

Joint one-day strike in Philadelphia ends with package averaging \$125

Philadelphia—A joint one-day strike by Philadelphia's eight newspaper unions against Knight-Ridder's Inquirer and Daily News ended Oct. 2 and the paper's 4,200 employees, including about 1,000 Philadelphia Guild members, began returning to work under tentative agreements reached in joint bargaining.

Guild members at the papers ratified their union's 35-month agreement the next day by a vote of 428 to 262. The other unions also were voting to accept the settlement.

The Guild pact, ratified despite a rejection recommendation from nine on the local's ten-member bargaining committee, increases

minimum and over-minimum wages by from \$57.25 to \$147.00 a week over its term. Richard V. Sabatini, the local's administrative officer, was the only committee member to recommend ratification.

Settlements for all the unions averaged \$125 per employee per week in wage and fringe-benefit

increases over their terms.

The \$147.00 increase in the Guild pact will put the top minimum for artists, copy editors, outside salespersons, photographers, promotion assistants and reporters at \$671.94 a week on Sept. 1, 1984.

The increase comes in three increments, with \$52.50, to \$577.44, effective from Oct. 1; \$47.25, to \$624.69, effective on Oct. 1, 1983; and \$47.25, to \$671.94, effective on the following Sept. 1.

The company's payment to the health and welfare fund is to be increased by \$7 per Guild employee per week over the contract's term and its payment to

the pension fund is to be increased by \$3 per employee per week over the term.

A dental plan covering employees and their families is added, as is a new vision care plan that provides for reimbursement for ophthalmological examinations and prescribed glasses once a year.

Both the vision care and the dental plans will take effect on Dec. 1.

A disability benefit for employees with more than 10 years of service is added to the pension plan.

Home delivery communication clerks in the circulation department.

(Continued on Page 6)



WILLIAM F. STEINMETZ/Philadelphia Guild

GUILD AND PRESSMEN'S PICKETS PATROL MAIN ENTRANCE TO KNIGHT-RIDDER DAILIES
Photograph was made the morning of the strike's first—and only—full day.

New N.Y. News pacts include profits' share

New York — Bargainers for New York's 11 newspaper unions on Sept. 25 reached tentative agreements with management of the (Chicago) Tribune Co.'s New York Daily News on three-year extensions of their contracts, otherwise due to expire March 31, 1984.

Ratified in the days since by

some of the unions and headed for votes on ratification by the others, the pacts provide for one of the first union-negotiated profit-sharing systems in the U.S. newspaper industry in addition to guaranteeing annual wage increases and cost-of-living increase protections.

Average wage increases total-

ling \$110 a week are provided over the three-year period, with an average increase of \$38 to be effective March 31, 1984, an average of \$35 on March 31, 1985, and \$37 on the same date in 1986.

New York Guild bargainers were calculating the distribution of the average increases among

the several job classifications in the Guild contract and said they expected to present the full proposed settlement to the News unit negotiating committee by Oct. 8 and then to the unit's members for a ratification vote before the end of October.

The agreements were reached
(Continued on Page 6)

IEB views Oct. 20 merger pact action

Washington — TNG's International Executive Board is expected to take up the proposed agreement for merger of TNG and the International Typographical Union as a special order of business on Wednesday, Oct. 20, the third day of its regular fall meeting here.

And when it does so, beginning at 9:00 a.m., it will move from its usual meeting place, the Heywood Broun Library within TNG's offices on the 8th floor of the IBEW Building, to the more spacious IBEW auditorium on the building's first floor.

The auditorium will be more adequate to accommodate the seven non-IEB members of TNG's Special Merger Commit-

Alert issued on special-convention voting strength 2

tee and TNG's full field staff, who also will attend, and any local leaders and members who may attended, as well.

IEB ratification of the merger proposal, completed by special committees of both international unions on Sept. 10 [Guild Reporters, Sept. 10 and 24], is the first of three steps within TNG necessary before the merger can take effect.

The agreement would merge the structures and operations of the two unions at the international level, consolidating and melding policies and procedures, staff and resources, with a shared leadership structure during a four-year transition period.

Local unions would not be re-
(Continued on Page 2)

The next issue of the Guild Reporter will report the IEB's action on the merger agreement and, if the IEB votes its approval, also will include an 8-page pull-out section containing the full text of the agreement.

Will cash out-poll the issues?

By BEN ALBERT

AFL-CIO unit
Washington-Baltimore Guild

IN THIS U.S. ELECTION year there is as much press coverage of political cash as of political candidates.

Small wonder. There is too much of it around to ignore. Not noticing the flood of political money would be like standing on the river bank and being unaware of the Mississippi.

Example: In California, two candidates contesting in a primary race for nomination to the state assembly poured out more than a million dollars between them, and one candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination in the state shelled out \$5.4 million and lost.

The California election commission predicts total spending for all state offices will exceed \$100 million by the time Nov. 2 rolls around—and, while

outlays in California will be perhaps untypically high, political spending in the other 49 states has soared since the 1980 elections.

Throughout the nation, U.S. House races costing \$1 million are expected to be common this year, whereas 10 years ago the average spent by a candidate for the House was in the range of \$100,000. U.S. Senate campaigns in large population states will reach in
(Continued on Page 4)



Talks between Pressmen, GAIU intensify

Washington—A three-day meeting between the 10-member boards of directors of the International Printing & Graphic Communications Union and the Graphic Arts International Union ending Oct. 8 was the latest signal of the intensification of discussions of merger of the two unions.

The meeting, to review the status of discussions begun in the spring between the unions' top international officers, was to be fol-

lowed in two weeks by simultaneous, but separate, briefings to larger groups of each union's leaders and to their field representatives.

Both unions are themselves the product of earlier mergers of printing crafts' unions.

The GAIU evolved from merger first of the Lithographers and Photoengravers, in 1964, and then of that merged union and the Bookbinders, in 1972.

The IP&GCU is the product of

the merger of the Printing Pressmen and the Stereotypers, in the mid-1970s.

Together they have a membership of 200,000, the IP&GCU reports, but a minority of each of the unions' members is employed in the newspaper industry.

Talks exploring merger of the unions were begun early in the year between GAIU President Kenneth J. Brown and IP&GCU President Sol Fishko.

After Brown was joined by GAIU Executive Vice President Eugene Boerner and Secretary-Treasurer James Norton and Fishko by IP&GCU Secretary-Treasurer Michael P. McNally and Vice President Raymond Bolland, the GAIU's International Council authorized "full talks."

Thereafter, the two secretary-treasurers also launched a study

of the two unions' finances and, in preparation for the Oct. 5-8 joint meeting of the unions' boards, two more officers of each joined the talks.

Over the last three weeks of August, new subcommittees of vice presidents of each union examined melding the international constitutions, development of common policies and the establishment of common administrative and operating procedures.

On Oct. 19, 20 and 21, the GAIU council will hold a special

meeting to evaluate progress since April. The union's field representatives also will participate.

At the same time, the IP&GCU board will conduct a special merger-talks briefing during its annual meeting with the leaders of the union's North American Conferences. IP&GCU field representatives also will participate.

Should the international unions' leaders agree on a merger proposal, it will require ratification by the memberships of each in referendums.

Convention votes tied to per caps, locals told

Washington—All Guild locals have been urged to be sure that their per-capita remittances to TNG are up to date to ensure themselves maximum voting strength in the special convention that is anticipated to consider the proposed agreement for merger of TNG and the International Typographical Union.

While plans for the special convention remain tentative pending actions by TNG's International Executive Board, on the merger agreement and on the convention, TNG Secretary-Treasurer Charles Dale has urged locals to do any necessary catching up on remittances to TNG "now" and to make sure September remittances, due by Oct. 15, are on time.

In a Sept. 30 letter to locals'

officers, Dale explained that TNG's officers plan to recommend to the IEB when it meets Oct. 18-21 that a local's representation and voting strength at a special convention be based on the average of its members in good standing for the 12-month period ending Oct. 31.

TNG's constitution establishes a similar 12-month representation period ending the last day of February for determining a local's delegate entitlement and voting strength for TNG's annual conventions, held each summer.

Dale also said that TNG's officers will recommend that the IEB set the special convention for mid-January in Washington, D.C., if the IEB approves the merger agreement.

Merger pact special item before board

(Continued from Page 1)

urged to merge, but would be urged to do so as soon as possible.

If the IEB votes approval of the agreement, TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., and Secretary-Treasurer Charles Dale will recommend that it then call a special convention to consider the agreement, beginning Jan. 12 in Washington, the second step in the ratification. Convention approval would be followed by a referendum, in the spring.

Also if the IEB votes approval, Perlik, Dale and J. William Blatz, TNG's director of field operations, will take copies of the proposal to the six district council meetings the weekends following the board meeting for distribution and discussion. Others on the merger committee also will attend.

The first weekend—Oct. 23-24, Perlik will attend the Western District Council meeting; Dale, the Midwest District Council meeting, and Blatz, the Middle-Atlantic District Council meeting.

The next weekend, Oct. 30-31 Dale will go to the Southern District Council meeting.

The weekend of Nov. 6-7, Perlik will attend the Great Lakes meeting; Blatz, New England.

Libel suit dismissed, Phoenix local upheld

Phoenix — A superior court judge has dismissed a \$10 million libel suit filed against the Phoenix Guild and several of its leaders by Phoenix Newspapers Inc.

