

Sun, Province suspend as 950 in Guild honor picket lines in five unions' strike

Vancouver—Representatives of the Vancouver-New Westminster Guild—whose 950 members at the Sun and Province have been honoring craft-union picket lines at the Southam dailies since March 28—were scheduled to meet with management and a provincial mediator April 9.

It would be the first meeting between management and any of the six unions that represent the papers' 1,350 employees since before the five craft unions struck

and publication of the dailies was suspended.

The contracts of all six unions with the two dailies and their publishing arm, Pacific Press, had been expired for exactly a month when the strike began.

There had been but two meetings between the publishers and the unions. Both were short. In the first management proposed renewal of all six unions' contracts for three years with changes only in wage provisions and only

in the second and third years, when there would be modest increases.

Members of each of the six unions then voted their bargainners authority to call a strike: The Guild membership also directed its leaders to seek mediation of the contract dispute. The inter-union council declined to join the mediation request and the Guild left the council. Under provincial law, strikes and lockouts are banned during mediation.

The company and the five unions still in the council served each other with legally required notices of an impending strike or lock-out.

There was a second bargaining meeting. It was nearly as short as the first. Management renewed its demand for no increase in the first year and proposed 3½ percent for the second year and 5 percent for the third.

When the strike began at 10:30 p.m. March 28, the Guild's exec-

utive board voted to invoke the provision of the Guild contract with the Sun and Province permitting its members to refuse to try to cross other unions' picket lines at the papers. Executive board members then met Guild members arriving for their next day's work shifts outside the plant to advise them of the board's action.

The Sun and Province's wage demands are being made against
(Continued on Page 4)

The GUILD REPORTER

Official publication of The Newspaper Guild (AFL-CIO, CLC)



Vol. 51, No. 7

Washington, D.C.

April 6, 1984

Weekend walkout by Guild nets contract with N.Y. Post

New York—New York Guild members returned to work at Rupert Murdoch's New York Post with a new contract early in the morning of April 2, ending a 52-hour strike that had begun at midnight March 30 as the Guild's old pact with the paper expired.

The 430-member Guild unit struck over company demands that they accept contract adjustments far in excess of those agreed to by craft unions in three-year extensions of their contracts that also would have expired March 30.

New CU contract

Mt. Vernon, N.Y. — New York Guild members at Consumers Union on April 4 ratified a new 3-year contract to end their strike against the publisher of Consumer Reports.

While all other unions had concluded new agreements with the Post, the allied council of newspaper unions had pledged its support for the Guild strike and its unions' members plus the

unaffiliated Deliverers' union did support it.

Post agreements with the other unions called for some \$500,000 in savings under each of the contracts, but the company was seeking retrogressions from the Guild valued at \$1.25 million.

Among the concessions it sought from the Guild were reductions in company payments for health benefits, elimination of premium pay for work in a higher classification and a widening of the differences between mini-
(Continued on Page 4)

News top set at \$622 in first pact at Windsor Star; others also settle

Windsor, Ont.—The top minimum for reporters and photographers at the Windsor Star is set at \$622.06 and will rise to \$674.77 a week in 1985 under a tentative agreement between the Windsor Guild and the Southam daily on a pair of initial contracts covering the paper's editorial and circulation department employees.

The two-year agreements were reached in joint bargaining April 4 after the Guild and the three other local unions which represent the paper's employees each had been voted authority to call a strike.

The settlements will raise the salaries of Guild-covered employees by 6.7 percent retroactive to

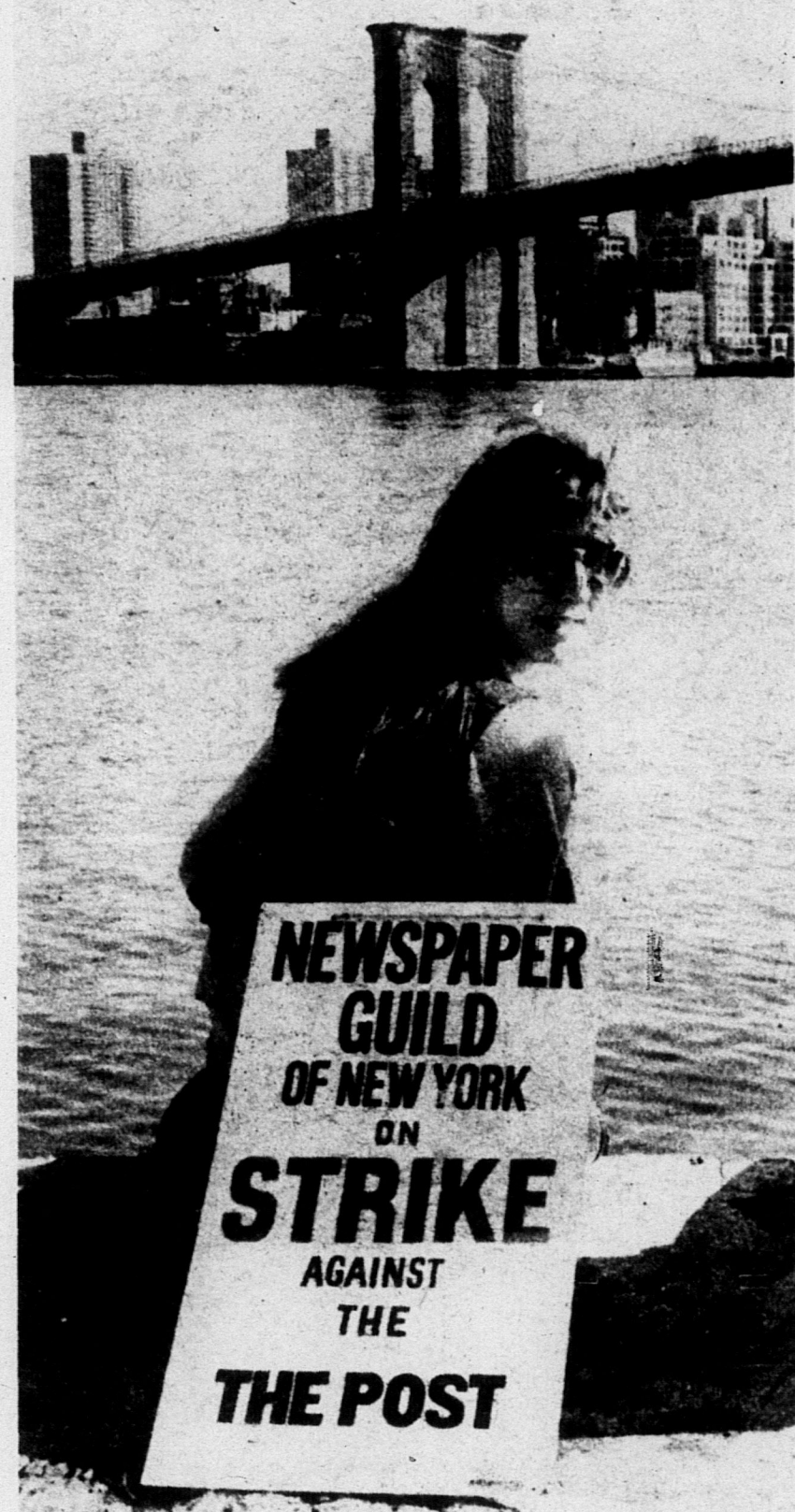
Jan. 1, with additional increases of 7.4 percent next Jan. 1 and 1 percent on Oct. 1, 1985.

One clerical employee in the circulation department will receive an immediate increase of nearly \$100 a week under the settlement.

The key top minimum for editorial department employees is initially set at \$622.06 a week from Jan. 1 and rises by \$46.03, to \$688.09, next Jan. 1 and by \$6.68, to \$674.77 a week, on Oct. 1, 1985.

The immediate \$622.06 top minimum ranks 22nd among reporter top minimums in effect in Guild contracts with daily newspapers, just ahead of the \$621.66 top minimum in the Guild's contract with the Toronto Globe and Mail.

An initial top minimum of \$599.65 a week for district managers rises by \$44.38, to \$644.03,
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ROBERT KALFUS/New York Guild

ANNETTE KINYK TAKES A BREAK NEAR THE N.Y. POST
Stretching across the background is the Brooklyn Bridge.

Davis leaves IEB for local post; Turner will run

William T. Davis of the San Jose Guild has resigned as a vice president of TNG and Gene Turner of the Central California Guild has announced that he will seek election to the unexpired portion of Davis' term of office.

Davis, in his third two-year term on TNG's International Executive Board, submitted his resignation "effective immediately" in a March 27 letter in which he said he had accepted an appoint-

San Jose's Gene Bryant joins TNG's field staff4

ment as the San Jose Guild's permanent, full-time administrative officer.

He had been serving in the local post on an interim basis since last September, when it was vacated by Eugene Bryant, who resigned.

Turner currently is vice presi-

dent of the Central California Guild and is serving his third consecutive term as president of the Western District Council.

