulation" fervor of the Reagan administration has enabled him to bring the considerable force of the White House Office of Management and Budget into play in delaying and weakening health and safety standards and regulations.

Under an executive order issued by President Reagan, the OMB is empowered to require "regulatory impact analyses" that weigh benefits against costs.

The AFL-CIO Department of Occupational Safety and Health has pointed out that "in addition to imposing extra-statutory requirements upon regulatory agencies that may conflict with statutory obligations, the executive order establishes an extra-statutory process for input on regulatory decisions."

An early effort by the Reagan administration to apply this type of end run around the law was its attempt to require a cost-benefit analysis of OSHA's cotton-dust standard which protects textile workers from brown lung disease. The Supreme Court rebuffed the administration with a de-

cision that health considerations must be the deciding factor in setting occupational health standards.

This was only a minor setback for OMB and OSHA, however. The executive order continues to be a prime vehicle for undercutting of OSHA activity.

OMB involvement in OSHA standard setting delayed for months a proposed standard on hazards communication, the workers' "right-to-know" standard. Auchter had sought to substitute a weakened regulation for one which was first proposed in January, 1981, after years of deliberations over worker needs to have generic information about chemicals and other hazards of the workplace.

THE PROPOSED regulation was submitted to OMB for review in December, 1981. OMB rejected it in January, saying that OSHA hadn't made a sufficient case for its need and had overestimated its benefits—despite a Supreme Court decision. OMB finally let go of the proposal, but establishment of a standard still is in the future, and must undergo administrative hearings followed by inevitable litigation.

The "deregulation" drive of the Reagan administration has been a godsend to industries opposed to requirements that they maintain health and safety standards. The administration's Task Force on Regulatory Relief, at the urging of business, has announced its intention to review OSHA standards on lead, diving, noise, cancer regulation, and on methods of compliance. Auchter added cotton dust and medical records regulations to the list.

Meanwhile, OSHA itself continues to withdraw, weaken and delay health standards and rules, some of which have been in effect for years, have been upheld by the courts and have survived numerous business assaults in the past.

A side effect of this review and reconsideration has been to tie up OSHA's standard-setting resources. Officials occupied with reviews are not available to work on new standards. Auchter testified last September that two-thirds of his standard-setting personnel have been assigned to review activities.

Meanwhile, Auchter has moved, with considerable success, to implement administratively the intent of the defeated Schweiker bill and the desires of business representatives to weaken and nullify the law's requirements that inspection of workplaces be without advance notice, that workers be given the opportunity to complain of haz-

Complaint brought safety measures to the N.Y. Times

Just over four years ago the Occupational Safety and Health Administration, acting on New York Guild complaints of unsafe conditions, ordered the New York Times to provide construction worker-type safety helmets for persons working in one part of the paper's library, to install fire extinguishers in the "morgue" and to erect a rigid barrier and other safety devices around a 15-foot-deep trash compactor shaft in another area where Guild members worked.



ards and to take part in inspections and that complaints be investigated.

His first approach to the situation was one of awesome simplicity. By administrative directive, which went into effect last October, Auchter has exempted manufacturing employers of 10 or fewer workers from routine safety inspections and announced that manufacturing industries with fewer workdays lost from injuries than the national average (and individual firms within an industry which have lost fewer workdays than the industry average) are exempted from routine safety inspections.

The exemptions removed protection from 13 million workers, a consideration which prompted Congress to refuse to accept similar provisions of the Schweiker bill.

Auchter also borrowed from the Schweiker bill's proposals to remove consideration of injuries which do not result in lost time from inspection scheduling, and he ordered inspectors to accept employers' records as the basis for deciding whether to inspect those worksites still open to them during their routine duties.

The incentive to employers to keep injured workers on the job, or to fail to record injuries, is plain. It's as if the Internal Revenue Service were to announce that most taxpayers were exempted from auditing and the rest would be audited only if they informed against themselves.

The directive also provided a neat way to get around a provision of law, distressing to businessmen, that no advance notice be given of inspections, as Auchter explained to Sen. Gordon J. Humphrey (R-N.H.).

Sen. Humphrey, an enthusiastic op-

ponent of OSHA, was a little hazy about the law. During a hearing last year, he complained to Auchter: "A surprise visit is very disruptive. Why do we need them, and can't we have appointments in civilized, co-operative fashion?"

Auchter replied: "Generally, the act precludes us from advance notice of inspection." He subsequently informed the hearing:

"Our new targeting system should alleviate some of your concerns about interrupting the schedules of small businesses. We will not be scheduling safety inspections in establishments with 10 or fewer employees, but will make unannounced visits to such workplaces only to investigate accidents or to respond to employee complaints of alleged serious hazards."

MEANWHILE, Auchter has moved, again by administrative fiat, to severely restrict workers' abilities to obtain inspection of hazardous conditions by making complaints. It will also be easier for employers to head off such complaints.

Early in his tenure, Auchter ordered into effect a new procedure for handling complaints, again borrowing heavily from the Schweiker bill. Non-formal complaints, those made by word-of-mouth, anonymously or by nonworkers no longer initiate inspections by alleging extremely hazardous conditions. Such complaints now bring about inspections only on the allegation of imminent danger.