The suit, filed in the spring of 1980, alleged that the company had been injured by a local membership bulletin that reported in detail about unfair labor practice charges the local had filed with the NLRB.

In upholding a Guild motion for the suit's dismissal, Maricopa County Superior Court Judge Warren McCarthy ruled that the local publication was "absolutely privileged."

The ruling upheld the Guild's right to report to its membership information about the action it

had taken against the company, publisher of the Arizona Republic and Phoenix Gazette.

Among the charges reported in the bulletin were allegations that the company had engaged in electronic surveillance of a Guild leader's telephone, a charge later dismissed by the board's regional director.

Earlier, the Phoenix papers had written a libel suit filed against a Phoenix weekly paper, the New Times, over its publishing a story anticipating the Guild's filing the unfair labor practice charges. The company agreed to withdraw that action in return for the weekly paper's withdrawing a counter suit it had filed against the papers.

O'seas abuses of journalists trigger protests from Perlik

Washington — TNG has protested to the government of Bangladesh its imprisonment of a reporter who criticized secret trials and executions and to Tunisia over the suspension and threat to fire a reporter on the state-owned newspaper who also is president of the Tunisian Journalists' Assn.

In an Oct. 4 telegram to Lt. Gen. H. M. Ershad, chief martial law administrator in Bangladesh, TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., charged that the detention of Col. Q. N. Zaman "appears to violate" the UN Human Rights Declaration on freedom of speech and the press and call for a public trial with adequate counsel and defense rights.

Zaman's arrest also has been protested by the Committee to Protect Journalists. He appears to be held because he called for probes of the murders of fellow freedom fighters and wrote and spoke in protest of the trials and executions of officers implicated in the assassination of the Bangladesh president.

Both Perlik and the top officers of the International Federation of Journalists have protested Tunisia's actions against Mokhtar Trifi.

He faces trial because a meeting he called of journalists and other workers at Dar Assabah delayed its publication and for allegedly improper political associations.



RAYMOND CROWELL/Washington-Baltimore Guild

TNG's PERLIK CHAIRS MEETING OF COUNCIL ON HEMISPHERIC AFFAIRS' TRUSTEES
Session at TNG headquarters Sept. 28 heard a report on U.S.-Chilean relations from Isabel Letelier, widow of assassinated Chilean president (holding paper, right foreground).

Renewed vigor urged for press abuse exposé

Washington — TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., called Sept. 28 for continued and renewed vigor in Council on Hemispheric Affairs efforts to scrutinize and publicly expose repressions of press freedoms.

Perlik issued the call while reporting on press freedom in Nicaragua and Uruguay during the annual meeting of COHA's board of trustees, over which he presided for the first time since being named COHA's chairperson earlier this year.

COHA is a coalition of U.S. and Canadian individuals and organizations from labor and the public service devoted to exposing and correcting human rights violations in Latin America.

Perlik expressed the serious concern of both the Guild and COHA over the continually more severe repression of the press by Nicaragua's Sandinista government.

Since February, he noted, following disclosure of a \$19-million CIA fund for covert operations in Nicaragua, its government has issued severe press restrictions, banned all public discussion of them and forced the country's three major dailies to submit all copy to censors before publication.

Between January 1981 and this June there were more than 30 instances of government-ordered closure of dailies and broadcast operations.

While events in Nicaragua largely have overshadowed it, Perlik said that in the year since Uruguay's military government came to power there has by a "systematic campaign" of press harassment in that nation, with more than 12 long-term closures of "critical publications" while the country prepares for primary elections in November.

The Guild and COHA also are "gravely concerned" that "dozens of journalists," labor and opposition political leaders remain in Uruguayan jails, where they frequently are tortured, he said.

He expressed the hope that COHA not only will continue to monitor developments in the two nations but also will do what it can to "oppose any Reagan administration initiatives to provide economic and military assistance" to Uruguay's military regime until full press freedom is guaranteed.

TNG, 15 others, form nuke group

Washington—TNG is one of 16 organizations that are "founding members" of a group formed to oppose nuclear war and the nuclear arms race.

Other founders of Citizens Against Nuclear War include the Americans for Democratic Action, the Machinists union, the National Education Assn. and Friends of the Earth.

TNG's 1982 Convention called for an immediate bilateral freeze on the production, testing and deployment of nuclear weapons "as the first step toward a reduction and elimination of the world's nuclear arsenals."

The Guild Reporter (ISSN: 0017-5404) is issued semi-monthly, except monthly in July 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.
Postmaster: Send address changes to The Guild Reporter, 1125 15th St. NW., #835, Washington, D.C. 20005.

Buffalo focusing on easing impact of paper's closure

Buffalo — The Buffalo Guild, the City of Buffalo and Cowles Media Co. continued into October efforts aimed at easing the impact of Cowles' Sept. 19 closure of the Courier-Express on the morning daily's 1,100 former employees, including about 370 Guild members.

✓ The Guild said about 75 percent of its members from the closed paper had signed up for a group medical-hospitalization and major medical plan it was making available through Blue Cross-Blue Shield.

✓ The city was making its convention center available for a city-wide fund-raising party to be put on there by the Guild Nov. 6 as part of its the Guild's establishing a \$100,000 emergency fund with benefits available to all former Courier-Express employees regardless of union membership, or lack thereof.

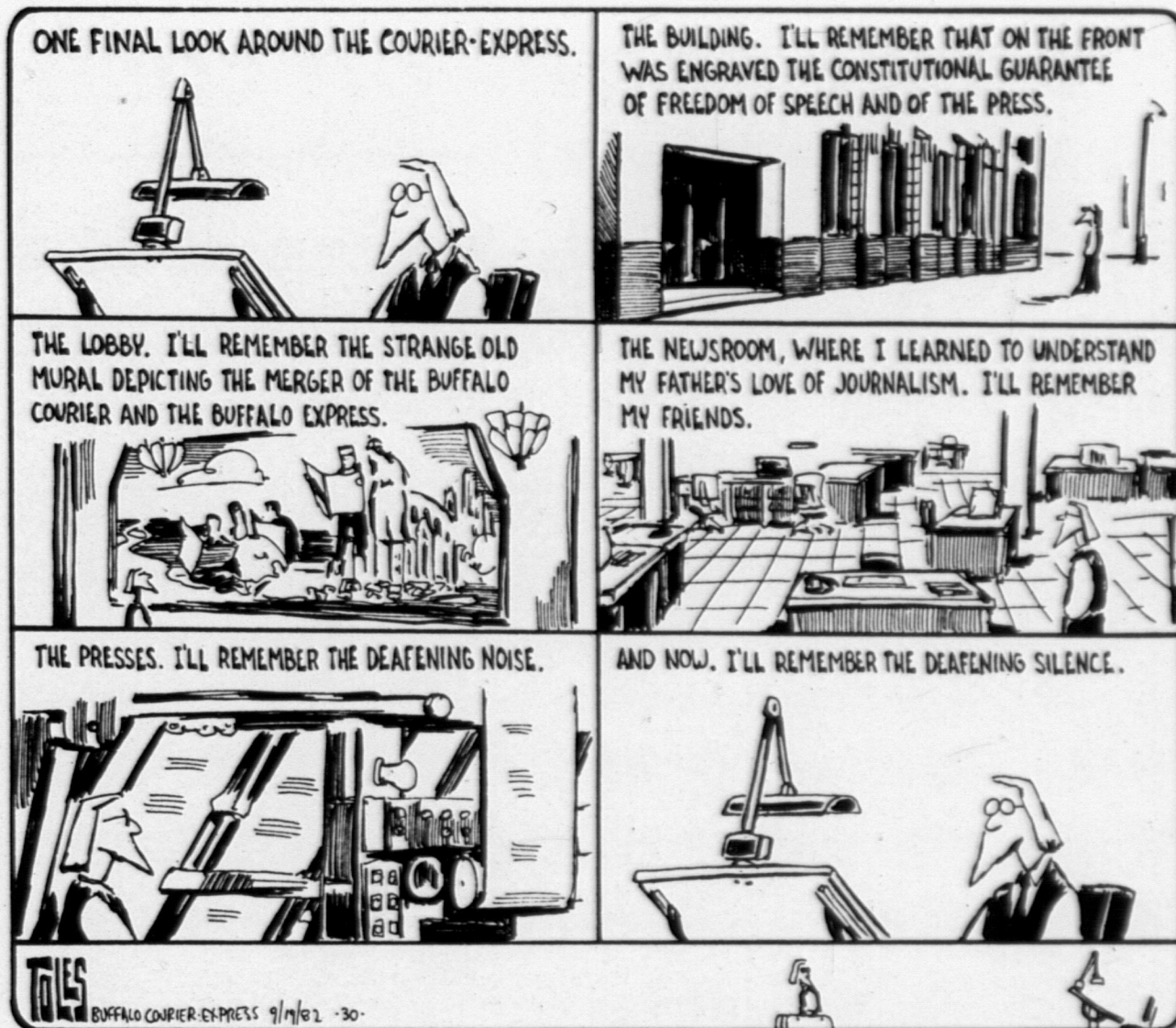
✓ Cowles was keeping a part of the Courier-Express offices available as a "career center" where former employees could obtain counselling, have resumes typed, use the telephones and check for leads on jobs in Buffalo and elsewhere.