A member of the Guild since going to work at the Stockton Record as a reporter in 1959, Turner played a major role in merging the Stockton and Sacramento locals to form the Central California Guild in 1976 and served the merged local as president from 1978 through 1980.

Previously he had been Stockton Guild president for 3½ years.

In 1982, Turner and Bob Bondi, of the merged local's Sacramento Bee unit, jointly won TNG's Guild Service Award for their key roles in rebuilding the local following an unsuccessful strike by the Mailers Union at the Bee in 1978.

Turner also has been a delegate to ten TNG conventions, in-
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Per capita hiked 46¢ as reporter average passes \$529 a week

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Reagan administration making 'end run' on ban on lifetime censorship?

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Lines being drawn over 'merger/affiliation' of ITU with Teamsters

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Initial Bristol contract to produce increases of as much as \$235

Page 3

Lines are being drawn over Teamsters-ITU merger plan

The lines were being drawn pro and con on the proposed "merger/affiliation" of the Int'l Typographical Union into the Teamsters as the ITU Executive Council launched a series of nine regional conferences aimed at convincing the union's members to approve the proposal in a May 16 referendum.

The proposal calls for the ITU to be "an autonomous trade division within" the Teamsters.

✓ A Canadian Caucus of Typographical Union leaders issued a statement March 26 calling upon the union's Canadian membership to vote against an ITU-Teamsters merger.

✓ Dennis McDermott, president of the Canadian Labour Congress the next day praised the caucus's action and assured Canadian ITU members that, in the event the merger is approved, the Canadian membership can "always find a home within the CLC and the legitimate Canadian labor movement." Canadians are about 13 percent of the ITU.

✓ The Merger Committee for One Big Printing Union, formed by several Typographical Union leaders to promote a merger with the Graphic Communications Int'l Union, saw its membership increase to 28 persons from 26 locals during a meeting of the Eastern Typographical Conference in New York City that was addressed on the merger question by AFL-CIO Sec'y-Treasurer Thomas R. Donahue as well as by ITU officers.

✓ Committees to support the One Big Printing Union committee were formed within Typographical Union locals in at least two major U.S. cities, Washington and New York.

✓ The ITU Review published on less than two full tabloid pages the full text of the ITU-Teamsters "merger/affiliation" agreement and said that "the full and complete text, including all agenda and attachments," will be published in the April Typographical Journal. Only one addendum.

Pact extension in Maui taking top up by \$86

Wailuku, Hawaii — A new three-year agreement between the Hawaii Guild and the Maui News raises the key top minimum by \$86, to \$586.20 a week.

The \$86 increase for reporters, photographers, inside and outside sales employees and district managers comes in eight increments over the contract's term, with an initial increase of \$5 a week on April 1 taking the top minimum to \$505.20. It is followed by increases of \$10 on Oct. 1, \$5 next Jan. 1, \$10 next April 1, \$11 on Oct. 1, 1985, and \$15 each on April 1, 1986, Oct. 1, 1986 and Feb. 1, 1987.

Financial problems the company faces were taken into account in fashioning the wage package, the local reported.

The top minimum for advertising, circulation and job-printing clerks is raised by \$76.57 over the contract term, to \$502.91 a week, with the increase apportioned in the same manner as at the key top minimum.

on retirement programs, was included in the Review. The Journal also is to publish the Teamsters Constitution, which would prevail if the merger is approved.

✓ The first of the ITU-sponsored regional conferences was held March 31 in Boston with the morning session featuring a videotape address by Teamsters President Jackie Presser.

✓ TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., called upon all Guild locals to "make sure ITU locals in their plants are aware of our hope they will vote to remain in the traditional print-craft union community and within the two national labor federations." This would "enable all of us to pursue a single and more powerful union in the print-graphics and newspaper industries," Perlik said.

The ITU Canadian Caucus statement, issued following a weekend meeting in Montreal, expresses the belief that while "mergers with other unions in the printing and media industries are required and desirable... [they] must be natural and honorable agreements and must respect the right to self-determination of Canadian workers."

Joining the One Big Printing Union committee during the Eastern Typographical Conference in New York City were Leon Olson, president of the [San Francisco] Bay Area Typographical Union; Ray Benoit, president of the Denver Mailers; Dorothy Power-Lawson of Moncton, N.B., who also signed the Canadian statement; and Bernard Murray, Ottawa

president. At the same time Haven Combs, president of the Cleveland Typographical Union, resigned from the committee.

The committee is headed by Robert S. McMichen, the former ITU vice president who won the popular vote in last fall's contested election for ITU president but who was kept from taking office when the ITU election board called for a rerun of the contest. McMichen has joined the AFL-CIO staff as a special representative.

The AFL-CIO's Donahue told the Eastern Conference that he hoped the membership would vote down the Teamster proposal since "better options are available which would better serve ITU members." He also renewed the AFL-CIO leadership's pledge to work for a single, merged union in the printing industry.

Donahue also urged ITU members to look closely at claims of Teamsters organizing successes, pointing out that the record of wins and losses maintained by the National Labor Relations Board shows the Teamsters success rate to be just about the same as that of AFL-CIO unions and that the record of the GCIU and its predecessor unions, in fact, is slightly better than the Teamsters' record.

Observers at the Eastern Conference meeting said expressions by participants on the Teamster merger proposal appeared to be rather evenly split and to be almost totally along craft lines, with most mailers supporting it and printers opposing it.

GCIU still sees time for ITU pact in '84

Washington—The president of the Graphic Communications Int'l Union says it still would be possible for the GCIU and the Int'l Typographical Union to complete a proposal for merger of the two unions before their respective conventions this fall.

GCIU President Kenneth J. Brown, in a report to AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland on the status of GCIU-ITU talks just after the ITU broke them off in favor of the Teamsters, said the GCIU had "made it clear to the ITU officers" that if the talks continued a merger proposal could be completed by the fall of this year.

"This position is still valid," Brown said.

The ITU Review, meantime, reported that ITU officers had broken off the GCIU talks because the GCIU would not give them a merger proposal to submit to the ITU membership simultaneously with the proposal from the Teamsters.

Brown said that meetings that had been scheduled "clearly... could have produced an agreement for merger" of the ITU and GCIU, adding that "in our view this was the reason that the ITU officers closed off any further talks with the GCIU."

"The ITU officers were obvi-

ously engaged in a form of window dressing while meeting with our representatives," Brown charged, pointing out that the ITU officers in the talks with the GCIU "did make clear" that they were "too far down the road with the Teamsters" to be able to alter events through merger talks with the GCIU.

The GCIU-ITU merger discussions were undertaken last fall at the request of AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland after the ITU officers announced that serious merger talks were underway with the Teamsters. The 200,000-member GCIU is the result of the merger last summer

of the Graphic Arts Int'l Union and the Printing & Graphic Communications Int'l Union, themselves the products of earlier mergers between printing crafts unions.

Merger of all the publishing industry unions would be "the best solution to the needs of the workers in this industry, which has been so dramatically impacted by new technology and automation," Kirkland said at the time.

N.Y. Guild, FPA reach new accord

New York—A 26-month agreement between the New York Guild and the Foreign Policy Assn. raises salaries and minimums by 5 percent retroactive to June 1, 1983, and 6 percent this June 1.

The increases take the top minimum for senior editors to \$371.50 a week on June 1, 1984.

Added to the contract is a guarantee that no employee will lose his or her job because of the introduction of automated processes.

The agreement also calls for annual safety inspections of work areas, and a new health insurance plan raises benefits substantially.



WILLIAM P. MAX/New York Guild

Campaigning in New York

New York Guild members striking Consumers Union, publisher of Consumer Reports magazine, take their message to an AFL-CIO rally for former Vice President Walter F. Mondale a week before the New York Democratic presidential primary. Mondale won the primary. The Consumers Union Guild unit ratified a new contract the following day.

Davis quits IEB; Turner will run

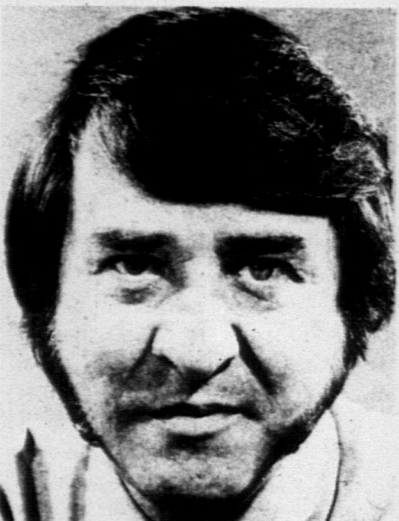
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cluding last year's. In addition he has been a member of the Record unit's bargaining committee the

past 20 years, chairing it this and several other years, and has served the same length of time on his unit's grievance committee. He has been a trustee of the Guild-Record pension plan since it was established in 1968.

Davis, a leader of the San Jose Guild for 25 years, was first elected one of TNG's six at-large vice presidents as part of a Unity slate in 1979 and was re-elected in 1981 and 1983. He has chaired the IEB's Collective Bargaining Committee since the fall of 1981 and also has served on its Human Rights, Organizing and Appeals Committees.