Complaints put in writing, signed and originating from a worker or worker representative also are restricted. Inspection only results from a review finding that physical harm or imminent danger exists rather than, as was the case, if there are reasonable grounds to believe that there is a violation of safety and health law or regulations.

In addition, Auchter has severely restricted his inspectors, once they manage to embark on an inspection. If responding to a complaint in a "low hazard" workplace, they must restrict their activities to the complaint itself.

So far, the Reagan administration has managed to exempt three of every four manufacturing firms from routine safety inspection; to cut the total number of OSHA inspections by 21 percent; to cut complaint inspections by 32 percent and to substantially reduce both the number of serious citations and the penalties imposed on employers for not obeying the law.

Asked to explain drops in inspection activity, Auchter last year told a Senate subcommittee that the drop in total inspections was partly due to reductions in manpower. He also said a

major reason for the reduction in serious citations was a new policy of negotiating settlements to disputed citations.

He added: "Our new system of targeting general schedule (routine) safety inspections to individual high-hazard establishments in high-hazard manufacturing industries . . . should yield more citations of serious violations than in the past."

No evidence to support this claim has been made public to date.

Recently, Auchter rescinded workers' rights to be paid when they accompany inspectors which will go even further to inhibit their ability to demand safe working conditions.

Still other relaxations of enforcement by OSHA of the law are planned. Auchter is pushing a plan to substitute so called labor-management committees for government supervision of health and safety. He's relaxing federal oversight of state health and safety programs. He's trying to limit penalties for employers who violate the law, and he's proposed relaxing the monitoring of the sites of violations to see if the violations are repeated.

Meanwhile, budget and manpower cuts continue to erode further OSHA's ability to perform its statutory roles. Earlier this year Auchter announced plans to close 41 OSHA offices and eliminate 372 enforcement positions.

The response by the business community to Auchter's work has been as enthusiastic as its opposition to OSHA.

The fact is that OSHA never has come close to reaching its goals of providing safe and healthy workplaces for American working men and women. In the Nixon years, lip service to OSHA's goals were combined with little in the way of administrative action. In the four years following Nixon and Ford, a start was made to correct this, but a cumbersome rule-making process combined with active hostility by many special interests left much to be done when the Reagan administration took office.

Now, the slight progress at the federal level achieved in 10 years of painful effort on behalf of working people is rapidly being jettisoned. The administrative repeal of much of the Occupational Safety and Health Act will be a disaster for American workers.

The danger to the public welfare may not stop there, however. The techniques used to hobble OSHA are available to those who would muzzle or destroy other government programs inimicable to their special interests.

The courts, the Congress, and the American electorate have a large and immediate stake in the range of permissiveness granted the Reagan administration to dismantle government by decree.

Publishers seek to overturn judge's Seattle merger ruling

(Continued from Page 1) would, continue it in operation as an independent metropolitan daily."

Hanscom had recommended, however, that the attorney general grant the papers' proposal for approval of a joint operating agreement under the Newspaper Preservation Act, finding that Hearst had shown that the P-I was a failing newspaper and that the existence of potential buyers was not relevant.

Hanscom had conducted three and a half weeks of hearings on the merits of the papers' application late in 1981 and issued his decision recommending approval Jan. 14.

Attorney General William French Smith subsequently upheld Hanscom's findings, except the one citing the probability that the P-I could be sold, saying that the record did not support such a conclusion.

Rothstein found Smith's rejection of that portion of the law judge's decision "arbitrary and capricious" and said that a joint operation between the Times and the P-I could not be approved "without exploring the alternative of sale to a non-competitor."

She stressed that she did not disagree with the ruling that Hearst was not obligated to seek out buyers, but said that "where there are ready and willing buyers who present themselves," Hearst must prove that "none of those buyers could continue to operate the P-I as an independent daily" if it "wishes to obtain the benefits of the JOA."

Among those who have expressed an interest in the P-I are publisher Rupert Murdoch and Seattle businessman Donald Snellman.

Hanscom had noted that "responsible prospective purchasers . . . continue to appear and express an interest" in the P-I despite the fact that the paper has not been for sale and that all inquiries "have been rebuffed" by Hearst.

In her opinion Rothstein said that "the crux of the problem is whether a correct definition of a 'failing newspaper' must include a consideration of the existence of willing buyers."

Turning to the legislative history of the Newspaper Preservation Act, Rothstein concluded that Congress "intended the 'failing newspaper' test to be similar to the test applied to bank mergers."

The Supreme Court has held that applicants for merger under the Bank Merger Act must "reliably establish the unavailability of alternative solutions," she pointed out.

She also cited a similar interpretation of the "failing newspaper" test set forth by Administrative Law Judge Don-

ald R. Moore who in 1979 recommended that the attorney general approve the application for a joint operation between Scripps-Howard's Cincinnati Post and the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Rothstein pointed out that while Moore found that "Congress did not intend to require a search for or consideration of noncompeting purchasers as an absolute prerequisite to the approval" of a joint operation, he did say that if "an alternative solution might be the sale of the newspaper to someone else, that alternative must have been explored before approval may properly be granted."