Meanwhile, the Buffalo Evening News, now the city's only general-circulation daily, had begun hiring former Courier-Express employees to produce its new morning edition and to handle its increased circulation.

The News, owned by Warren E. Buffett's Blue Chip Stamp firm, has pledged that it will hire only ex-Courier-Express people as it expands its staff and through Oct. 5 had added just under a dozen each in its news room and circulation department, a Guild representative reported.

The new morning News was available only through street sales, at least initially. The first Sundays after the Courier-Express closure, the News' circulation was up by more than 100,000 copies. The Courier-Express had been selling more than 260,000 Sunday papers, the News just under 190,000.

The group medical plan the News was offering its ex-Courier-Express members carried a premium of less than \$100 a month for family coverage and was the best available through the New York State "Blues," a Guild representative reported. The major medical portion carried a \$250,-



TOM TOLES/Buffalo Guild in the last Buffalo Courier-Express

Dailies competing in 31 cities after Courier-Express closing

New York — Cowles Media Co.'s closure of the Buffalo Courier-Express reduced to 31 the number of U.S. cities with more than one fully competitive daily newspaper—competitive for advertising and circulation as well as news—according to Editor & Publisher magazine.

In its Sept. 18 and Oct. 2 issues, the magazine listed the following cities with fully competitive dailies (two in each unless otherwise noted):

Anchorage, Alaska; Baltimore; Boston; Chicago; Colorado Springs; Columbia, Mo.; Cookeville, Tenn.; Dallas; Denver; De-

troit; Green Bay, Wis.; Houston; Kingsport, Tenn.; Larado, Texas; Las Vegas; Livermore and Los Angeles (3), Calif.; Little Rock, Ark.

Also: Murfreesboro, Tenn.; New York City (4); Sacramento; San Antonio; San Diego; Scranton, Pa.; Seattle; Slidell, La.; Trenton, N.J.; Washington; Wilkes-Barre and York, Pa.

In addition, the magazine reported, there are two dailies under joint operating arrangements in 22 U.S. cities and morning and evening dailies published under common ownership in "approximately 100 other cities."

000 limit. In addition to former full-time employees, the group plan was being made available to part-timers and retirees, many of them excluded from coverage under the plan at the closed paper.

If the Guild had not put the health insurance group together, out-of-work Courier members would have had only individual, basic coverage available, without major medical coverage, according to TNG Vice President Richard J. Roth of Buffalo.

The civic-center benefit party will be held the same weekend as the Great Lakes District Council is scheduled to meet here.

Even before the local had begun selling tickets for the affair, more than \$25,000 had been contributed to the fund.

Main entree at the gathering will be hot dogs served from carts brought into the civic center from the streets of the city. There will be 300 tables with ten places at each, available at \$400 per table, or \$15 per seat, Roth said.

A professional auctioneer has volunteered his services for a sale of memorabilia from the paper.

Steinke of St. Louis wins state fed office

St. Louis—Robert A. Steinke, executive secretary of the St. Louis Guild for the last 14 years, has been elected secretary-treasurer of the Missouri State Labor Council, a full-time position.

Steinke was elected to a four-year term of office Sept. 29 during the labor council's convention here, outpolling E. J. Cantrell, president of the Missouri State Building Trades Council, by a vote of 88,916 to 76,360.

Steinke ran on a slate headed by the incumbent secretary-treasurer, Daniel J. McVey, who defeated the incumbent president, James E. Meyers, by a vote of 89,657 to 75,533.

Steinke has been granted a year's unpaid leave of absence from his full-time position with the St. Louis Guild.

He had served on the state labor council's executive board for about five years and has been a vice president of the St. Louis Labor Council for 14 years.



ROBERT A. STEINKE
New secretary-treasurer,
Missouri State Labor Council

Minneapolis daily cutting 75 more

Minneapolis—The Minneapolis Star and Tribune announced Oct. 6 that it will discharge for economic reasons another 75 employees, including 24 in Guild-covered jobs—22 in the news room and two in outside circulation.

Last spring the company severed dozens, including 69 in Guild departments, when it merged the afternoon Star into the morning Tribune.

The latest cuts, announced in a statement by publisher Donald Dwight read to the staff by editor Charles W. Bailey, also include six Guild-exempt jobs in the news room, one company lawyer, eight Teamsters, and several in the advertising, administration and operations departments.

Dwight's statement attributed the latest cutbacks "more" to the "longterm outlook for the business" than to the current eco-

nomie recession. He told television interviewers that the papers will make a profit this year.

Guild-covered employees are being offered the same enhanced severance pay as in the spring: 40 weeks for those with 10 or more years' service, 26 weeks for those with less service.

After reading Dwight's statement, Bailey announced to the staff that in protest of the cuts he was resigning as editor.

Post seeks 'selective' cuts, wage freeze

New York—New York Post publisher Rupert Murdoch told representatives of New York's 11 newspaper unions Oct. 6 that he wants the unions to agree to concessions designed to produce \$12 million in annual savings for the paper.

Asserting that the unions' agreements with the New York News (see Page 1) had "tipped the competitive balance" to the News, Murdoch demanded a wage freeze as well as staff reduc-

tions, although he put no numbers on the number of jobs he would cut.

In Guild jurisdiction, Murdoch said the company would pay 150 percent of contractual severance pay to employees it selected for discharge. He proposed \$50,000 per person buyouts for craft union employees.

New York Guild Executive Vice President Edwin R. Egan denounced Murdoch's demand for selectivity in picking which Guild-

represented employees would be fired as a "hit list" and rejected it out of hand.

Murdoch set a Nov. 5 deadline on reaching agreements with the unions. He said that if it is not met the offers would be withdrawn and the company would do what was necessary when the unions' contracts expire on March 31, 1984.

The unions said they will have an accountant examine the Post's books.

The U.S. price elevator

The table below records the ascent of the Consumer Price Index in the United States over a 24-month period following a 0.6-point increase in the index in July, to 292.4, up 15.9 points from August 1981, and 42.8 points from August 1980. 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 August 1980. The Urban Wage-Earners' and Clerical Workers' Index is the source.

	Index*	Percentage over	
		Same month prior year	August 1980†
September, 1981	279.1	10.8	11.8
October	279.7	10.1	12.1
November	280.4	9.4	12.3
December	281.1	8.7	12.6
January, 1982	282.1	8.2	13.0
February	282.9	7.4	13.3
March	282.5	6.5	13.2
April	283.7	6.3	13.7
May	286.5	6.5	14.8
June	290.1	6.9	16.2
July	291.8	6.3	16.9
August	292.4	5.8	17.1

*1967 = 100

†Index = 249.6

Some count on cash to swing races for Congress

(Continued from Page 1)

combined cost to the candidates \$7-10 million, and gubernatorial contests in such states will hit the same levels.

IN MONEY terms, politics has become one of the nation's few growth industries, unaffected by the drag of Reaganomics on the rest of the economy. This year, total cost of all politicking for all offices at all levels will leave the billion dollar barrier far behind—a relic of campaigns past. Indeed, if California campaigns alone generate \$100 million in spending, this year's overall total could surge well past \$2 billion.

To what extent will it affect elections?

Those most familiar with, and most awash in, political money—the Republicans—are counting on it to bail them out in many key congressional districts where their incumbents face marginal re-election situations.

GOP political strategists theorize that a vast funding differential between one candidate and his or her opponent will mean at least an additional two percent of the vote for the beneficiary of the big bucks. Because they're the ones who've got the money, the theory delights them.

Translated into campaign activities, money margins of such magnitude will provide three or four times as much TV-radio time and newspaper-ad space; three or four times as much in the way of printed materials, of polling, of canvassing, of targeted get-out-the-vote efforts, and of other vote-getting election pursuits.

But even two percent actually adds up to a four percent differential—add

Ben Albert is director of public relations for the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education (COPE) and editor of its newsletter, Memo from COPE.

This is reprinted, with permission, from the Oct. 2 Federationist section of the AFL-CIO News.

two for the well-heeled candidate; subtract two from his less well-funded opponent. Since in almost any election year, 50 or more of House and Senate races are decided by 52 percent or less of the total vote (there were 55 in 1980), the virtues of a money-bought four-point advantage are obvious.

But, then, so are the vices, and this is one reason for all the whoop and holler this year about campaign financing. But there are others, chief among them the sheer quantity of cash pouring into the whole campaign process.

Three Republican party committees alone—the national committee and the GOP House and Senate campaign committees—originally set 1982 budgets totaling among them \$100 million for their party's candidates. They exceeded that figure long ago. By June 30, the Federal Election Commission reports they had raised \$146 million.

In addition, corporate, trade group, and right-wing PACs will shovel some \$75 million into the campaigns of their favored candidates—mostly conservatives and ultra-conservatives.

Not all of this will be in the form of direct contributions to the candidates. As much as \$10 million will be spent on so-called "independent expenditures" campaigns, a legal polit-

ical tool primarily used by right-wing PACs to try to discredit incumbents on their "hit lists."

(The tactic was used with devastating effect in 1980, when "independent expenditures" smear campaigns by rightist PACs helped unseat such longtime incumbent friends of workers and unions as Sens. Frank Church, Birch Bayh, John Culver, George McGovern.)