Previously he had worked full-time for TNG and his local from 1973 to late 1975 and for the San Jose and San Francisco-Oakland locals in 1976 and 1977 as a bargainer and organizer.



William T. Davis

Resigns as TNG vice president



Gene Turner

Announces for Davis' seat

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., N.W., #550, Washington, D.C. 20005.



GUILD-MEMBER DELEGATES TO CLUW'S 10TH ANNIVERSARY CONVENTION

From left, TNG Int'l Representative Hanna Jo Rayl; Mary Sanchez, Central California Guild president; Lois Anne Rosen, Chicago Guild; Anna M. Padia, TNG Human Rights Co-ordinator; Patricia Strandt, Chicago Guild.

TENTH ANNIVERSARY CONVENTION

TNG's Padia is elected CLUW VP

Chicago—TNG Human Rights Co-ordinator Anna M. Padia was elected vice president of the Coalition of Labor Union Women and Mary Sanchez, president of the Central California Guild, was elected TNG's representative to the CLUW Executive Board during the national organization's 10th anniversary convention.

Padia, elected by acclamation to a two-year term as one of seven CLUW vice presidents, had held TNG's seat on the executive board for the past two years.

More than 1,200 delegates, alternates, guests and observers attended the March 22-25 convention, which marked the organization's founding meeting 10 years earlier, also in Chicago.

Padia was a member of the national committee that planned CLUW's founding convention in 1974, when she was secretary of the Pacific Northwest Guild.

CLUW President Joyce Miller—now also a vice president of the AFL-CIO and of the Amalgamated Clothing & Textile Workers' Union—observed that in its first decade CLUW has helped expand the voice of women workers both within their unions and throughout society.

Speculating that women may hold the "decisive edge" in elections later this year, Miller pointed to what she termed the "destruction" of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission as an illustration of the Reagan administration's "disregard for women and minorities."

Delegates adopted a resolution calling for a ban on "computer homework" that would prohibit the farming out of clerical work to persons operating computers in their homes. The ban would be similar to ones that prohibit homework in other industries such as that prohibiting home knitting and needle work. (Sec'y of Labor Raymond Donovan has launched a second effort to eliminate the latter.)

Other resolutions included calls for the passage of an Equal Rights Amendment, a new industrial policy and solidarity with black unionists in South Africa.

More than 500 delegates joined in a demonstration organized by the Auto Workers and the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Dept. at the Chicago headquarters of Materials Services Corp., a subsidiary of General Dynamics Corp. The UAW has initiated a "corporate

campaign" to publicize General Dynamic's efforts to thwart union activities at its Electric Boat Division in Groton, Conn.

Delegates re-elected CLUW's five top officers: Miller, president; Addie Wyatt of the Food & Commercial Workers, executive vice president; Gloria Johnson of the Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, treasurer; Elinor Glenn of the Service Employees, corresponding secretary; Lela Foreman of the Communications Workers, recording secretary.

Elected to vice presidencies in addition to Padia were: Clara Day of the Teamsters; Evelyn Dubrow of the Ladies' Garment Workers; Georgia McGhee of the State, County & Municipal Employees; Gwen Newton of the Office & Professional Employees; Odessa Komer of the Auto Workers; and Pat Stryker of the Teachers. All but Stryker and Padia were re-elected to the posts.

Sanchez was elected to the executive board seat by a caucus of Guild members attending the convention. They also elected TNG International Representative Hann Jo Rayl and Chicago Guild member Lois Anne Rosen as board alternates.

Bristol's first pact sets \$465 rate; top raise is \$235

Bristol, Conn.—An initial Bristol Guild contract covering the Bristol Press' 47 advertising, business and editorial department employees provides raises of as much as \$235 a week over its three-year term.

The agreement, ratified by the membership at the 20,000-circulation daily on April 5, is retroactive to Dec. 1 and establishes a key top minimum of \$465 a week for reporters, photographers and outside advertising staff.

The initial top minimum for the key editorial jobs is \$375 a week, retroactive to Dec. 1. It rises by \$25, to \$400, retroactive to March 1, and goes up by \$12, to \$412, on July 1. Additional increases of \$13 each are due on Jan. 1 and July 1 of 1985 and on Jan. 1, 1986, with a final \$14 increase on July 1, 1986.

The top minimum for outside advertising employees is set at \$300 a week retroactive to Dec. 1, then rises by \$25, to \$325 on July 1, with an additional increase of \$25 next Jan. 1, 1985, followed by raises of \$12.50 each on July 1, 1985, and Jan. 1, 1986, \$25 on July 1, 1986, and a final \$65 increase on Nov. 30, 1986.

The salary of one outside advertising salesperson will rise by \$235 a week over the contract term, from \$230 to a top of \$465, while that of another will rise by \$205, from \$260 to \$465.

The Guild won bargaining rights for the employees through a series of affiliation and representation votes conducted in the summer of 1982. Editorial department employees had been covered by a contract with the Bristol Press Editorial Staff Assn. that expired Sept. 21, 1982. Although advertising and business department employees had also designated the association as their bargaining representative, an agreement covering them had never been concluded.

The \$465 top minimum for reporters and photographers is \$112.74 a week higher than the top minimum for the jobs in the old association contract.

The new contract sets a top minimum of \$288.50 a week for inside advertising salespersons, computer operators and business office clerks retroactive to Dec. 1. It rises to a final top of \$333.97 a week on Jan. 1, 1986.

The top minimum for library, news and dispatch clerks rises from \$233.02 a week to \$269.75 on the same dates.

The new contract also includes provision for eight holidays annually and vacations of three weeks after five years of service, four weeks after 13 years and five weeks after 25 years.

Employees are eligible for reimbursement of up to \$40 toward the cost of no more than two eye examinations during the term of the contract, and the agreement calls for the company to pay the premiums for health and dental insurance coverage.

Provision for severance pay of up to 10 weeks pay is included in the agreement. It is accrued on the basis of two weeks pay for the first year of service and an additional week's pay for each of the next eight years of service.

The agreement prohibits pay cuts and calls for an employee's individual merit to be acknowledged by increases above the contractual minimums.

Guild designees are to be given time off without loss of pay to attend bargaining or other meetings of the company and the Guild, and employees are eligible for unpaid leaves of absence to serve in a position with the Guild or other labor organizations.

Employees—both males and females—also have the option of taking an unpaid leave for up to three months following the birth of a child.

Up to \$250 is provided for employees taking courses to improve their skills.

The agreement also includes provisions covering rights to removal of bylines, consultation about substantive changes in copy and refusing to disclose confidential sources.

TNG Int'l Representative Leo J. Ducharme assisted the local.

Reporter average passes \$529, per capita up 46c

Washington—With the average daily newspaper reporter top minimum being paid under Guild contracts on April 1 up by \$27.64 a week over a year earlier, per-capita payments by Guild locals to TNG will increase by 46 cents, to \$10.10 a month, on May 1 under a constitutional formula linking the two.

The per-capita increase applies only to the monthly payments made by locals to TNG. It does not affect members' dues.

The increase is 16 cents less than the record increase of 62 cents under the formula in the spring of 1981 and 11 cents less than last year's 57-cent increase.

TNG's General Fund will receive 39.1 cents of the 46-cent increase and the Defense Fund the other 6.9 cents, TNG Secretary-Treasurer Charles Dale said in an April 4 letter to locals announcing the new \$10.10 per capita.

The General Fund's portion of the new per capita will be

\$8.7875, with the Defense Fund receiving \$1.3125. (During periods of full regular dues, the Defense Fund also receives additional monthly amounts ranging from \$2 to \$27.35 per member, depending on the weekly salary of each. The most recent period of higher dues ended May 1, 1981.)

TNG's Constitution contains the formula that determine the division of per-capita payments between the General and Defense Funds, as well as the formula that provides for annual determination of the amount of the per capita. It also provides that the rate be in effect from May through April, unless changed by the International Executive Board or TNG's annual convention. TNG's 1983 Convention extended for an additional 12 months a 5 percent reduction of the Defense Fund portion of the per capita.

The per-capita formula, adopted by TNG's 1964 Convention, bases payments, like local dues, on members' wages. It ties the

per capita to a percentage of the average reporter top minimum in effect each April 1 at newspapers published at least five days a week.

The new top minimum average, computed from 116 contracts, was \$529.72, an increase of 5.5 percent over the April 1983 average of \$502.08. That average produced a per capita of \$9.64 that took effect May 1, 1983.

The May 1 rise in the per capita is a 4.77 percent increase, compared to a 6.28 percent increase a year ago and an 8.33 percent increase in 1982, a 8.37 percent increase in 1981, and 5.7 percent in 1980.

The \$529.72 top minimum average was multiplied by 0.0165, producing a figure of \$8.74038, rounded to \$8.75 under the constitutional formula. An additional \$1.35—10 cents voted by the 1969 Convention, 75 cents voted by the 1978 Convention and 50 cents voted by the 1981 Con-

vention—is added to produce the \$10.10 per-capita.