Moore recommended approval of the joint operation in Cincinnati, Rothstein noted, "because the evidence did not support a conclusion that there was another party ready, willing and able to purchase the Post and to improve its operating results."

Noting that the portion of Moore's decision dealing with exploration of alternative solutions was adopted by then Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti in granting the Cincinnati papers' application for a joint operating agreement, Rothstein said that Attorney General Smith's current "position on the

"failing newspaper" test and buyer issue has changed."

"The agency's interpretation of the law on this question is of very short duration, is inconsistent with prior agency interpretation, and has never been expressly or implicitly reviewed by the courts or Congress," she observed.

Rothstein on June 24 had issued a 60-day injunction blocking the implementation of the joint operation just four days prior to the date the Times and the P-I had set for the Times to take over the production and commercial functions of both papers.

They had finalized preparations for launching the joint operation after Smith's approval of their application June 15. The approval exempted the papers from federal prosecution for price fixing, profit pooling and market splitting.

More than 200 P-I employees represented by the Pacific Northwest Guild had received discharge notices that were hastily recalled after Rothstein's injunction.

She acted on objections to the attorney general's decision filed by a group formed to oppose the joint operation—the Committee for an Independent P-I.

The Workers' Institute HAZARD ALERT SYSTEM: a powerful new weapon in the struggle to protect union members.

Safety WISH

A leaflet announcing a new Hazard Alert System established by the Workers' Institute for Safety and Health (WISH) has gone to Guild locals. The system can provide quick, up-to-date information about the hazards associated with a broad range of chemicals found in work places. David J. Eisen, TNG director of research and information, said in an accompanying letter. The information, from WISH's computer, can be obtained by writing WISH at 1126 16th St. NW., Washington, D.C. 20036, or by calling 202-887-1980. Fees for data, as little as \$10, depend on the inquiry, Eisen said.

Correction

The key editorial top minimum in the Pueblo Guild's new agreement with the Star-Journal and Chieftain was raised by \$75, to \$450. The latter figure was stated incorrectly in the headline on the story of the settlement in the Aug. 27 Guild Reporter.

44 in publishing among 400 wealthiest in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

seven sisters inherited from their father, Moses Annenberg. Triangle publishes TV Guide, as well as several daily racing papers. Value of Triangle Publications is estimated at about \$800 million.

Richard Mellon Scaife, who with a \$200-million inheritance acquired a chain of newspapers, mostly small, in Pennsylvania and California, including the Sacramento Union. Scaife's net worth is estimated to exceed \$500 million.

Barbara Cox Anthony and her sister **Anne Cox Chambers**, who own through inheritance 97 percent of Cox Enterprises—the newspaper chain that includes the Atlanta Journal and Constitution—and 47 percent of Cox Broadcasting. Forbes estimates that their joint net worth exceeds \$1 billion.

Three sons and two grandchildren of **William Randolph Hearst** qualified for the 400 list based on the size of their share of inheritance from the Hearst Corp.

Randolph Apperson Hearst, publisher of the San Francisco Examiner, and brothers **William Randolph Hearst, Jr.** and **David Whitmire Hearst** each have a 20 percent interest in the \$1 billion-plus family trust.

Grandchildren **George Randolph Hearst, Jr.**, who ran the Los Angeles Herald-Examiner from 1962-1977, and **Phoebe Hearst Cooke** share the 20 percent interest of their father who died in 1972, for at least \$100 million apiece.

The four children of **John Randolph Hearst**, who died in 1958, did not make the Forbes list of the 400 richest individuals, however. A one-quarter share of their father's 20 percent of the family empire might total as little as \$50 million each.

Brothers **Paul, Jr.**, and **William Block**, owners of the Toledo Blade, Monterey Peninsula Herald and Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, have an estimated joint net worth of \$220 million.

Frank Batten, head of Landmark Communications, has an estimated net worth of \$140 million. Landmark owns daily newspapers, including the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot and Ledger Star and the Greensboro Daily News and Record, as well as cable and television properties.

Donald Worthington Reynolds, president of the Donrey Media Group with 44 daily newspapers, radio and television stations, has an estimated net worth of \$200 million. The San Francisco-Oakland Guild and four



other newspaper unions has been on strike against Donrey's Vallejo Times-Herald for more than four years.

Helen Kinney Copley, who acquired a 90 percent interest in Copley Newspapers, including the San Diego Union and Tribune, on the death of her husband **James S. Copley** in 1973, is estimated to be worth more than \$125 million. She was secretary to Copley for 13 years, marrying him in 1965, Forbes notes.

Katherine Graham, board chairman of the Washington Post Co., is listed as controlling family stock holdings exceeding \$100 million.

Marshall Field V and brother **Fredrick W. (Ted) Field** share voting control of Field Enterprises, estimated by Forbes to be worth more than \$200 million. Marshall is chairman of Field Enterprises, which owns the Chicago Sun-Times; Ted, a company director, "works mainly on [his] own projects—making movies, trading in commodities, racing," Forbes reports.

Malcolm Austin Borg, publisher of the Bergen County (N.J.) Record, which has been owned by Borg family since 1930, has an estimated net worth of more than \$100 million.

Oveta Culp Hobby, publisher of the Houston Post and owner of several broadcast properties, controls an estate with an estimated net worth of \$200 million.