The kind of money that's floating around this year provides GOP Sen. Orrin Hatch, for example, \$1,368,500 in receipts just through June 30 (with much more to come) to campaign for re-election in Utah, where only 580,000 persons voted in the 1980 presidential race and far fewer will vote this year.

It allows for \$814,000—again just through June 30, with more coming—to Sen. Harrison Schmitt (R) to run for re-election in New Mexico, where only 440,000 persons voted in 1980.

Also through June 30, \$627,550 flowed into the re-election campaign of Sen. Malcolm Wallop in Wyoming, where only 172,000 voted in 1980.

For each of the three right-wing incumbents, PAC money makes up roughly a third of total receipts—Hatch, \$495,000; Schmitt, \$254,000; Wallop, \$286,000.

PLACED ALONGSIDE the GOP campaign committees and their corporate, trade group and right-wing support-PACs, in the funding end of politics the Democrats and labor PACs are as midgets to mammoths. If the Democratic National Committee and its House and Senate campaign committees are able to scrape up as much as \$20 million for their candidates, no one will be more surprised than they.

Labor PACs in aggregate should reach the \$16-\$17 million range, a healthy but not breathtaking increase

from the \$14.3 million contributed to endorsed candidates in 1980.

The explosion in political money was detonated largely by election law changes in the mid-1970s that encouraged formation of corporate and non-party, non-candidate PACs. The latter have been mainly right-wing political committees.

Once given the green light, corporations hit the accelerator and from a standing start six years ago have organized 1,520 PACs. They will contribute about \$30 million to candidates this year. The figure probably will be matched by the more than 600 trade association PACs.

Also from scratch, some 400 right-wing and single-issue PACs have been organized in the past six years. While their direct contributions to candidates won't match the corporations or trade groups, their "independent expenditures" campaigns—which are as good as direct contributions—plus their donations, will fall into the \$15-\$20 million range.

Labor committees number 372. Only a relative handful of them can generate substantial assistance to a large number of endorsed candidates.

The funding margin between labor PACs and opposition PACs can only grow. While unions can and will increase collections of voluntary political contributions by members through check-off, they will not keep pace with the increased numbers of opposition PACs or with their burgeoning receipts. Political funding is expanding geometrically.

Large segments of the public and many political figures and commentators are concerned that elections are being converted into auctions. Others fear that candidates are being "bought" by PAC money, and if not the candidates, then the seats they're seeking.

Long before the time when corporate, trade and right-wing PACs burst

past labor PACs in the money chase, the AFL-CIO urged that rational steps be taken to prevent money from becoming decisive in politics.

For years, the AFL-CIO has urged that House and Senate campaigns be financed from federal funds, as presidential campaigns now are. [So have many AFL-CIO unions, including TNG.] As an interim step, the AFL-CIO supported lowering maximum allowable contributions by PACs to candidates (currently \$5,000 for a primary and another \$5,000 for a general election) and severely restricting the aggregate total any candidate may accept from PACs.

IN 1973, THE AFL-CIO told Congress: "We want the Congress to put the AFL-CIO out of the business of making campaign contributions. We would be delighted if the AFL-CIO never had to raise another dime for a candidate."

One of these years—but not this one—public revulsion over the magnitude of the sums being spent on elections and the implications of such spending will coincide with a Congress and President willing to do something about the matter.

Until this happens, however, union PACs will simply have to try to cling at least close enough to the corporate, trade and right-wing political committees in funding to keep endorsed candidates competitive with their lavishly bankrolled opponents.

But more importantly, union political programs—which are based on people, anyhow, and not on money—will have to move forward to offset the insurmountable money margins opposition candidates can count on. In the end, it's people—not cash—who pull the levers in the voting booths across the land.

And it is in people—not in cash—that all union strength resides.

CITIZENS OF THE United States will go to the polls on Nov. 2 for the first time since the election that put Ronald Reagan in the White House and elected so many of his supporters to Congress.

For the union movement, it is Solidarity Day II—the follow-up to the massive demonstration just about a year ago that first signalled the dissatisfaction of ordinary Americans with the course their government was taking.

The unemployment lines already had begun to lengthen. Labor standards and safety-and-health programs were being undermined. Trickle-down economics were enshrined as national policy.

Since then, unemployment has climbed to catastrophic levels, not seen since the Great Depression. But the conservative tilt of Congress and the veto power of the President have blocked effective measures to get the nation back to work and to relieve the spreading hardships of joblessness and poverty.

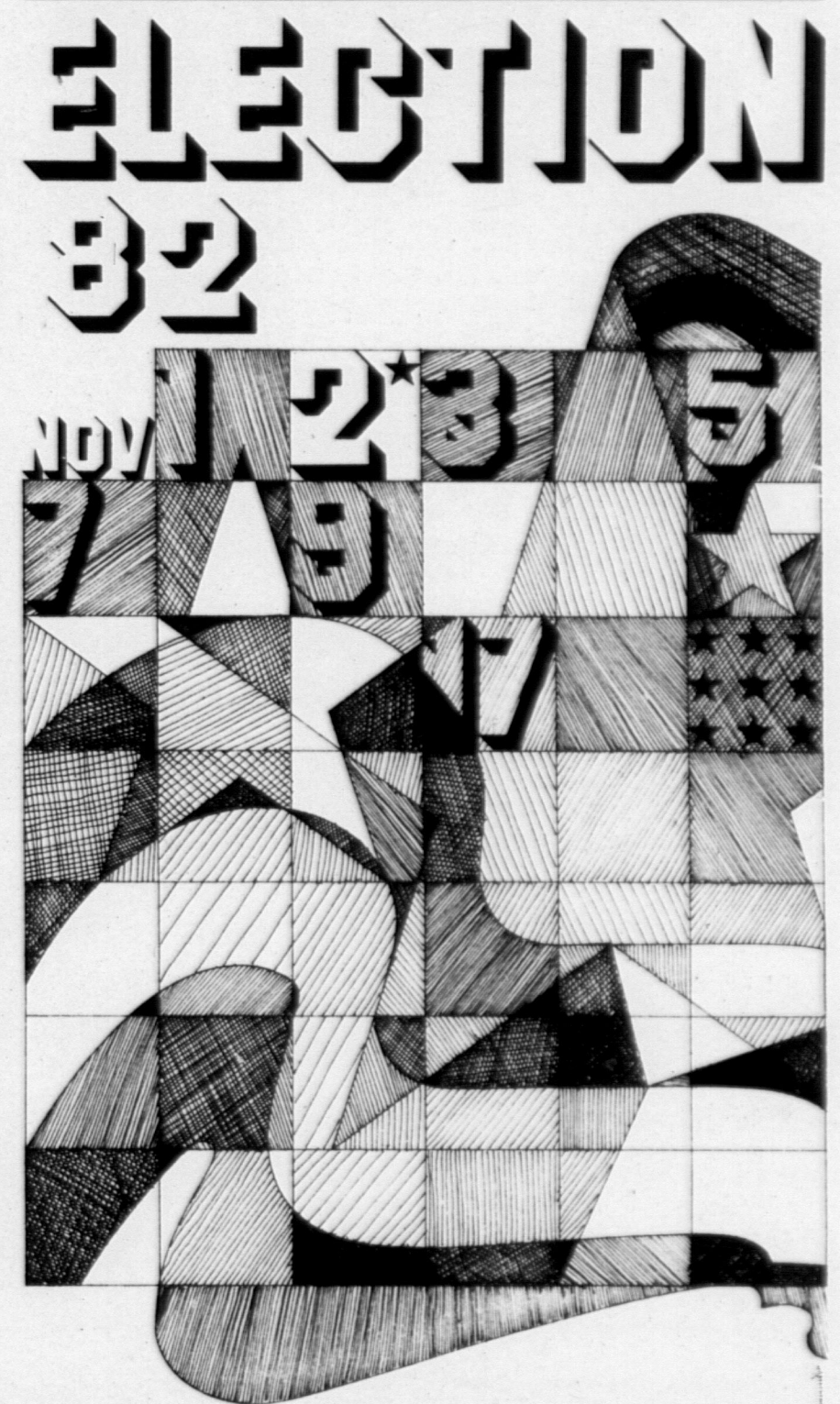
That is why the labor movement sees this "off-year" presidential election as so important.

TO THE LABOR movement, the halls of Congress and of the state legislatures are extension of the bargaining table. The men and women workers elect to represent them, particularly in Congress, will have a lot to say collectively about whether the United States has an economy that provides decent jobs or whether U.S. industry will continue to wither away.

Will a healthy workplace be considered cost effective? Will a half-century of progress be rolled back?

That's what the Nov. 2 elections are all about—as the labor movement sees it.

AFL-CIO American Federationist, Oct. 2



Big-business leaders seeing return from PAC dollars

"After decades of feeling left on the wrong side of the Potomac, top executives of the nation's largest corporations say that their message finally is being heard in Washington and that they are getting their money's worth out of political campaign contributions."

So said Business Week magazine in reporting in its Oct. 4 issue the "main conclusion" of a poll by Louis Harris & Associates commissioned by the magazine. Queried early in September were leaders of half the 1,200 companies on Business Week's Corporate Scoreboard.