In establishing the per-capita formula in 1964, TNG determined that the then existing per capita of \$2.30 represented 0.01625 percent of the 1964 top minimum average of \$141.38 a week. The 1967 Convention changed the formula to 0.00165 percent.

The formula is designed to provide TNG with an increasing level of income to meet rising costs geared to the increase in members' incomes.

Another constitutional formula sets the salaries of TNG's president and secretary-treasurer each April at 2.16 and 2.02 times the reporter top minimum average on that date. The formula will raise both officers' salaries by 5.5 percent, increasing the president's weekly salary by \$59.71, to \$1,144.20, and the secretary-treasurer's by \$55.83, to \$1,070.03.

Computations made in deter-

mining the new reporter average showed that 63 (54 percent) of the 116 reporter top minimums in effect April 1 had increased by more than the \$27.64 increase in the average. Thirty-six were up by \$40 or more a week; 17 were up by \$50 or more; eight were up by \$60 or more; and three were up by \$70 or more.

The same compilations showed: 102 daily newspaper contracts with top reporter minimums at or above \$400 a week, up from 99 a year ago; 88 contracts with reporter top minimums of \$450 or more, up from 79 a year ago; 66 with top minimums of \$500 or more, up from 55 a year ago; 37 with top minimums of \$600 or more, up from 16 a year ago; and five contracts with top minimums exceeding \$700 a week, up from four a year ago.

Twelve reporter top minimums were between \$300 and \$399.99 a week, five fewer than a year ago. There were no reporter top minimums below \$300.

Pact with N.Y. Post ends strike

(Continued from Page 1)

mums for current employees and new hires.

The three-year Guild settlement is based on the same \$110 average-increase package included in other agreements with the Post and in three-year extensions of all union contracts, including the Guild's, with the New York Daily News and with the Times.

At the Post, the \$110 package is expected to raise the top minimum for reporters, photographers and outside advertising employees by approximately \$130 over the three-year term, taking it to approximately \$841 a week by March 31, 1986. Initially, the key top minimum is expected to rise by approximately \$44, to \$755 a week.

The departure of 10 Guild-covered Post employees over the past year and a half, resulting in a savings of about \$500,000, and a six-minute increase in daily working time, to seven hours, agreed to by Guild bargainers and expected to produce an additional savings of more than \$150,000, accounted for Guild cost-saving measures under the agreement.

New York newspaper unions first agreed to three-year extensions of contracts that were to expire this March, along with the \$110 wage package and agreement on cost-saving measures, at the New York News in the fall of 1982. Those agreements were made in an effort to return the News to profitability and avert threats of closure.

Shortly after agreements were concluded with the News, managements of both the Times and the Post began seeking agreements on contract extensions, with the Post seeking to duplicate the cost-saving aspects as well as the wage package.

The Guild and other unions' agreements with the Post, like those with the News, also call for employees to share in a portion of future profits.

Joy Cook, Guild Post Unit chair, was effusive in praising the support of the Guild strike by the other unions representing Post employees. "Mr. Murdoch did a wonderful thing" in pushing his demands for excessive givebacks in the Guild's contract, Cook said. The result was greater union unity.

During meetings at which the new agreement with the Post was ratified, Guild unit members contributed more than \$350 to members of the local's striking Consumers Union Unit.

Guild honors strike at Sun, Province

(Continued from Page 1)

the Southam chain's profitability having rebounded mightily in 1983 despite the continuation of sluggish bottom-line performances by its west-province dailies, including the Sun and Province.

Southam's newspapers, which account for about 80 percent of its before-tax profits, had revenue increases overall of only 5.6 percent last year but their overall profits were up by 42.8 percent, the Toronto Globe and Mail reported.

In addition, late in 1983 and early this year Southam spent more than \$80 million to buy additional companies or maintain its position in firms that have issued new stocks, The Globe and Mail also reported.



The issues (right) and the settlement at the N.Y. Post

At right: Billy Heller, a member of the Guild's contract committee, waves his expired New York Guild-New York Post contract book as he and Nancy Tappan, strike headquarters co-ordinator, take a turn on the Guild's New York Post picket line April 1.

Above: Joy Cook, chairperson of the Guild's N.Y. Post unit, outlines settlement terms to a ratification meeting while Jerry Capeci, right foreground, unit contract chairperson, entertains the meeting's youngest participant, Miranda Gooding. Her dad, Richard, is a vice chairperson of the Guild unit. Behind Cook is Edwin Egan, New York Guild president and chief bargaining spokesperson.



Bryant named TNG representative

Eugene Bryant, former long-time administrative officer of the San Jose Guild, joined TNG's field staff of international representatives on April 2.

Until last September, when he resigned, Bryant had held the San Jose position for all 15 years of its existence.

Before going to San Jose he had held several offices in the Wire Service Guild, including secretary-treasurer and two terms as chair of the UPI National Committee, which also functioned as the bargaining committee.

Bryant is on leave from UPI in

San Francisco where he worked as a reporter and editor for 11 years.

During his years with the San Jose Guild, Bryant was one of its delegates to each of the annual TNG conventions from 1968 through 1983, was one of its delegates to the Western District Council of Guild locals and was a key figure in the Bay Area Conference of Newspaper Unions.

Bryant will continue to live in the San Jose area.

Harvey Wing of SFONG, former local, int'l officer

San Francisco — Harvey H. Wing, former president of the San Francisco-Oakland Guild and five-term TNG vice president, died Feb. 11 at the age of 82.

He had retired in 1968 after 52 years' employment with San Francisco's daily newspapers, beginning as a copy boy before becoming a reporter, first of sports and later on the police beat. On the latter he became known as "the Silver Fox of Kearney Street" in keeping with his distinguished stature and



Wing in 1965

attire. The latter often included spats and a fresh carnation in his lapel. During those 52 years he worked for at least four city dailies, only one of which still exists.

A member of the Guild beginning in its earliest years in the 1930s, Wing was elected to the first of five two-year terms as a TNG vice president in 1955 after having held several leadership positions in his local, including president, and in the old Scripps-Howard Chain Council.

He also was a former president and director of the San Francisco Press and Union League Club.

Survivors include his spouse, Doris, of Burlingame.

BY ANGUS MACKENZIE

TO PREVENT dissident bureaucrats from publishing or talking to reporters, President Reagan last March ordered government workers to sign contracts that would force them to submit to prior censorship even after they leave federal service, but Congress rebelled, voting to delay Reagan's order at least until April 15, 1984.

Or so Congress thought. And so the press has reported.

Legislators had demanded a chance to consider the order before it stripped public servants of their First Amendment rights. "We must ensure that the free-speech rights of our most experienced public servants are not restricted unnecessarily," said Republican Senator Charles McC. Mathias of Maryland. "The administration should stop implementing the censorship program."

Congress thought it had stopped the implementation of the order by a Nov. 17 vote. Yet, as denizens of the District prepared to celebrate the new year, the National Security Council was ordering fifty agency heads to get four million employees' signatures on forms that will, after all, contract them to lifetime censorship of their books, articles, and speeches. The Reagan administration is laying the groundwork to avoid the congressional prohibition against the spread of prepublication review.

This is so despite the reports on February 15 that the administration was suspending "key provisions" of its security program while it tried to reach a compromise with Congress.

A review of relevant court cases suggests that everything the Reagan team is doing to hush its workers has been found strictly legal by the highest judges in the land.

The Reagan team had prepared not one but two censorship forms for its bureaucrats to sign. Congress postponed, and the administration has abandoned, only one of them. With form number two, the administration is doing an end run around Congress. The National Security Council letter of late December orders the implementation of form number two, and last month a White House source confirmed that implementation is proceeding "full steam ahead."

FORM NUMBER TWO allows the government to obtain injunctions against those who sign it. Those injunctions, under case law, may require prepublication review of the employee's writings, under the contractual obligation not to disclose secrets.

Congress decided that no regulation could be implemented that "would require any officer or employee to submit, after termination of employment with government, his or her writings for prepublication review." The president signed that into law Nov. 22 as part of the State Dept. appropriations bill.

But, says the man who is in charge of administering the nondisclosure agreement, Information Security Oversight Director Steven Garfinkel, the amendment "is no bar to

This article is reprinted by arrangement with the author and "Quill" magazine of the Society of Professional Journalists, Sigma Delta Chi. It was first published in the March issue of Quill.

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Reagan team 'end run' seen on prepublication review ban

us going to court to seek injunctions to prevent publication."

"Subtleties," said a House of Representatives staff investigator questioned about the nondisclosure agreement, "are overlooked in Washington all the time." He acknowledged that people on Capitol Hill were unaware of the implications of form number two.

This whole censorship business began at the CIA, which the courts have found has a legitimate need to keep secrets and to censor its employees. Employees there have for decades signed nondisclosure agreements that are now being spread from that agency to fifty others.

On April 18, 1972, Victor Marchetti, a CIA expert on Soviet military aid to the Third World, became the first U.S. author to be served a court order that prohibited him from revealing CIA secrets in a book he had yet to write. That injunction required him to submit his manuscript, when completed, for agency review.