James L. Knight of Knight-Ridder Newspapers is estimated to have a net worth of more than \$100 million. With his brother, **John**, who died in 1981, he inherited three small newspapers on their father's death in 1933.

Eugene S. Pulliam, who inherited Central Newspapers Inc. from his father in 1975, is estimated to control a net worth of more than \$200 million. Central Newspapers owns, among others, the Indianapolis Star and News and the Arizona Republic and Phoenix Gazette.

Edward Wyllis Scripps, owner of Scripps League Newspapers, has an estimated net worth of more than \$100 million.

Robert Staples Howard, owner of Howard Publications, has an estimated net worth of more than \$125 million.

John H. Johnson, publisher of Ebony and Jet magazines, who also owns a radio station and an office building and has interests in cosmetics, is estimated to have a net worth of \$100

million. Forbes reports that **Johnson** pawned his mother's furniture for \$500 to start Negro Digest in 1942.

Jane Bancroft Cook, the granddaughter of **Clarence Barron** who founded the Wall Street Journal and Barron's, owns or controls 4.1 million shares of Dow Jones & Co., worth an estimated \$155 million. Two great-grandchildren of Barron, **William G. Cox, Jr.**, and **Jane Cox MacElree**, have presided over family trusts totalling about \$190 million since the death of their mother, **Jessie B. Cox**, in April 1982.

Joe Lewis Allbritton, owner of several newspapers and television stations as well as banking interests, is estimated to have a net worth of more than \$250 million.

Edward L. Gaylord controls a newspaper, broadcasting and real estate empire valued at more than \$500 million. Gaylord's father ran the Oklahoma Publishing Co. and its Daily Oklahoman until his death in 1974, at the age of 101.

Generoso Paul Pope, Jr., owner of the National Enquirer, worked for Il Progresso Italo-Americano and the CIA before buying the tabloid Enquirer in 1952 for \$75,000. Today the paper is valued at \$130 million.

Warren Buffett, whose Blue Chip Stamps owns the Buffalo Evening News and who is also a director of the Washington Post Co., has an estimated net worth of \$250 million, Forbes said.

Some "major fortunes" have been divided among so many heirs that none of them qualify to be listed as one of the 400 richest individuals, and yet in financial matters the heirs work with enough cohesion to be considered an entity, Forbes explained in setting forth its list of "Great Family Fortunes."

Among the family fortunes attributed to publishing:

The 50-member **Chandler** family who share in the fortune amassed by **Harry Chandler**, who owned the Los Angeles Times and a vast real estate empire. The family's stock in the Times-Mirror Co., owner of the Times and several other major newspapers plus forest-product firms, is valued at \$440 million, while real estate holdings are valued at \$200 million.

The **Cowles** family, with daily newspapers in Des Moines and Minneapolis, share the proceeds from a fortune estimated to exceed \$200 million.

Heirs of **Edward Wyllis Scripps**, numbering 34, share in an estimated \$550 million through trusts.

The heirs of **James Edmund Scripps**, brother of **Edward Wyllis**, own nearly all of the Evening News Assn., which owns the Detroit Evening News, the paper founded by their benefactor in 1873. The company has an estimated worth of \$200-to-\$300 million.

The male descendants of **Joseph Pulitzer** and their families share ownership of the Pulitzer Publishing Co., which includes the St. Louis Post-Dispatch among its holdings, valued at an estimated \$400 million.

The family of **James H. McGraw, Sr.**, still owns 21 percent of the McGraw-Hill publishing company, with an estimated value of \$250 million.

The descendants of brothers **Robert F. Wolfe** and **Henry P. Wolfe** share in a family fortune valued at an estimated \$275 million. Among the family's enterprises are the Columbus Dispatch, television, investment banking and real estate holdings.

The heirs of **Colonel Robert Rutherford McCormick** and **Captain Joseph Medill Patterson**, who built the Tribune Co. and its newspapers, the Chicago Tribune and the New York Daily News, own about half of the company's privately held shares. "Company arguably worth \$1 billion if Daily News problems can be resolved," Forbes observed.

The missing figures from Forbes probe

New York—For a look at the estimated worth of one of the publishers on the Forbes list of the 400 wealthiest individuals in the United States—that of **Malcolm Stevenson Forbes**, publisher and sole owner of Forbes magazine, itself—one had to turn to the Wall Street Journal.

The Journal of Aug. 31 estimated that Forbes' "most important holding," Forbes magazine, alone is worth "\$75 million or so," and that a "few hundred thousand acres of development land in Colorado" has an estimated value of another \$32 million.

"Those holdings together would exceed \$100 million, and if there is any debt attached, it might well be more than offset by the value of other holdings. Speaking privately, some Forbes staffers put Mr. Forbes' net worth at \$200 million or so," the Journal reported.

The only clue to Forbes' net worth included in the "Forbes 400" list was an instruction to the readership to skip ahead 10 pages, where excerpts were

reprinted from an interview with Forbes that appeared in the April, 1979, Playboy magazine.

A decision not to include an estimate of Forbes' net worth in the magazine was made by Forbes himself, **James W. Michaels**, the magazine's editor told the Wall Street Journal.