Fully 90 percent said they think business is better able to get its mes-

sage across in the nation's capital now than five years ago and 75 percent said they feel business now has "much greater clout than in the recent past," as the magazine put it.

"They are purring," is the way Harris himself puts it.

Half those polled said their companies have political action committees (PACs) and 71 percent said their PACs have worked out well for them.

Those PACs, according to the poll, are making contributions to candidates on the basis of their positions on issues of interest to the companies, rather than giving preference to one or the other major political party, and without regard to incumbency.

Reagan raps reporters' probing; aides shield him

Las Vegas—Reporters are too persistent in trying to uncover government secrets and are inclined to miss the point in covering major stories, President Reagan told the Radio-Television News Directors Assn. in a videotaped message to its 37th annual conference here in late September.

His remarks were viewed against the administration's failed attempt earlier in the year to weaken key provisions of the Freedom of Information Act. Broadcasting magazine reported from the meeting in its Oct. 4 issue.

The President said he was concerned at a lack of balance "between the media's right to know and the government's right to confidentiality in running the affairs of state, not to mention the national security," it reported. Conceding that for many years the

government may have been "too secretive," Reagan said that "today the pendulum has swung to where very little goes unreported."

"I wonder," he said, "if we're any better informed on many of the matters that really count. I wonder whether such hot-light coverage has aided public understanding of our nation's problems or whether in some instances it actually had hindered government's functioning and, thus, slowed the solution of our problems."

He singled out coverage of the energy crisis and charged that the press, like the government itself, had failed to use a wide-angle lens, focusing instead on "questions about oil companies holding back supplies" instead of showing that "regulations had distorted the market" and that "the real

problem" was "in large measure, government interference itself."

Meanwhile, perhaps in an effort to encourage use of those wide angle lenses, the President's staff began limiting his direct contact with reporters.

"Don't look for any close encounters with the fourth estate" at any of Reagan's appearances in congressional candidates' districts, warned Lou Cannon in the Oct. 4 Washington Post.

"Learning their lessons from the problems Reagan created for himself with off-the-cuff remarks in the 1980 campaign, the President's advisors are keeping him away from the press in an effort to restrain him from giving answers to pointed questions," Cannon wrote.

When Reagan went to the Capitol for a balanced-budget rally late in Sep-

tember, Cannon noted, "the press pool accompanying him was deliberately kept half a block away."

The next day's New York Times reported that "for the time being" White House black tie dinners are out, along with Reagan's riding breeches, as the staff seeks to "refute the suggestion that Mr. Reagan is too friendly with the wealthy and too indifferent to those suffering from unemployment."

At the same time, the Reagan White House has begun employing a political strategy for dealing with unfavorable economic news known as "innoculation," Steven R. Weisman reported in the Times.

"Warn the people of bad news, warn them so much that when it finally happens, it loses steam and credibility," one Reagan aide explained.

they are more plugged into the political process now than in the past has apparently served to heal the few bruises... suffered in this administration."

Fifty-two percent said they do not think the tax bill passed in September discriminated against business, while 41 percent said it did.

"Perhaps business thinks it received such favorable treatment in the 1981 tax legislation that 1982's blow was inevitable," the magazine said.

Reported Business Week:

"The feeling among executives that



Post It At
The Job Site

Post It In
The Union Hall

The Impact of Reaganomics

Damage Report—Autumn '82

A look at the economic landscape 20 months into the presidency of Ronald Reagan and one month before Solidarity Day II, election day, November 2.

► Unemployment... in 10 percent range, highest in more than 40 years.

► Entire industries suffering depression-level joblessness; no industry untouched by its spreading epidemic.

► More individuals jobless now than at height of Great Depression.

► 11 million out of work, three million more than when President Reagan took office.

► An additional 1.4 million long-term unemployed, "discouraged" workers who've given up job search in despair.

► Another 3.1 million relegated to part-time jobs who want and need full-time work.

► "Real" unemployment 13 percent-plus... (includes "discouraged" and involuntary part-time, neither of whom figure in "official" government unemployment).

► Throughout "Reaganomics Recession," around the clock, every single hour of every day, every week... 300 American workers thrown off the job.

► Allowing two feet of standing room for every jobless American, a line starting at Reagan White House will stretch to Reagan ranch near coast of California and double back across country to Illinois, more than 4,100 miles.

► Projections that before 1982 ends, one-fourth of the entire U.S. workforce—some 30 million workers—will suffer an episode of joblessness (an "episode" averages 14-16 weeks).

► Unemployment comp exhausted for more than 2.5 million jobless; another three million expected to run out in 1983.

► Food stamps and Medicaid denied or reduced for hundreds of thousands of needy Americans.

► Thousands of young Americans—many of them the children of working people—forced to discontinue, or unable to begin, their college education because of federal loan slashes.

► Millions of working poor—3.5-4 million of them—denied supplemental welfare benefits that, together with their small earnings, enabled them to subsist.

► More than 150,000 medically disabled... with doctors' certificates to prove it... robbed of their disability benefits and told to go out and get a job.

► Business failures at the highest level since 1932... 24,000 expected this year alone.

► Mortgage foreclosures at post-1930s highs. More than 5.5 percent of all mortgages, representing 1.5 million home-owners, in default. Half of these expected to lose their homes.

► Tens of thousands of family farmers, crushed by high interest rates, forced from their land.

► Industrial production down; non-farm payroll employment down; real personal income static, expected down; business sales down; housing permits down; new orders for consumer goods and materials down.

► Initial claims for unemployment compensation up to highest levels in months.

► Persons and families living in poverty up.

Turn It Around on Solidarity Day II... Nov. 2

VOTE FOR COPE-BACKED CANDIDATES

POSTERS LIKE THIS ONE WENT TO ALL U.S. GUILD LOCAL PRESIDENTS
A phone call to TNG will produce more for Guild offices and bulletin boards.

Day's joint strike nets \$125 package

(Continued from Page 1)

ment are upgraded, increasing their top minimum by \$108.69, to \$368.87 a week, by Sept. 1, 1984. About 70 Guild-covered employees are in the classification.

Computer operators are also upgraded, with their top minimum rising by \$111.50, to \$450.88 a week, also by Sept. 1, 1984.

The company's official offer to the unions at the time of the strike called for a wage and benefit package averaging \$70 per employee per week over a 3-year contract term. An unofficial proposal of a wage-benefit package averaging \$95 also was in the offing.

The joint council of unions reached a tentative settlement with the company about 8:45 p.m. Oct. 1, but some Guild pickets refused to take down their lines around the plant until about 2 a.m. Oct. 2.

The strike virtually halted publication of both papers Oct. 1 and 2. The morning Inquirer had produced a small number of copies of its Oct. 1 early edition before the strike began. Regular publication resumed with the Inquirer's Sunday editions.

The majority of the Guild's bargaining committee had urged membership rejection of the tentative agreement, seeking among other things a straight percentage increase instead of bracketed increases that translate into differing percentages among and within pay groups.

Other Guild increases and resulting new top minimums include:

Inside telephone sales representatives—Up by \$91.50, to \$481.44, in increments of \$32.50, \$29.50 and \$29.50.

Information service employees, library classifiers—Up by \$91.50, to \$485.04, in increments of \$32.50, \$29.50 and \$29.50.

Makeup persons, desk assistants—Up by \$147, to \$721.82, in increments of \$52.50, \$47.25 and \$47.25.

Stenographers, front counter clerks, ad dispatch employees, IBM general clerks—Up by \$73,

to \$368.87, in increments of \$26, \$23.50 and \$23.50.

Editorial clerks, accounting clerks, telephone operators—Up by \$73, to \$377.36, in increments of \$26, \$23.50 and \$23.50.

Ad takers, advertising control clerks, classified advertising control clerks—Up by \$73, to \$383.73, in increments of \$26, \$23.50 and \$23.50.

Messengers—Up by \$57.25, to \$283.05, in increments of \$20.25, \$18.50 and \$18.50.

General increases over the 35 months for employees paid above the top minimum for their classification range from \$57.25 a week—for those who had been paid up to \$279.99 a week—to \$147 a week—for those who had been paid \$520 a week or more.

Provision for unpaid paternity leave of up to one year was also added to the Guild's contract, bringing the duration of paternity leave available to an employee into conformity with maternity leave. The company had sought to eliminate maternity leave from the contract in the face of advice from the local human rights commission that it was required by local law to apply such leaves equally.

Still to be resolved between Guild bargainers and the company are issues involving video display terminal safeguards, vehicle allowances, shift differentials and proposals for additional pay-group upgradings.

The chief issues in the strike were wage increases and continued job security for mailers.

In addition to the Guild, four of the other unions had ratified tentative pacts with the papers by Oct. 4, while votes by members of the three other unions were pending.

Federal mediator Robert L. Kyler had entered the talks between the papers and the unions—in addition to the Guild, the ITU printers, Mailers, Pressmen, Machinists, Teamsters, Garage Mechanics and Photoengravers.

TNG International Representative Leo Duscharme assisted the Guild local in the final weeks of bargaining.



'EASY RIDER' STRIKERS GET DOUBLE-DUTY FROM THEIR BIKES

Sign on the second machine identifies its owner as a Teamster.



DISPLAY ON BUS-STOP SHELTER PUSHES DAILY 'NUTRITION' REQUIREMENT

Bacon, toast, juice and the Philadelphia Inquirer for breakfast.