When Marchetti's "CIA and the Cult of Intelligence" went to press two years later, 168 big white spaces appeared where CIA censors had ordered the text removed—the first government-ordered deletions in a book in U.S. history.

The courts upheld the CIA's right to censor Marchetti because he had promised, in an agreement he signed when coming to work for the CIA, not to reveal secrets he learned there. "The Marchetti case allows the government to sue to stop disclosure of classified material," says Garfinkel. "The injunction enables government, when it is aware that someone is about to publish, to enjoin them from

publishing based on the contractual relationship."

Should any one of the 2.5 million government employees plus 1.5 million government contractors who are now being asked to sign form number two decide to publish something, the government may seek a prepublication injunction like the one served on Marchetti.

IN PRACTICE, the employee will have signed an agreement not to reveal secrets. If the government thinks that individual might be getting ready to publish, it may get a court order that requires the employee to submit to prepublication review.

Next came the case of former CIA agent Frank Snepp. He joined the agency in 1968, served in Vietnam, and wrote a book called "Decent Interval" in which he roasted the CIA for abandoning its friends during the 1975 evacuation of Saigon.

In May of 1977 Snepp decided not to submit his book to agency censors, despite his contract. In 1980 the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the government: Snepp was forced, because of that contract, to submit any future writings—even his novels—to the CIA Publication Review Board. And he must also forfeit his royalties on "Decent Interval," even though the book revealed no classified information.

On March 31, 1982, just over a year after the Supreme Court decided that Snepp was wrong and the government was right, a panel consisting of high-level officials from the CIA and the departments of State, Treasury, Justice, Defense, and Energy

suggested to the president: Spread those CIA-type secrecy agreements to every employee who handles classified information.

On March 11, 1983, Reagan issued such an order. Steven Garfinkel in the Information Security Oversight Office began drafting two new secrecy agreements to be signed by half the federal workforce, in accord with the Snepp and Marchetti court decisions.

Garfinkel is a nice guy, with two kids, a big round belly, and shirt collars worn a little thin. He has a quick smile, straight teeth, pudgy hands, and seems an honest fellow. He says his nondisclosure agreement number two will allow the government to obtain injunctions "to prevent publication and to deprive the person of profits from any such publication, even when the agreements signed do not call for prepublication review."

AND THAT'S what Congress and the press missed entirely. Congress stopped only the implementation of one agreement, the one that called explicitly for prepublication review. But agreement number two amounts to the same thing, without using the words "prepublication review."

"We're not trying to trick the public," Garfinkel says. "There was no attempt to do implicitly what we did not do explicitly." He told the Quill he could not predict what legal theories or remedies the Justice Dept. might use in seeking to enforce the agreement, but "never once in any of the discussions about this did any representative of any agency say, 'Let's try to sneak in prepublication review even though it's not mentioned in the agreement.'"

Nevertheless, the agreement on its face, given the Marchetti and Snepp precedents, provides for a system of prepublication review. The distinction between the two forms is a bit technical, sure, but hang on.

SECRECY agreement number one is called the "Sensitive Compartmented Information Nondisclosure Agreement." That so-called SCI agreement contains this demand for prepublication review: "I hereby agree to submit for security review . . . all materials, including works of fiction, that I contemplate disclosing to any person not authorized to have such [SCI] information."

The paragraph also states: "I understand that my obligation to submit such information and materials for review applies during the course of my access to SCI and at all times thereafter." That is the lifetime commitment Congress thought it was delaying until April 15.

Congress took great offense to such censorship spreading from the CIA to other agencies without its consent. Senator Mathias proposed a rider to the State Dept. appropriations measure to stop the rush to prepublication review. He told the Senate that "Congressional consideration must precede the implementation of the censorship plan."

The Senate sided with Mathias on Oct. 20 by a vote of 56 to 34.

On Nov. 17 the House agreed to the measure, which says in part that no head of a department may enforce a regulation before April 15, 1984, that would require employees, after termination of employment with

the government, to submit writings for prepublication review unless the agency had been using nondisclosure agreements before Reagan's March 11 order.

The New York Times reported that the amendment "would force a stop to the censorship measures, at least until next April."

But not quite so fast. Ask Garfinkel. He'll tell you what he told me: "The Senate action on prepublication review did not touch on what we're doing in this office. Having read the language of that amendment it is a little unclear as to what it means."

"I don't know that we're doing anything differently," he said. "Agency security officials are calling me up, asking, do we stop signing people up? No. I tell them, certainly not."

Garfinkel says yes, implementation of the SCI form number one requiring prepublication review has stopped.

But form number two, the "Classified Information Nondisclosure Agreement," which does not contain a prepublication review clause like that in form number one, is now being distributed. And while form number two does not specify prepublication review, it means the same thing. And that's the dodge.

READ PARAGRAPH six on that form number two, which is now being implemented:

"I understand that the United States Government may seek any remedy available to it to enforce this Agreement, including, but not limited to, application for a court order prohibiting disclosure of information in breach of this agreement."

In other words, form two, now being pushed on half the federal workforce, will allow the government to seek from the courts Marchetti-type injunctions that will require the employee to submit to prepublication review, even though the form does not use that phrase.

Garfinkel says bureaucrats have become confused by news reports that say the secrecy agreements can't be signed due to congressional action. That is why the National Security Council has sent a letter to some fifty agency heads to push regulations that require their employees to sign agreement number two, which does not call for prepublication review but means the same thing. That form number two obligates signers not to disclose information while they are in service to government "and at all times thereafter," making them subject to injunctions requiring prepublication review for the rest of their lives. That would seem to conflict with the spirit if not the letter of the law Congress passed and Reagan signed.

THE REAGAN team has done a successful end run around Congress on the question of prepublication review in order to keep its secrets. And form number two doesn't limit "secrets" to national security information. The administration, under President Reagan's classification guidelines, can stamp SECRET anything it doesn't want you to know, regardless of its true relationship to the national security.

Half of all government workers are about to be silenced—and neither the press nor Congress seems to understand.

What may slow the signing of these secrecy agreements is simply that so many must do so. It may take years for the 2.5 million government employees plus 1.5 million government contractors to actually sign up—although, in the meantime, new hires will be enlisted as a condition of employment. So there may still be time for Congress to correct its oversight.

CLASSIFIED INFORMATION NONDISCLOSURE AGREEMENT		
An Agreement Between _____ (Name/Printed or Typed) and the United States		
1. Intending to be legally bound, I hereby accept the obligations contained in this Agreement in consideration of my being granted access to classified information. I understand that this Agreement is a contract between me and the United States Government, and that it is enforceable under the Espionage Laws, Title 18, United States Code, Sections 793, 794, and 985, and the provisions of Section 793(b), Title 50, United States Code, and the provisions of the Intelligence Information Protection Act of 1982. I recognize that nothing in this Agreement constitutes a waiver by the United States of the right to prosecute me for any statutory violation.		
2. I hereby acknowledge that I have received a security indoctrination concerning the nature and protection of classified information, including the prohibition on unauthorized disclosure of such information to unauthorized persons, and that I understand these procedures.		
3. I have been advised and am aware that direct or indirect unauthorized disclosure, unauthorized retention, or negligent handling of classified information by me could cause irreparable injury to the United States or could be used to advantage by a foreign nation. I understand that I will never divulge such information unless I have been officially authorized by the United States Government to do so, and I understand that any unauthorized disclosure of classified information by me may constitute a violation of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, United States Code, Sections 793, 794, and 985, and the provisions of Section 793(b), Title 50, United States Code, and the provisions of the Intelligence Information Protection Act of 1982. I recognize that nothing in this Agreement constitutes a waiver by the United States of the right to prosecute me for any statutory violation.		
4. I have been advised and am aware that any breach of this Agreement may result in the termination of my employment or other relationship with the United States Government, and that I understand that such breach may also result in the termination of my employment or other relationship with the United States Government, and that I understand that such breach may also result in the termination of my employment or other relationship with the United States Government.		
5. I hereby assign to the United States Government all royalties, remunerations, and emoluments that have resulted, will result or may result from any disclosure, publication, or revelation not consistent with the terms of this Agreement.		
6. I understand that the United States Government may seek any remedy available to it to enforce this Agreement including, but not limited to, application for a court order prohibiting disclosure of information in breach of this Agreement.		
7. I understand that all information to which I may obtain access by signing this Agreement is now and will forever remain the property of the United States Government. I do not now, nor will I ever, possess any right, interest, title, or claim whatsoever to such information. I agree that I shall return all materials which have, or may have, come into my possession or for which I am responsible because of such access, upon demand by an authorized representative of the United States Government or upon the conclusion of my employment or other relationship with the United States Government, and that I shall not retain such materials upon request. I understand that this may be a violation of Section 793(b), Title 50, United States Code, a United States Criminal Law.		
8. Unless and until I am released in writing by an authorized representative of the United States Government, I understand that all conditions and obligations imposed upon me by this Agreement shall remain in full force and effect during the time I am granted access to classified information, and at all times thereafter.		
9. Each provision of this Agreement is severable. If a court should find any provision of this Agreement to be unenforceable, all other provisions of this Agreement shall remain in full force and effect.		
10. I have read this Agreement carefully and my obligations, if any, have been explained to my satisfaction. I acknowledge that the briefing officer has made available to me the provisions of Sections 793, 794, 985, and 985 of Title 18, United States Code, Section 793(b) of Title 50, United States Code, the Intelligence Information Protection Act of 1982, and Executive Order 12333, so that I may read them at this time, if I so choose.		
11. I make this Agreement without mental reservation or purpose of evasion.		
SIGNATURE	DATE	SECURITY NO. (See "Security Policy")
The execution of this Agreement was witnessed by the undersigned, who, on behalf of the United States Government, agreed to its terms and accepted it as a prior condition of authorizing access to classified information.		
WITNESS AND ACCEPTANCE		
SIGNATURE	DATE	
NOTICE: The Privacy Act of 1974, 5 U.S.C. 552a, requires that federal agencies inform individuals at the time information is collected from them, whether the information is to be used for internal or external purposes, and whether the information is to be used for purposes other than those for which it was collected. This notice is being provided to you for the purpose of informing you of your rights under the Privacy Act of 1974. If you wish to exercise your rights under the Privacy Act of 1974, you should contact the Privacy Officer of the United States Government, Department of Justice, Office of the Inspector General, Room 5638, Washington, D.C. 20535.		
STANDARD FORM 105 (Rev. 1-77)		