While Michaels said he and others had "agonized" over whether they should publish an estimate of Forbes' net worth, **Malcolm S. Forbes, Jr.**, said that had the magazine done so it would have been viewed as an "elaborate appraisal," when in fact his father "really doesn't know" his worth.

Below are excerpts from the Playboy interview with Forbes:

Playboy: "... With your magazine and all your land, and your fishing camp, and your Moroccan palace, and your English mansion, and your French chateau, and your American estate, and your Faberge collection, and your art, and your motorcycles, and your balloons, and your stock portfolio, and your money, and every-

thing else, what does it all add up to?"

Forbes: "Plenty! Happily, more so most every day..."

"I really don't want to be on the record saying that I'm worth some far-out amount because I assure you that the people who collect death taxes will stick it into their dossiers. So if I claim that I'm worth some-odd hundreds of millions of dollars, then they'll come around later and want to know why my estate lawyers claim that I died practically penniless. It would leave me with what you might call a credibility gap."

Playboy: "Let's try that question another way. If there were no such thing as estate taxes, how much would you be worth?"

Forbes: "... There's no way to place a value on all these things. All I can say is: Thank the Lord, I'm solvent!"

"Money doesn't make the man."

Playboy: "It helps."

Forbes: "No question."

I
told
you...



look for the Union label

UNION LABEL & SERVICES DEPARTMENT
CANADIAN LABOUR CONGRESS

New tax bill squelches U.S. union-busting aid

Washington — The Reagan administration's policy of permitting hospitals and nursing homes to use Medicare funds to pay consultants hired to help defeat union organizing efforts has been reversed by Congress as part of the Medicare spending cuts included in its 1982 tax package.

Reversal of the policy had been urged by the AFL-CIO and unions in the health care field, as well as by delegates to TNG's 1982 Convention and its International Executive board.

A policy of prohibiting the use of Medicare funds to hire

consultants to discourage union organizing efforts set by the Health and Human Services Dept. during the Carter administration was overturned under the Reagan administration in the face of a court challenge filed by the American Hospital Assn.

The president of the Service Employees' Union, John J. Sweeney, had estimated that management consultants have been utilized in at least 75 percent of the organizing campaigns the union has conducted among health care employees, with the costs for such services averaging \$100,000 per campaign.

Living costs of retired couple rose by 8.4%, BLS reports

Washington—Living cost for a retired couple maintaining a moderate standard of living were 8.4 percent higher last fall than a year earlier, the Bureau of Labor Statistics has reported.

To maintain an "intermediate" lifestyle as of last October, a retired couple in an urban area needed an annual income of \$10,226, BLS said. Increases of 8.8 and 8.3 percent were recorded for the "lower" and "higher" budgets, respectively.

The increases are approximately 2 percentage points less than those reported for the comparable 1970-80 period, BLS said. More moderate increases in food prices contributed to the smaller rises.

The government's Consumer Price Index rose by 3.7 percent between October 1981 and June 1982, which would bring the average budgets costs as of this summer to \$10,604 at the intermediate level, \$7,493 at the lower level and \$15,636 at the higher level.

The three budgets, drawn up for 24 urban areas, four non-metropolitan areas, and Anchorage, Alaska, are based on a hypothetical "market basket" of goods and services purchased by retired couples. A retired couple is defined as a husband, aged 65 or older, and a wife, who are self-supporting, in reasonably good health and able to take care of themselves.

Different quantities and quantities of goods and services are provided for each budget level, but none of the three levels includes income taxes.

BLS said the lower-level budget is not defined as a subsistence or poverty level, but only as a relatively lower level than the intermediate category.

In all three budgets, medical care costs showed the largest increases over the year, climbing 14.8 percent at the intermediate level and 14.9 percent at the two other levels.

Transportation costs showed the second highest jump with

increases of 13.6, 12.9 and 12.1 percent in the lower, intermediate and higher budgets.

Housing costs also increased sharply, rising 9.6 percent at the lower-budget level and by 9.2 percent at both the intermediate and higher levels. Shelter allowances for all three levels are based on average costs for rented and owned dwellings.

Rental costs include estimated costs of fuels and utilities where these are not part of the rent and insurance on household contents. Homeowner costs are based on the assumption that retired couples own their homes, and have no payments for mortgage.

Budget figures for retired couples living in nonmetropolitan areas were slightly lower than for urban families, \$6,841

Retiree budget cut by budget

Washington—With its release of the 1981 budgets for retired couples, the U.S. Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics announced that these annual budgets, like its Urban Family Budgets [Guild Reporter, May 7], are being discontinued due to Reagan-administration budget cuts.

at the lower level, \$9,203 at the intermediate level and \$13,241 at the higher level.

The average Social Security payment for couples aged 62 and over in the fall of 1981 came to \$7,656 a year. The current figure is \$8,340.

AFL-CIO News Service

Toledo Guild members get coverage in local legal plan

Toledo—Legal counsel when buying or selling a residence, drawing up a simple will or for consultation on a variety of legal matters is available to members of the Toledo Guild and their families without cost under a new legal services plan being provided by the local.

The services are provided by a local law firm under the Guild plan instituted in January on an experimental basis for a year.