Daily News and 11 unions agree to 3-year contract extensions

(Continued from Page 1)

at 3 a.m. Sept. 25 after a 15-hour bargaining session involving leaders of each of the unions. The company had set a Sept. 24 deadline for completing agreements on contract extensions with the unions.

It had said it would begin phasing out the News and ultimately would close the paper if agreements were not reached.

The new profit-sharing mechanism provides for regular employees to share in 25 percent of any pre-tax operating profits that exceed 6 percent. The Guild reported that based on the company's financial projections, it was not anticipated that the paper would have pre-tax operating profits in excess of 6 percent before 1987.

Profits shared by employees would be distributed under a formula apportioning them in proportion to each employee's wages, a local representative said.

Cost-of-living increases would be paid in the agreements' second and third years if the rise in the Consumer Price Index exceeds 6 percent in either year. A company proposal to limit any cost-of-living adjustment to a maximum of 2 percent was rejected by the unions' bargainers.

The extensions would leave intact all existing job guarantees in

existing contracts, while a "me-too" clause guaranteeing the company concessions made to another of the city's daily papers would "self-destruct" if the New York Times agrees to elimination of similar provisions in the bargaining in 1984, the Guild reported.

The agreements on the contract extensions follows earlier

Press is No. 3 source of fortunes

New York—The press was the third biggest "producer of big fortunes" in Forbes magazine's compilation of the 400 richest persons in the United States, the magazine reported in its Sept. 27 issue.

It ranked behind only oil and real estate, "Forbes 400" project editor Harold Seneker reported in a followup to the Sept. 13 article that identified the "400" [Guild Reporter, Sept. 10—"44 in publishing among 400 wealthiest in U.S."].

Combining the media fortunes with those from computers and technology, hotels, casinos, movie theaters and entertainment shows that the U.S. is embarking on a new "Age of Information," Seneker also reported.

agreements between the unions and the News on staff reductions that eliminated the equivalent of 1,340 full-time jobs.

Under the Guild's agreement on staff reductions, 131 Guild-covered employees were to leave the paper. More than 200 applied under an enhanced severance pay formula.

Once the latest agreements with the News are ratified by the memberships of the unions, the company plans to go forward with a \$44 million capital improvement program.

Plans call for it to phase out all printing operations in its Manhattan plant, the construction of satellite printing plants on Long Island and in New Jersey and the modernization of its Brooklyn printing facility, as well as closure of its unprofitable rotogravure plant in Queens.

The Guild was represented in the talks with the News by Edwin R. Egan, its executive vice president, Barry Lipton, its secretary-treasurer, Robert Vann, a local representative, and Tom Pennacchio, the Guild's News unit chairperson.

Meanwhile, the News' parent

Tribune Co. said it charged off \$75 million against its profits in the second quarter of the year, resulting in a net loss for the period of \$29.7 million, the Wall Street Journal reported.

The \$75 million charge was to cover the cost of buyouts of News employees and the write-off of certain assets and costs associated with changes in the paper's production facilities.

Detroit files for 49 at suburban weeklies

Detroit—The Detroit Guild has filed a petition with the National Labor Relations Board seeking bargaining rights for 49 employees of a chain of weekly newspapers in suburban Lansing, Mich.

The petition was supported by Guild membership applications from a substantial majority of them.

It asks that it be recognized as the bargaining agent for employees in the advertising, business, circulation, editorial and composing departments of Suburban Newspaper Network's seven suburban weeklies.

Congress urged to study pay for sex bias

Washington — While asserting that collective bargaining is the "single most effective way" to correct sex-based pay inequities, TNG has called on Congress to initiate an analysis of federal job classifications to determine if pay rates for jobs dominated by women are the product of discriminatory practices.

To aid in the analysis, an advisory committee including representatives of unions and the Coalition of Labor Union Women should be formed, TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., recommended in testimony submitted to three House committees that held joint hearings in September on the issue of pay equity in both the public and private sectors.

The concept of equal pay for work of equal value or comparable worth "is not a new one" for the Guild, Perlik said.

Through bargaining, grievance and arbitration and "sometimes" legal action, Guild locals have "upgraded under-valued jobs, reclassified jobs and won special increments for several of the lower classifications" predominately filled by women, he pointed out.

At the same time, he noted that "formal job evaluations have not

always been an essential in determining the relative worth of a job."

Citing examples of Guild locals that have made inroads in correcting wage disparities, Perlik pointed to "considerable success" in eliminating disparity between outside classified salespersons and retail salespersons, as well as that between so-called "society" or women's news reporters and editors and other reporters and editors.

He also pointed to the Guild's goal of achieving wage parity for inside classified sales, a job "historically" held by women, with outside ad sales.

When that goal was adopted in 1971, the top minimum for inside classified salespersons under Guild contracts with daily newspapers was 62.2 percent of the top minimum for the outside display salespersons. As of this August, it is 67.2 percent of the top minimum for outside display salespersons, Perlik noted.

Under one contract there now is no disparity between the inside and outside sales jobs, he pointed out, while in some others the gap has been reduced.

He cited the Pacific Northwest Guild's contract with the Tacoma News Tribune, where a disparity of 57.2 percent in 1970 has been narrowed to 90.3 percent, and the



GARY HUCK in Racine (Wis.) Labor

San Jose Guild's agreement with the San Jose Mercury and News, where a disparity of 64.8 percent in 1970 has been reduced to 76.9 percent.

"The process is long and slow," Perlik observed. And in that process have emerged arguments against pay equity similar to those used by those who sought to ex-

clude minorities from their rightful place in the workforce—such as "societal influences, economic restrictions, prevailing wage rates."

"What these arguments often ignore is the economic and social cost of discrimination to the victims, their families and society as a whole," Perlik declared.

Noting that the average income of working women is only 59.8 percent of that of working men, Perlik also called on the subcommittees conducting the hearings to do their utmost to assure "vigorous enforcement" of federal legislation prohibiting discriminatory employment practices, includ-

ing the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

He also called for Congress "to do everything in its power to ensure ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment."

The hearings were held Sept. 16, 21 and 30 by the House subcommittees on Civil Service, chaired by Rep. Patricia Schroeder (D-Colo.), on Human Resources, chaired by Rep. Geraldine Ferraro (D-N.Y.) and on Compensation and Employee Benefits, chaired by Rep. Mary Rose Oaker (D-Ohio).

Anna Padia, TNG's human rights co-ordinator, monitored the hearings.

Pay-equity campaign support urged

Washington—The Women's Legal Defense Fund is launching a two-year campaign in ten U.S. metropolitan areas to increase public support for elimination of the general wage disparity between women and men workers, and leaders of Guild locals have been urged to do all they can in support of the effort.

Guild locals are located in five of the targetted areas: Chicago, Denver, Pittsburgh, San Francisco-Oakland and Washington-Baltimore.

The campaign "coincides" with the Guild's human rights objectives, TNG Human Rights Co-ordinator Anna Padia wrote leaders of locals in the five cities.

A major element of the campaign will be public service radio messages built around the slogan, "It pays to be a man," she noted.

Reporter top up to \$431 in Jersey City

Jersey City, N.J.—The top minimum for reporters is raised by \$25, to \$431.03 a week, in a new one-year agreement between the Hudson County Guild and Newhouse's Jersey Journal.

The agreement, retroactive to June 10, also raises flat minimum for copyreaders to \$450.80.

Also added is provision for at least three months' notice to the Guild before any new equipment is installed.

The top minimum for editorial assistants is increased by \$17.62, to \$304.23 a week, and that for copy clerks is raised by \$13.01, to \$223.39 a week.

LOCAL ELECTIONS

Chattanooga

Dick Kopper, president; Terry Hasden, vice president; Kaki Mahoney, secretary; Ruth Robinson, treasurer.

New York

Peter McLaughlin, president (McLaughlin, 1,406; Donald Bacheller, 1,026); Bert Atkinson, 1st vice president (Atkinson, 1,440; Joy Cook, 987); David Mulcahy, 2nd vice president (Mulcahy, 1,438; Melvin Tapley, 963); Clara Bennett, 3rd vice president (Bennett, 1,385; Key Martin, 1,010). Rerun election.

Pueblo

Judy Hildner, president, Interim election.

Rockford

Eileen Peterson, president (Peterson, 34; Cheryl Winans, 4; Dave French, 2; Walter Haas, 1); Walter Haas, vice president (Haas, 25; Dudley Brooks, 15; Cheryl Winans, 1). Interim election.

Average reporter top minimum nears \$480

THE AVERAGE top minimum for reporters and photographers on daily newspapers and major wire services under Guild contracts in the United States, Canada and Puerto Rico as of Oct. 1 was \$479.52 a week, according to data from TNG's Collective Bargaining Dept.

In 56 of the 124 contracts, or 45 percent of them, the top minimum exceeded \$500 a week. In 37 of the contracts the top minimum was \$550 a week or more, while in nine contracts it was more than \$600 a week.