CENSORSHIP FORM NO. 2 — "FULL STEAM AHEAD"

\$622 news top set in initial contract with Windsor Star

(Continued from Page 1)

on Jan. 1, 1985, and by \$6.43, to \$650.46 a week, on Oct. 1, 1985.

The top minimum for circulation clerks is set at \$330.77 from Jan. 1 and will increase by \$24.48, to \$355.25, on Jan. 1, 1985, and by \$3.55, to \$358.80, on Oct. 1, 1985.

Beginning in 1985 employees will be eligible for three weeks of vacation after one year of service. Three years of service had been required for a three-week vacation. The contracts also provide for four weeks of vacation after eight years of service, five weeks after 16 years and six weeks after 28 years.

Ten annual holidays are guaranteed.

Job security provisions, including protections against economic dismissals, are included in both contracts. The circulation department pact requires the company for the first time to post schedules of work days and hours in advance and establishes a three-hour minimum shift for part-time employees.

Included in the editorial department contract are protections for employees faced with demands for information about con-

fidential sources and provisions requiring consultation about changes in copy and permitting the withholding of bylines.

The Guild had been seeking an initial contract covering the paper's editorial department employees since January of 1983, shortly after it was certified as their bargaining representative. This February, the local was certified as the bargaining representative for the circulation department employees as well.

The new Guild and craft-union contracts have common expiration dates—Dec. 31, 1985.

The craft unions, locals of the Typographical and Graphic Communications Int'l Unions, were seeking contracts to replace ones that had expired May 31, 1983.

The unions succeeded in resisting company demands that they give up early retirement leave under which employees reaching age 60 with 20 years of service can retire at half salary pending eligibility for a regular pension at age 65. The early retirement plan was also included in the Guild contracts.

TNG Int'l Representative Frederica Wilson assisted the local in bargaining the contracts and also aided in organizing the units.

Accord with Hilo daily takes key to \$586

Hilo, Hawaii—The top minimum for reporters, photographers and outside advertising sales employees will be raised by \$76.50, to \$586.41 a week, under an agreement extending for three years the Hawaii Guild's contract with the Hawaii Tribune-Herald that was to expire May 16.

The increase in the key top minimum will come in three increments, with the first, \$25 a week on May 13, 1984, taking

the top minimum to \$534.91, and then additional increases of \$25.50 on May 19, 1985, and \$26 on May 18, 1986.

The top minimum for advertising clerks and telephone operators will be raised by \$62.39, to \$466.11 a week, while that for district managers goes up by \$76.16 over the three-year term, to \$561.04 a week.

The Donrey-chain daily's payment to the pension plan is raised by \$10 a week, to \$42.60.



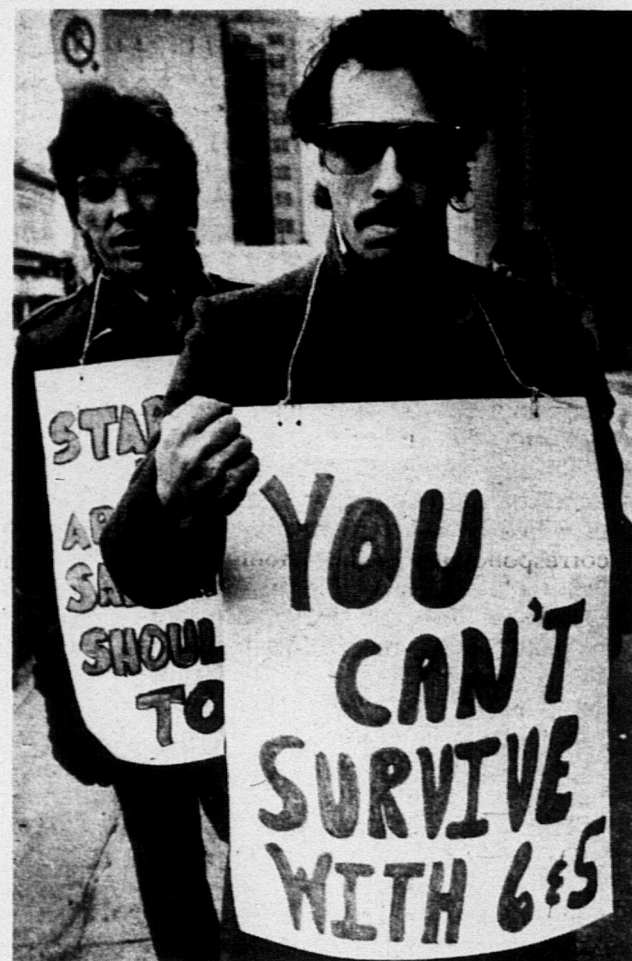
Windsor settlements follow in 14 days

More than 100 members of the Windsor Guild, Typographical and Graphic Communications unions participate in a 90-minute informational picket line at the Southam chain's Windsor Star March 21, 14 days before all reached tentative agreements on new contracts with the paper. The Guild contracts are the first there; the others' had been expired for 10 months.

Above: Bob Mosher, co-chair of the unions' joint council, chats with a Windsor constable as Guild members Rob Van Nie, Mary MacKay-Black and Shirley Rowe step out.

At right: Guild members Marty Beneteau and Nick Brancaccio.

Below, from left: Mike McDonald of the Typographical Union, Sandra Precop of the Guild's executive board and Paul McKeague of the Guild.



Editor's note: TNG's International Executive Board, by a vote of 9 to 3, with 2 abstentions, late in September authorized TNG's delegates to the AFL-CIO's General Board and convention to participate in those bodies' pre-

primary endorsement actions. TNG's delegates voted for the endorsement of Walter Mondale. In the IEB's authorization action, Vice President Hatfield abstained, explaining that while he feels a union and its leaders have a right

and duty to be involved in the political process, the membership turmoil that followed the Int'l Executive Board's 1972 endorsement of George McGovern convinced him that the action "simply isn't worth it."

IT

SEEMS
TO US

Bay Area member objects to IEB action on Mondale

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Editor:

I strongly object to the outrageous decision of my union's executive committee to endorse former Vice President Walter Mondale's candidacy in the Democratic presidential primaries.

I take justifiable pride in The Newspaper Guild's dedication to representative democracy in the management of its affairs. This tradition has been arrogantly ignored by endorsing Mr. Mondale without any meaningful consultation with rank-and-file, dues-paying members such as myself.

While my union ably represents a variety of occupations, it was founded by and remains dedicated to the interests of those who, like myself, gather, write and edit the news. While no one can claim we are impartial at all times, most of us try to be impartial while doing our jobs.

The political endorsement of one Democratic presidential candidate, it seems to me, simply provides ammunition to critics who disguise anti-union bias with cant about lack of objectivity.

My congratulations to my good friend, Guild Vice President Larry Hatfield, who has gone on record in opposition to this ill-advised endorsement. (As Larry will tell you, this is one of the few political issues that he and I have agreed on in 15 years of friendship.)

ROBERT BARTLETT

Chronicle unit

San Francisco-Oakland Guild

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

Boston to Grenada: 210 years 'at wars'

THE HISTORY of press coverage of American military activities may have begun with a tea party—one thrown in Boston before the Revolutionary War. From that tea party through the U.S. Army's retreat from Saigon, history reveals that war correspondents—of one kind or another—have been the main source of information for a public clamoring for news from the battlefields.

Since the Boston Weekly Newsletter carried the story about the colonial revolt at the Boston harbor, the public has expected to be informed of military operations and the press has strived to satisfy that expectation by placing reporters in the field along side the military. Most correspondents have endured the same hardships and many have made the same supreme sacrifice.