Under the plan a Guild member, the member's spouse and children under age 18 are eligible for an unlimited number of half hour consultations about legal matters, with representation from the firm provided afterward at "a reasonable fee" if desired.

Participants can have a simple will drawn up without cost and can have an estate review conducted to ensure that beneficiaries are properly designated

and real estate titled in the most advantageous form.

In addition, participants are entitled, without cost, to representation in real estate transactions involving the buying or selling of a personal residence.

Philadelphia oks plant closing law

Philadelphia — Philadelphia has become the first municipality in the United States to enact legislation requiring advance notice to employees of a plant closure.

The law requires any company with 50 or more employees to give 60 days notice to its employees and the city before closing "all or substantially all" of its operations.

If a company fails to give the advance notice, the law calls for 60 days pay for the affected employees.

Display sales' top tops \$500 in 31 contracts

THE TOP MINIMUMS for display advertising salespersons in effect Aug. 1 exceeded \$500 a week under 31, or 47 percent, of the 66 Guild contracts with daily newspapers in the United States, Canada and Puerto Rico where the job is covered, according to data compiled by TNG's Collective Bargaining Dept.

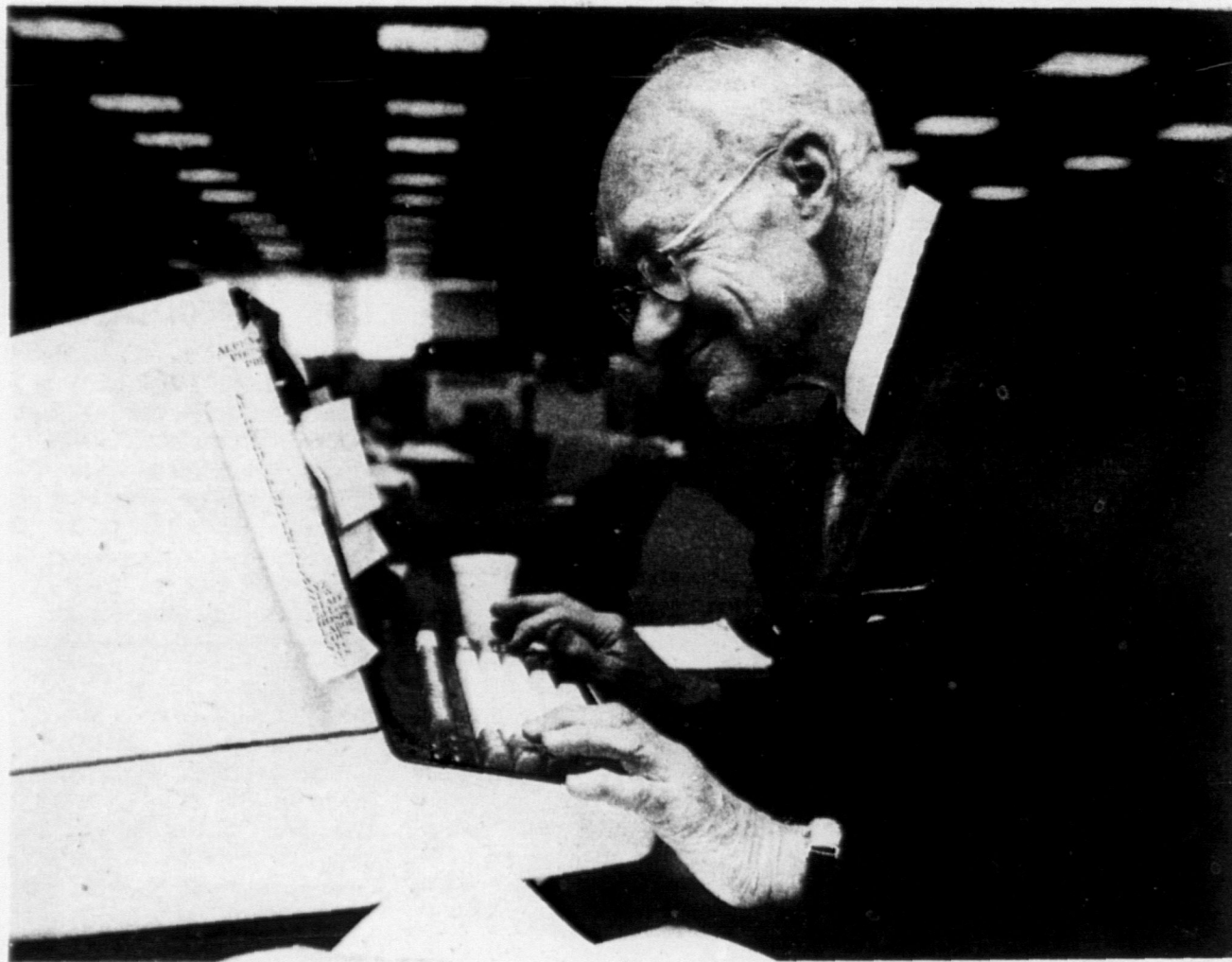
In all but 10 of these contracts the top minimum for display advertising salespersons is the same as that for reporters. In three of the others the display advertising salespersons' top minimum is higher than that for reporters, in the other seven it is lower.