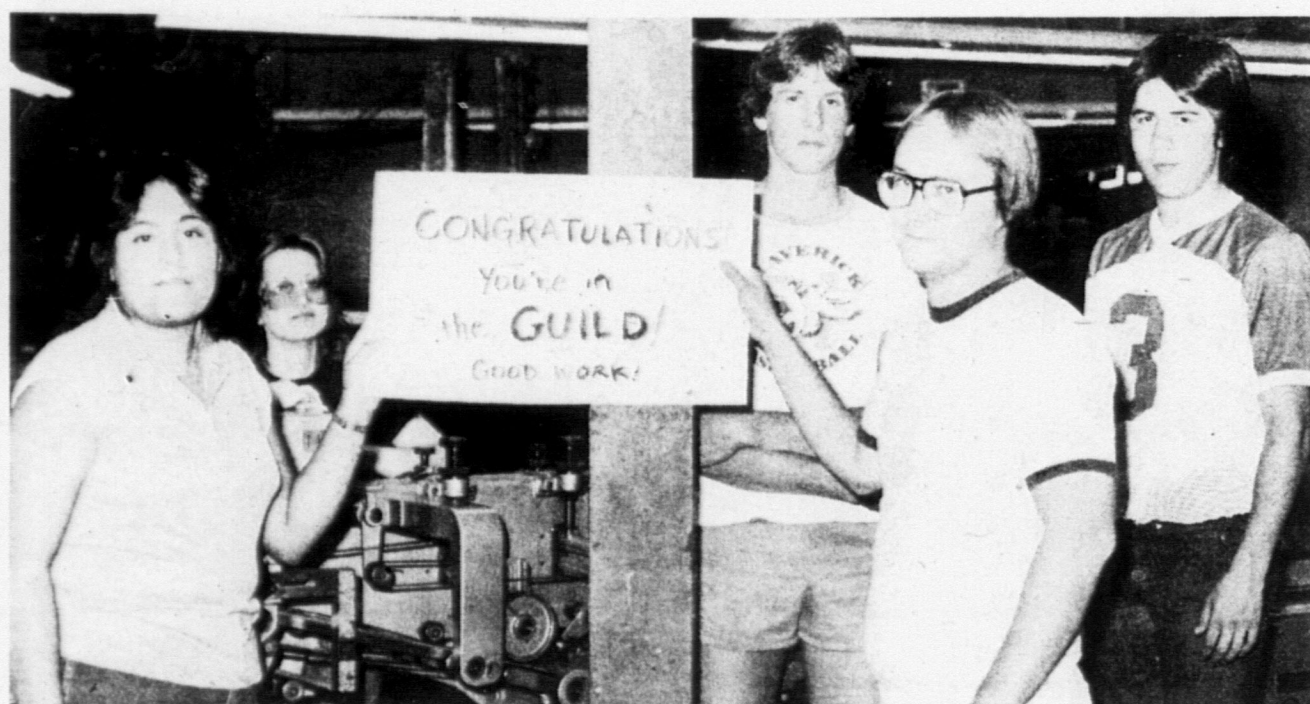
The \$479.52 average is \$30.17 higher than it was a year ago, on Oct. 1, 1981.

Listed here in descending order, are the top minimums as of Oct. 1, 1982. The results of settlements since Oct. 1 and deferred increases effective in the interim are not included.

Minimum After	Minimum After	Minimum After	Minimum After
New York Times \$721.92—2 yrs.	Baltimore Sun and Evening Sun 560.00—5 yrs.	Memphis Commercial Appeal and Press-Scimitar 482.50—5 yrs.	Lowell Sun 400.00—4 yrs.
New York News 679.46—4 yrs.	Associated Press 558.50—5 yrs.	Brantford Expositor 480.02—4 yrs.	Woodbridge News Tribune 399.00—4 yrs.
New York Post 667.20—4 yrs.	Washington Post 557.00—4 yrs.	Sheboygan Press 470.61—4 yrs.	Canton Repository 397.86—5 yrs.
Montreal Gazette 643.00—5 yrs.	San Diego Union and Tribune 553.24—4 yrs.	Indianapolis Star and News 462.95—4 yrs.	Yakima Herald-Republic 397.25—4 yrs.
St. Paul Dispatch and Pioneer Press 637.00—5 yrs.	Detroit News 552.44—4 yrs.	Allentown Call 462.38—3 1/2 yrs.	Knoxville News-Sentinel 388.00—4 yrs.
Vancouver Sun and Province 620.83—5 yrs.	Detroit Free Press 550.74—4 yrs.	Pawtucket Times 460.15—4 yrs.	Woonsocket Call 385.30—4 yrs.
Chicago Sun-Times 601.08—5 yrs.	Denver Post 550.00—5 yrs.	Lynn Item 459.15—4 yrs.	Kingston Daily Freeman 383.60—4 yrs.
Eugene Register-Guard 600.75—5 yrs.	Mountain News 550.00—5 yrs.	Fall River Herald-News 457.64—4 yrs.	Tonawanda News 382.79—4 yrs.
Seattle Post-Intelligencer 592.60—5 yrs.	Toledo Blade 545.20—4 yrs.	Pottstown Mercury 457.42—5 yrs.	Albany Times-Union and Knickerbocker News 382.00—4 yrs.
Seattle Times 592.60—5 yrs.	Pittsburgh Post-Gazette 545.00—4 yrs.	Bakersfield Californian 456.00—5 yrs.	Sioux City Journal 376.38—4 yrs.
Tacoma News-Tribune 587.60—5 yrs.	Long Beach Press-Telegram 540.96—5 yrs.	Hilo: Hawaii Tribune-Herald 455.41—5 yrs.	York Daily Record 375.48—5 yrs.
Richmond Independent and Berkeley Gazette 587.28—6 yrs.	Ottawa Citizen 540.91—5 yrs.	Maui News 455.20—5 yrs.	Pueblo Chieftain and Star-Journal 374.41—5 yrs.
Reuters (Canada) 585.79—5 yrs.	Sacramento Bee 540.72—6 yrs.	Portland Press Herald, Express and Telegram 453.00—4 yrs.	York Dispatch 374.00—4 yrs.
United Press Canada 583.50—5 yrs.	Akron Beacon Journal 540.00—4 yrs.	Youngstown Vindicator 451.00—5 yrs.	Waterbury Republican and American 365.64—4 yrs.
Oakland Tribune and East Bay Today 582.28—6 yrs.	Honolulu Advertiser 539.50—5 yrs.	Scranton Tribune 449.83—3 yrs.	San Juan Star 364.00—5 yrs.
San Francisco Chronicle and Examiner 582.28—6 yrs.	Honolulu Star-Bulletin 539.50—5 yrs.	Scranton Times 448.75—3 yrs.	San Antonio Light 352.76—5 yrs.
San Jose Mercury and News 582.28—6 yrs.	Cincinnati Post 535.00—5 yrs.	Harrisburg Patriot and News 440.00—4 yrs.	Battle Creek Enquirer and News 346.00—5 yrs.
San Mateo Times & News Leader 582.28—6 yrs.	Toronto Star 533.26—6 yrs.	Joliet Herald-News 436.90—4 yrs.	Lexington Herald and Leader 335.00—4 yrs.
Santa Rosa Press Democrat 582.28—6 yrs.	Providence Journal and Bulletin 525.50—4 yrs.	Brockton Enterprise 436.00—4 yrs.	Chattanooga Times 330.44—4 yrs.
New Westminster Columbian 580.36—5 yrs.	Philadelphia Inquirer and Daily News 524.94—5 yrs.	Duluth News-Tribune & Herald 435.00—5 yrs.	Hazlet Standard-Speaker 326.71—5 yrs.
Fresno Bee 573.47—6 yrs.	Toronto Globe and Mail 523.24—5 yrs.	Jersey City: Jersey Journal 431.03—4 yrs.	Waltham News-Tribune 322.00—3 yrs.
Sacramento Union 572.90—6 yrs.	Reuters (U.S.) ² 522.14—2 yrs.	Columbus Citizen-Journal 431.00—5 yrs.	Massillon Independent 320.00—4 yrs.
Canadian Press 571.50—5 yrs.	Cleveland Plain Dealer 520.20—4 yrs.	Salem News 427.72—4 yrs.	Norfolk Virginian-Pilot 320.00—4 1/2 yrs.
Stockton Record 570.17—6 yrs.	Gary Post-Tribune 517.00—5 yrs.	Peoria Journal Star 426.00—5 yrs.	Rochester Democrat Chronicle and Times-Union 312.55—4 yrs.
Modesto Bee 570.00—6 yrs.	Royal Oak Tribune 516.59—5 yrs.	New Brunswick Home News 425.75—4 yrs.	Utica Press and Observer-Dispatch 312.00—5 yrs.
St. Louis Globe-Democrat 565.77—5 yrs.	Mt. Clemens Macomb Daily 507.39—5 yrs.	Erie News and Times 423.50—5 yrs.	Monessen Valley Independent 310.00—5 yrs.
St. Louis Post-Dispatch 565.77—5 yrs.	United Press International 502.85—5 yrs.	Great Falls Tribune 422.00—5 yrs.	Terre Haute Tribune and Star 302.00—5 yrs.
Victoria Times-Colonist 561.65—5 yrs.	Buffalo Evening News 492.59—6 yrs.	Sudbury Star 421.95—6 yrs.	San Juan: El Vocero 300.00—2 yrs.
	Monterey Peninsula Herald 492.00—6 yrs.	Manchester Union Leader 420.25—3 yrs.	San Juan: El Mundo 297.00—5 yrs.
	Waukegan News-Sun 491.25—5 yrs.	Oshawa Times 414.37—4 1/2 yrs.	Morgantown Dominion-Post 284.83—4 yrs.
	Chester: Delaware County Times 487.43—5 yrs.	Lansing State Journal 410.44—5 yrs.	
	Kenosha News 484.00—5 1/2 yrs.	Malden News, Medford Mercury and Melrose News 407.75—3 yrs.	