The war correspondent has been romanticized and criticized. To some, the correspondent has the most glamorous job in all the media—the travel and the danger about which most only dream. To others, the war correspondent is a nuisance who presents a war in a negative, even if accurate, way to readers—and now viewers—back home.

But one constant throughout history is that the media always have given readers, listeners, and viewers the most comprehensive coverage possible. This has been done despite hardships, breakdowns in communications and censorship.

The story on the tea party was published without a byline, perhaps to protect the author.

During the Revolutionary War, many of the newspaper stories were provided by soldiers who doubled as correspondents. Isaiah Thomas, publisher of the Massachusetts Spy and Oracle of Liberty, used such correspondents to report first-hand the battle of Lexington. Even then, Thomas let the public know that while the story came from the military, it came from "those whose veracity is unquestioned."

Other publishers used similar sources during that war. Generally the only reporters on their newspapers, they relied on letters from the front to supply local readers with the latest accounts.

When the British finally surrendered, the Massachusetts Spy and Oracle of Liberty carried a story detailing word-for-word the scene at Yorktown. It, too, was written by a soldier, Gen. George Washington.

DURING THAT war, the press was limited by problems of communications between the battlefield and the print shop. But much of the War of 1812 was waged in areas close to media centers.

When the nation's capital was captured and burned, correspondents were there. A reporter for the Baltimore Patriot had arrived in Washington three days before the city fell, and described the American retreat, under British fire, from the steps of the president's vacant home.

A reporter for the Georgetown Republican stayed in Washington after the British troops arrived. He told of the American soldiers who also stayed in the city to destroy a sloop of war, a frigate and several buildings in the captured U.S. Navy shipyard compound. The correspondent also recounted the burning of a munitions dump and the resulting explosion, which killed many British soldiers.

This is reprinted with permission from the January/February issue of News Media Law, published by the Reporters Committee for Freedom of the Press.

In response to objections to the Reagan administration's barring reporters from reporting first-hand on the U.S. invasion of Grenada last year, a Pentagon Panel on Media Relations held hearings in February.

Made up of 13 military officers and press people, the panel was to make recommendations to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. John W. Vessey, Jr., who was to make recommendations to Sec'y of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger, who then was expected to make the recommendations public and issue any necessary directives. Weinberger had not acted by April.

and prompted the occupation force to leave the city quickly.

The Civil War ushered in the golden era of the war correspondent. For the first time, correspondents used the telegraph to relay stories to their newspapers.

"NO PEOPLE were ever more tightly bound by a sense of shared experience than the millions who read the dispatches," Louis M. Starr wrote in his book *Bohemian Brigade*. "The underlying sense of solidarity prevailed over divisive factors, periods of black despair, peace sentiment, Copperheadism, because the day's news, however unsatisfactory always whetted hope for the morrow."

Coverage of the Civil War is well documented. Many stories reflected not only the news, but also the obstacles overcome in gathering and disseminating the news.

Probably no correspondent began an assignment under more adverse conditions than did Chicago Times reporter Sylvanus Cadwallar who traveled with Gen. U. S. Grant for the last three years of the war. Cadwallar replaced another Times reporter who had been imprisoned at Grant's request for writing unfavorable stories.

Cadwallar later became chief correspondent for the New York Herald, and during the latter years of the war, became disturbed by Sec'y of War Edwin Stanton's news censorship. Stanton had always made sure the stories reaching the newspapers reflected favorably on the Union. His job was easier at the time because the military controlled the telegraph and the mail and the newspapers accepted some censorship to keep the lines open.

Stanton painted one too many colorful pictures of the war to please Cadwallar, however. So the Herald correspondent by-passed government censorship by starting his own communications line to New York. He set up a line of carriers from the battlefield to Washington, where the stories were then taken by train to New York. The method was so successful that, for the first time, the public received uncensored coverage of the war.

Like the soldiers, the Civil War correspondents suffered the hardships of war. Many were charged as spies when caught carrying the stories of battles. Many more were wounded and some were killed.

George Smalley of the New York Tribune was twice grazed by bullets at Antietam, but still managed to ride a horse 30 miles to a telegraph station to send off a bulletin. He then caught a train and, at 7 a.m. the day after the battle, walked into the Tribune office and handed the full story over for publication.

"Who can write the history of a battle whose eyes are immovably fastened upon a central figure of transcendently important interest—the body of an oldest born, crushed by a shell." This was the lead of a story on the battle at Gettysburg written by Samuel Wilkerson of the New York Times. Wilkerson was covering the battle when he came upon the body of his son. After that introduction, he finished the job of recapping the battle.

By the end of the 19th century, competition between newspapers had increased dramatically. Timeliness was now the key. The war correspondent, who was almost always on the scene of military encounters, used ships as well as telegraph lines to get the story back home. During the Spanish-American War, the Associated Press had five boats in the Atlantic to pick up stories and deliver them to the states.

When the battleship Maine was sunk on Feb. 15, 1898, in Havana harbor, an AP story appeared on Feb. 17. When American ships blockaded the Cuban port, two stories were published in the New York Times on the day the blockade began. Two days later the Times carried a story datelined "On Board The Flagship New York, Off Havana," giving up-to-the-minute details.

IT WAS NOT unusual for war correspondents to write their stories from the decks of warships, or from the headquarters of Army generals. When the military chose not to provide such facilities, several news services moved their own correspondents into the battle region. Thus, when U.S. troops were quietly dispatched to Cuba on June 20, 1898, the AP boat "Dauntless" caught the transport ships before they reached Cuba.

Following the Spanish-American war, the public—and the war correspondents—focused their attention on the Mexican-American border, where Pancho Villa was raiding border towns. Such detailed accounts of the troops' activities were written that Gen. Funston shut off all military information. Undeterred, the Times sent reporter Frank Elser to the border to gather his own information from Army positions. Elser contributed several stories based on his travels along the border. When the troops moved into Mexico, Elser reported from cavalry headquarters.

The next assignment for the war correspondents was in Europe when World War I broke out. Communications were better by that time and the New York Times reportedly spent more than \$1 million a year to get same-day or next-day coverage of battles by telegraph.

World War II was the most covered war in history, as more than 1,600 correspondents blanketed the earth to describe battles in Europe

and the Pacific. Thirty-seven reporters were killed and 112 wounded. Six correspondents were in the planes when American aircraft first bombed Rome, and another was in the airplane that dropped the second atomic bomb on Japan.

FLOYD GIBBONS of the Chicago Tribune was booked on a ship to Europe but changed his booking to another ship more likely to be attacked by German submarines. As if planned, the ship he chose was sunk. Gibbons survived and had a dramatic story of the rescue.

When D-Day arrived, 78 reporters accompanied the troops on ships and through the air. Before they left, Gen. Dwight Eisenhower told the correspondents: "I believe that the old saw—'Public Opinion Wins Wars'—is true. Our countries fight best when our people are best informed."

George Hicks of ABC landed with the troops at Omaha Beach. Hanson Baldwin of the Times was on Gen. Omar Bradley's command ship.

Although the stories from the beaches did not arrive in the states for a few days because communications were poor, the major press associations had been given advance notice of the invasion so that they could be prepared when it began. The notice was given so far in advance that an AP telegrapher in London put the story on the wire one day before the landing at Normandy. The truly advance story, fortunately, was caught and killed.