Display sales top minimums exceeded \$450 a week in 42, or 64 percent, of the contracts and a top minimum of \$400 a week or more was found in 54, or 79 percent, of the agreements.

In four contracts the top minimum was more than \$600 a week, with the highest, at the New York Times, \$721.92 a week.

Listed below are the display advertising salespersons' top minimums under Guild contracts in effect Aug. 1. The results of settlements since Aug. 1 and deferred increases effective in the interim are not included.

	Minimum	After		Minimum	After		Minimum	After
New York Times	\$721.92	—4 yrs.	Toledo Blade	533.71	—4 yrs.	Manchester Union		
New York News	679.46	—6 yrs.	Philadelphia Inquirer			Leader and Sunday		
New York Post	667.20	—4 yrs.	and News	524.94	—4 yrs.	News	430.25	—3 yrs.
Vancouver Sun and			Royal Oak Tribune	516.59	—5 yrs.	Lynn Item	429.15	—4 yrs.
Province	620.83	—5 yrs.	Baltimore Sun and			Salem (Mass.) News	427.72	—4 yrs.
Seattle Post-			Evening Sun	516.00	—5 yrs.	Erie News and Times	423.50	—5 yrs.
Intelligencer	592.60	—5 yrs.	Mt. Clemens: Macomb			Great Falls Tribune	422.00	—5 yrs.
Seattle Times	592.60	—5 yrs.	Daily	507.39	—5 yrs.	Brockton Enterprise	419.25	—4 yrs.
St. Paul Dispatch and			Boston Herald			Malden News, Medford		
Pioneer Press	587.00	—5 yrs.	American	507.00	—3 yrs.	Mercury and Melrose		
San Francisco Chronicle			Toronto Star	502.76	—3 yrs.	News	407.75	—2 yrs.
and Examiner	582.28	—6 yrs.	Monterey Peninsula			Lowell Sun	400.00	—4 yrs.
San Jose Mercury and			Herald	492.00	—6 yrs.	Oshawa Times	399.94	—4½ yrs.
News	582.28	—6 yrs.	Chester: Delaware			Canton Repository	397.86	—5 yrs.
San Mateo Times	582.28	—6 yrs.	County Times	487.43	—5 yrs.	Yakima Herald-		
New Westminster			Memphis Commercial			Republic	397.25	—4 yrs.
Columbian	580.36	—5 yrs.	Appeal and Press-			Woonsocket Call	385.30	—5 yrs.
Sacramento Union	572.90	—6 yrs.	Scimitar	482.50	—5 yrs.	Albany Times-Union		
St. Louis Post-Dispatch	565.77	—5 yrs.	Sheboygan Press	470.61	—4 yrs.	and Knickerbocker		
Victoria Times-Colonist	561.65	—5 yrs.	Pawtucket Times	460.15	—4 yrs.	News	382.00	—4 yrs.
Eugene Register-			Wilkes-Barre Sunday			Kingston Daily		
Guard	557.00	—5 yrs.	Independent	459.75	—4 yrs.	Freeman	376.30	—4 yrs.
Washington Post	557.00	—4 yrs.	Pottstown Mercury	457.42	—5 yrs.	York Daily Record	375.48	—5 yrs.
Detroit Free Press	555.64	—3 yrs.	Fall River Herald-News	457.64	—4 yrs.	Pueblo Star-Journal		
San Diego Union and			Bakersfield Californian	456.00	—5 yrs.	and Chieftain	374.41	—5 yrs.
Tribune	553.24	—6 yrs.	Hilo: Hawaii			San Juan Star	349.00	—5 yrs.
Denver Post	550.00	—5 yrs.	Tribune-Herald	455.41	—5 yrs.	Tonawanda News	343.00	—4 yrs.
Tacoma News Tribune	542.10	—5 yrs.	Portland Press Herald			Massillon Independent	320.00	—4 yrs.
Sacramento Bee	540.72	—6 yrs.	Express and Tele-			Monessen Valley		
Honolulu Advertiser and			gram	453.00	—4 yrs.	Independent	310.00	—5 yrs.
Star-Bulletin	539.50	—5 yrs.	Maui News	435.20	—5 yrs.	San Juan: El Mundo	297.00	—5 yrs.
Providence Journal and			Duluth News-Tribune			Morgantown Dominion-		
Bulletin	538.00	—4 yrs.	& Herald	435.00	—5 yrs.	Post	284.83	—4 yrs.
Stockton Record	537.08	—6 yrs.						



CHESTER A. HIGGINS, JR./New York Guild

Peter Kihss—'last of Titans'—retires

Peter Kihss, a reporter for 49 years, the last 30 with the New York Times, and an outspokenly active member of the New York Guild for more than 46 years, works on another of a seemingly endless string of stories on Aug. 30, the day before his retirement from the Times. Another of his by-lined stories had led the paper's Page 1 that morning. An item announcing his retirement in the Aug. 31 Times described him as "the consummate re-

porter" and "Peter the Great." A colleague described him as "the last of the Titans of his era." Kihss, who once defined an editor as "someone who separates the wheat from the chaff—and sees to it that the chaff gets printed," told an Associated Press reporter that the accolades coming his way upon his retirement indicated to him that "somehow I must have lived a life of deceit, to create illusions like that."