¹ Top minimum applies in AP bureaus in 17 cities, including Baltimore, Philadelphia, Minneapolis and Honolulu. Top minimum in six other cities and at AP radio is \$5 higher, while in 27 other cities it is \$5 lower and in 71 others it is \$10 lower.

² Lower of two reporter minimums for those hired since 8/18/80. Higher of the two is \$630.57. Corresponding minimums for those hired before are \$568.84 and \$636.96.



JOHN JAQUES/Pueblo Guild

Mail room part-time; Guild fulltime!

Four of the part-time inserters and bundle drivers at the Pueblo Star-Journal and Chief-tan who voted for representation by the Pueblo Guild Sept. 29, pose with the local Guild leader who was their prime aide in organizing, Mike Fitzgerald, foreground right, an unrepresented inserter himself before becoming a mailer. Tally in the NLRB-supervised election was 16 for the Guild and 5 for no

union. There was one challenged ballot. Also pictured, from left: Vera Martinez, Darla Grubbs, Mark Gregory and Robert Arguello. The NLRB's regional office, meanwhile dismissed a Guild charge that the company had threatened to retaliate against the Guild if it sought a representation election for the part-timers. The election was held between midnight and 2:30 a.m.

McLaughlin slate wins N.Y. Guild race

New York—The slate of candidates headed by Peter McLaughlin of the Daily News unit, for president, won all 20 New York Guild offices at issue in a special election that was conducted under supervision of the U.S. Labor Dept. and stretched through much of September.

The victors—running as the “democratic coalition”—took office on Oct. 4, four days after the votes, all mail ballots, were tallied and the results certified by Labor Dept. aides. Their terms run until Jan. 2, 1985.

Losing was another group of 20 candidates—running as the “Membership Slate”—that was headed by Donald Bacheller of

the Times unit, who was its candidate for president.

Also among the group were Betsy Wade, two-term local president, also of the Times unit, and Barbara Yunker of the Post unit, TNG Vice President from Region 5. Both were running for executive committee seats.

Among the candidates on the winning slate was David Mulcahy, of the Standard & Poor's unit, who also is a

TNG At-Large Vice President.

The election was conducted as a rerun of voting for offices that were contested in local-wide balloting that took place in December of 1980. It was scheduled after Labor Dept. investigators, acting on complaints by several members of 1980's losing slate, said they found grounds to invalidate the results for the contested 20 positions.

The only local-wide offices not at issue in the rerun election were those of executive vice-president and secretary-treasurer, which were uncontested in 1980, and the chair and vice chair of the local's representative assembly, which are elected by that body

and carry with them seats on the executive committee.

Both Edwin R. Egan, the local's executive vice president, and Barry F. Lipton, its secretary-treasurer, had endorsed McLaughlin and the “democratic coalition” in the rerun election.

McLaughlin outpolled Bacheller by 1,406 votes to 1,026 votes, a margin of 380. Margin between the lowest vote for a member of the “coalition” and the top vote for the “Membership Slate” was 330.

McLaughlin, a reporter, has been a Guild member more than 25 years and has served five terms on the local's executive committee and three terms as chairperson of the Daily News unit and its bargaining committee.

The Guild Reporter

CALM
ACPS

JAMES M. CESNIK, Editor

BARBARA E. NELSON, Assistant Editor

Published by The Newspaper Guild (AFL-CIO, CLC) twice monthly (generally second and fourth Fridays, occasionally two other Fridays after published advance notice), except monthly in July and December. \$15.00 per year. Single copies, 75 cents.

Guild Reporter deadlines at 1125 15th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005: News, Monday before publication; features and letters, Friday before publication. Letters limited to 200 words by TNG convention action.

POSTMASTER: Notice to Publisher Form 3579 should be sent to The Guild Reporter, 1125 15th St. N.W., #835, Washington, D.C. 20005. Publication #231580.

ISSN: 0017-5404

Vol. XLIX, No. 18

October 8, 1982

The Newspaper Guild

1125 Fifteenth St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001

Area Code 202—296-2990

INTERNATIONAL CHAIRPERSON: HARRY S. CULVER

PRESIDENT: CHARLES A. PERLIK, JR.

SECRETARY-TREASURER: CHARLES DALE

AT-LARGE VICE PRESIDENTS: William T. Davis, 4950 Cherry Ave., #126, San Jose, Calif. 95118; Robert C. Holt, Jr., 433 Dickens Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 63122; Dianne M. Martino, 12 Fieldstone Dr., Londonderry, N.H. 03033; David M. Mulcahy, c/o Standard & Poor's Corp., 25 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10004; Richard J. Roth, 28 Blantyre Rd., Buffalo, N.Y. 14216; Joe E. Walker-Tyson, 19736 Littlefield, Detroit, Mich. 48235.

REGIONAL VICE PRESIDENTS: Region 1—Thomas R. Hiltz, 181 Lebaron St., Malden, Mass. 02148; Region 2—Charlie Ramis, 276 San Alfonso St., Ext. College Park, Rio Piedras, P.R. 00926; Region 3—Richard M. Pe-y, 2886 Chadbourne Rd., Shaker Heights, Ohio 44120; Region 4—Larry D. Hatfield, 16 Jewell St., San Rafael, Calif. 94901; Region 5—Barbara Yunker, 361 W. 22nd St., New York, N.Y. 10011; Canadian Region: East—John W. Lowe, 126 Park St., Toronto, Ont. M1N 2P3; West—Roger L. Stonebar, 407-1571 Mortimer St., Victoria, B.C. V8P 3A7.

DIRECTOR OF FIELD OPERATIONS: J. William Blatz.

DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATIVE OPERATIONS: Ellis T. Baker.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, CONTRACTS COMMITTEE: Richard J. Ramsey.

CANADIAN DIRECTOR: William M. McLeman.

DIRECTOR OF RESEARCH & INFORMATION: David J. Eisen.

HUMAN RIGHTS CO-ORDINATOR: Anna M. Padia.

INTERNATIONAL REPRESENTATIVES: Janet David, Leo J. Ducharme, Willard Hatch, Harry L. McCormick, Luis Montanez Jr., Hannah Jo Rayl, G. Richard Pattison, Marshall W. Schiewe, Frederica Wilson.

Oakland merger brings no cuts

Oakland—San Francisco-Oakland Guild leaders said they expect no newsroom-staff cuts from the merger of Gannett's evening Oakland Tribune into its morning East Bay Today nor from the chain's subsequently announced plan to sell the company that publishes them.

Gannett said Sept. 24 that it will put the papers on the sales block as part of a deal in which it is acquiring the (San Francisco) Chronicle Publishing Co.'s KRON-TV in return for \$100 million and Gannett's KOCO-TV in Oklahoma City.

Gannett said that its acquisition of KRON, in the nation's fifth largest broadcast market, would force it to divest itself of the Oakland papers because Federal Communications Commission regulations ban cross-ownership of broadcast and newspaper properties in the same area.

Earlier in September, Gannett had announced plans to fold the 108-year-old afternoon Tribune into the three-year-old morning East Bay Today.

After the announcement of plans to sell the Oakland papers, Robert C. Maynard, their publisher, said he hoped to be able to buy them. He told newsroom employees Oct. 5 that he expected within two months to be able to announce the formation of a group of investors to purchase the papers.

The publication of the afternoon Tribune began to be phased out during the first week of October.

Complete transition of the papers to morning publication is expected to be completed before the end of the month.

Until the transition began, East Bay Today had been a street-sales-only publication.

Gannett acquired the Oakland Tribune in 1979 when it bought Combined Communications.

Consolidation of the morning and evening papers, which had been produced by a joint news staff, is expected to result in the elimination of one copy desk, rearrangement of some employees' work schedules and the transfer of some copy desk employees to reporting jobs, a local Guild representative reported.



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

Middle-Atlantic District Council, fall meeting, Oct. 23-24, Heywood Brown 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 meeting, 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.

McAndrew, president; Doug Firby, secretary, and Bill Schiller, treasurer.

Windsor is just South of Detroit, across the Detroit river, and about 200 miles west-southwest of Toronto, both cities with established Guild locals which have pledged to give all possible assistance to the new local.

McCracken honored as local leader

Memphis — Faye McCracken, vice president of the Memphis Guild, was honored as the local's Guild Member of the Year at the Memphis Guild's annual awards ceremony Sept. 17.

It is the second time McCracken has won the award.

At the same time, the local presented its Guild Service Award to Dan Hanson, in recognition of his many years of largely unsung work for the local.



Meanwhile, McCracken is one of 54 persons selected from among hundreds of nominees for this year's "Leadership Memphis" study program.

She will attend a series of one and two-day seminars monthly over a six-month period concentrating on government, the economy, health services, education, race relations, the environment and other subjects.

McCracken's \$500 tuition fee is being shared by the Memphis Guild and the Memphis Publishing Co.