Judge okays decree blocking AT&T on electronic publishing

Washington — U.S. District Court Judge Harold Greene approved the antitrust settlement between the Justice Dept. and the American Telephone & Telegraph Co. Aug. 24 after they agreed to revisions in the consent decree mandated by Greene, including one that will block AT&T from entering the electronic publishing field for at least seven years.

Greene, in an Aug. 11 opinion, had said he would approve the antitrust settlement between AT&T and the Justice Dept.

only if they agreed to the revisions he prescribed.

Under the modified consent decree approved by Greene, AT&T will be permitted to offer electronic directory listings—limited to name, address and telephone number arranged by business category—as well as time, weather "and such other audio services" as it is providing on the date of the decree, but it will be prohibited from entering the electronic publishing field—including distribution of electronic "Yellow Pages"—until "the risk of its domination of that field has abated."

Greene said the restriction on electronic publishing would terminate seven years after the decree is effective "unless the court finds that competitive conditions clearly require its extension."

The American Newspaper Publishers Assn. had called for prohibiting AT&T from providing information services over its intercity transmission lines until "real competition exists among intercity transmission carriers." Others with newspa-

per, cable and broadcasting interests had taken similar stands.

TNG's 1981 Convention had urged enactment of legislation to prevent AT&T from providing electronic information and advertising in areas where it controls the lines of transmission.

The consent decree, as it had in its unrevised form, also prohibits the local Bell operating companies from entering the electronic publishing field—including the distribution of electronic "Yellow Pages"—until adequate alternative transmission facilities are developed.

Justice ends probe into sale of lists

Washington — The Justice Dept. has dropped a probe into possible antitrust violations involved in sale of the Cleveland Press' subscription lists to the competing Plain Dealer. Press owner and publisher Joseph E. Cole reportedly sold the subscription lists for an estimated \$6 million just prior to closing the Press on June 17.

Last of unions settles on cuts at Daily News

New York—Members of the Deliverers' union ratified an agreement with the Daily News on staff reductions Aug. 30, the last of the 11 unions representing News employees to do so.

A representative for the Deliverers' union said their agreement with the News would result in a savings of about \$7.8 million annually, mostly through consolidation of routes and staffing reductions.

The day before, members of the Pressmen's union ratified an agreement calling for buyouts ranging from \$30,000 to \$80,000 per employee for 119 of their members and including concessions on overtime and other work rules.

Other unions at the News made agreements with the paper on staff reductions earlier, including the Guild which ap-

proved a plan for buyouts for 131 Guild-covered employees under an enhanced severance pay formula.

More than 200 Guild-covered employees applied for the buyouts. Severance pay to those departing came to as much as \$159,000 for one employee in a key classification.

The News said the concessions it had worked out with the unions would result in savings of about \$50 million a year.

Meanwhile, the unions are preparing for a new round of talks with the company over its proposal for three-year extensions of their contracts due to expire March 30, 1984.

In another development, the privately held Tribune Co., owner of the News, is offering its outstanding stock for sale at \$82,500 a share.

Sara Fritz and U.S. News file suit over impersonation

Washington — Sara Fritz, White House correspondent for U.S. News & World Report and a former Wire Service Guild leader while covering labor for UPI's Washington bureau, has filed a suit jointly with the news magazine against publications of the U.S. Labor Party, headed by Lyndon H. LaRouche.

The suit filed in U.S. District Court Aug. 18 alleges that persons associated with New Solidarity Press Service, Inc., and Campaigner Publications, Inc.—both said to be affiliated with the U.S. Labor Party—have impersonated Fritz and other U.S. News & World Report reporters.

At least twice, information obtained by persons claiming to be Fritz appeared in Labor Party publications in a highly

distorted fashion and under another byline, the suit asserts.

Fritz said that on making a telephone call to Campaigner Publications, she was connected with a person answering to a request to speak to Sara Fritz of U.S. News & World Report.

She also said she learned that her name had been falsely used to get information from an official of the National Assn. of Home Builders, and another reporter for the news magazine said that his name had been used to obtain information from the staff of the Senate Ethics Committee, according to affidavits filed with the court.

The suit seeks compensatory and punitive damages as well as an injunction to bar future misrepresentations.

The Guild Reporter



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DAY

BOOK

International Executive Board, fall meeting, Oct. 18-21, TNG headquarters, Washington.

Middle-Atlantic District Council, fall meeting, Oct. 23-24, Heywood Broun Room, New York Guild, New York City.

Midwest District Council, fall meeting, Oct. 23-24, Peoria, Ill.

Western District Council, fall meeting, Oct. 23-24, Moana Hotel, Honolulu.

Southern District Council, fall meet-

ing, Oct. 30-31, Harley Hotel, Lexington.

Great Lakes District Council, fall meeting, Nov. 6-7, Executive Inn, Buffalo.

New England District Council, fall meeting, Nov. 6-7, Brockton, Mass.

50th Annual TNG Convention, June 27-July 1, 1983, Cleveland.

51st Annual TNG Convention, June 25-29, 1984, Puerto Rico.

52nd Annual TNG Convention, June 24-28, 1985, Pittsburgh.