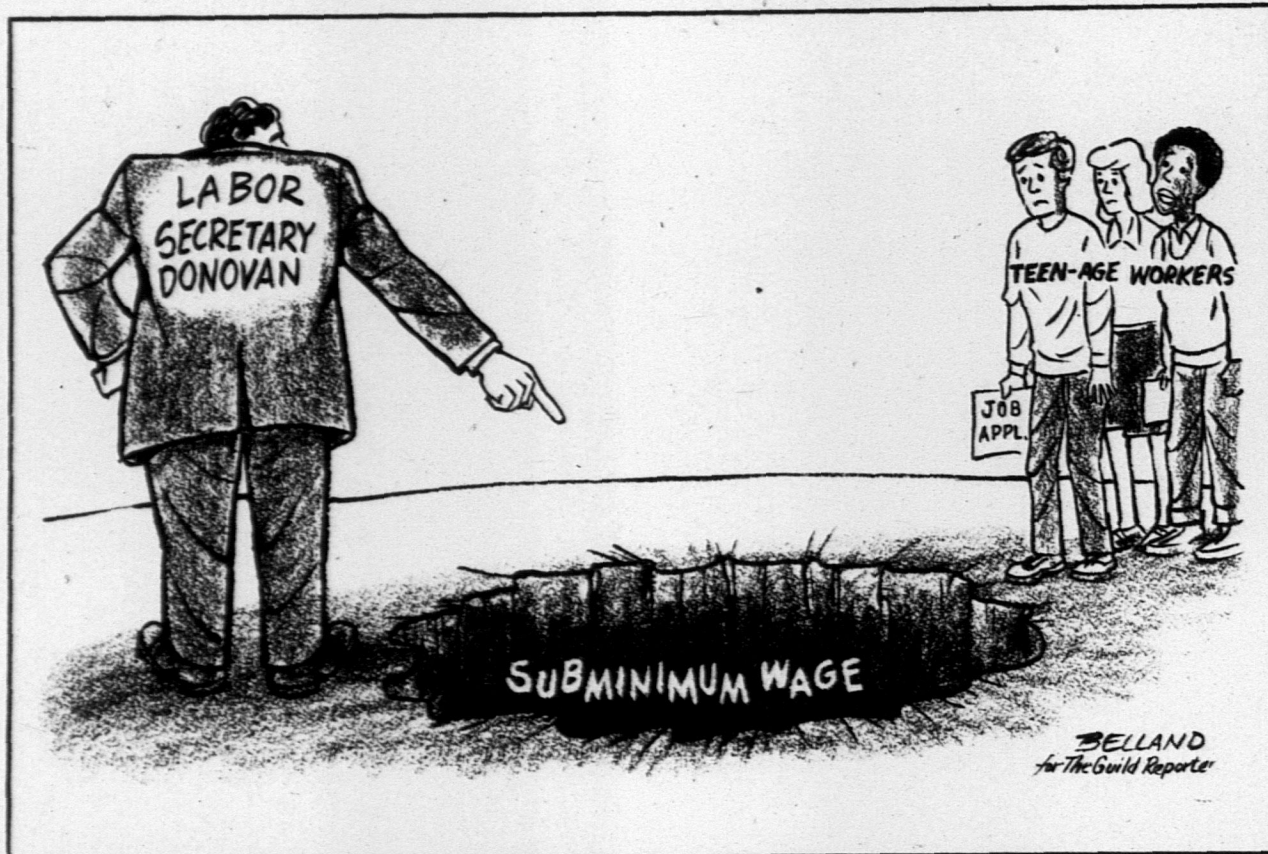
Following World War II, war correspondents went to Korea and Vietnam. Here, modern technology began to change both the job of correspondents and the impact of their work on the public back home. Television brought battle scenes into living rooms. Satellites brought those scenes home so quickly that they seemed to move viewers close to the battle front. War, in all its details, was no longer something to be read about as history—even history a day or two old—but something to be intimate with. And the task of war correspondents, particularly those who wrote rather than broadcast, moved inevitably into interpreting events rather than simply reporting what had happened at the front lines.

CORRESPONDENTS were everywhere in Korea and Vietnam—at headquarters, at the front, even in enemy territory. Many were shot at; some were killed. Many were faulted by military leaders for their reports but no serious attempt was made to limit access by the news media, as a group, to important military events.

It was not until the excursion into Grenada that the government decided to curtail media access to military events.



'Believe me, you'd just get lost up here!'



VIEW FROM A WASHINGTON WINDOW

Bingham, former OSHA head, sees revolt over safety issues

By Susan Zachem
Washington-Baltimore Guild

IN MANY WAYS, federal job safety and health and environmental progress has suffered reversals that will linger years after the Reagan administration has departed Washington.

But in seeking to grind federal regulatory efforts to a halt, the administration and those businesses and conservatives who applaud it have inadvertently bitten a very large dog that is biting them back.

They forgot that aroused citizens and workers began both the environmental and the job safety and health movements. They underestimated how strongly citizens feel about toxic chemicals, clean water and air and safe food.

Eula Bingham, director of the Occupational Safety & Health Administration in the Carter administration, sees an "enormous amount of potential" in grass-roots action on job safety and health and environmental issues. Bingham expressed her views in a Washington lecture sponsored by the Urban Environmental Conference, an alliance of labor, environmental and minority groups.

Bingham recalled what happened after the Reagan administration killed a chemical labeling rule early in 1981. Labor, environmental, community — and even business groups in one case — worked together to get strong right-to-know labeling laws passed in more than a dozen states and many cities. Chemical labeling became a "natural community organizing issue," she said.

GR's publication shifted thru July

The Guild Reporter is being published on the first and third Fridays of April, May and June, instead of the customary second and fourth Fridays.

The adjustment is necessary to accommodate coverage of TNG's 1984 Convention, which will conclude on the fourth Friday in June.

This "Washington Window" column is reprinted with permission of the writer and of Press Associates, Inc., the privately held labor-news service for which she works.

She pointed out that similar action on rules governing health and safety on video display terminals (VDTs) is under way in nine states.

Citizen actions also were inspired by such chemical contamination disasters as Love Canal, Times Beach, Mo., the James River in Virginia, polychlorinated biphenyl in Michigan and most recently, ethylene dibromide (EDB). Communities as diverse as liberal Berkeley, Calif., and conservative Wauconda, Ill., for example, passed regulations governing the use of pesticides, thus protecting workers who do the spraying Bingham said.

Bingham suggested strategies for grass-roots coalitions to move job safety and health and environmental concerns forward.

ONE WAY to move ahead would be through generic regulations, such as OSHA's cancer policy, proposed under the Carter administration but waylaid by the Reagan administration. The proposed rule would have set criteria for determining cancer-causing substances and prescribed action for protecting workers.

If the cancer policy had been implemented "the way we envisioned, we wouldn't have had to deal with EDB," Bingham said. Action on the potent toxic pesticide would have been required once it was listed as a suspected carcinogen.

With more than a half million chemicals in use in U.S. industry, "there is no way in the world that this country can deal with chemicals one at a time," Bingham said. "It's impossible."

In addition to a cancer policy and chemical labeling, other generic standards suggested by Bingham included a pesticide standard and a training standard that would require a certain

amount of training before workers use a chemical or perform hazardous jobs.

BINGHAM SAID grass-roots coalitions could make use of "leveraging mechanisms" to implant job safety and health and environmental rules in city planning and local health department policies and in building and fire codes.

This type of "leveraging," she said, could make some health and safety and environmental legislation invulnerable to hostile administrations.

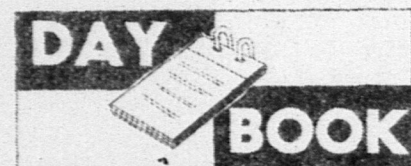
For example, Reagan's OSHA is trying to preempt strong state and local chemical labeling laws with its weaker federal standard.

"I don't think it's going to be preempted in Cincinnati, Ohio, or some other places," Bingham said. "It's in the fire code. OSHA can't preempt the fire code."

Bingham made it clear that she believes a strong federal agency both in EPA and in occupational safety and health is important.

There is a growing awareness and sophistication in communities like Berkeley and Wauconda that matches Washington, D.C., in considering the large picture, she added.

If these efforts can be harnessed and networks and strategies developed, she suggested, then there are "real possibilities" to continue to make progress in occupational and environmental safety and health.



International Executive Board, spring meeting, April 16-20, TNG headquarters, Washington.
Western District Council, spring meeting, April 21-22, San Diego.
Middle-Atlantic District Council, spring meeting, April 28-29, Albany.
Great Lakes, Midwest and Southern District Councils, joint spring meeting, May 5-6, Bel Air Hilton hotel, St. Louis.
51st Annual Convention, June 18-22, Caribe Hilton, San Juan, Puerto Rico.
Gannett-chain Caucus, summer meeting, Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich., Aug. 10-12.
52nd Annual Convention, June 24-28, 1985, Pittsburgh.
53rd Annual Convention, Buffalo.

Editorial

Donovan's newspeak

During past national administrations, the Department of Labor has at least *sought* to be an advocate of the persons who make up the United States' work force. That's been true in general under Republican as well as Democratic presidents, as the AFL-CIO News recently pointed out, adding: After all, there is a Department of Commerce in the unlikely event that business should ever lack a friendly voice within government.

Perhaps there should be little surprise, however, that under President Reagan we have a Secretary of Labor who shares the president's apparent dislike of the federal wage and hour law.

In a speech to the National Press Club not long ago, Labor Secretary Raymond J. Donovan spoke with some eloquence of his fears for "a lost generation of Americans" if Congress does not open up job opportunities by allowing employers to pay teenagers less than the \$3.35 federal minimum wage.

While some low-wage employers applaud the proposal for a subminimum wage, there are others who dismay Sec'y Donovan with their lack of enthusiasm. It seems that they are concerned that Congress might decide to raise the \$3.35 wage floor for adults rather than reduce the pay floor for teens.

Never mind that the buying power of the \$3.35 wage has been eroded badly by inflation.

Rejecting the views of most of his predecessors as well as the conclusions of the Labor Department's own studies over the years, Donovan expounds that whenever the minimum wage is raised "people at the lower end of the scale" are the ones who "get hurt the most."

Shades of Franklin D. Roosevelt, the president whose administration enacted the first federal floor under wages and ceiling over hours. Upside-down shades, that is.

With the erosion of the U.S. industrial base, more and more working people who once earned a fair day's pay for a fair day's work are being forced to take jobs at or close to the minimum wage.

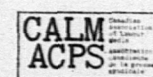
It would appear that as Donovan and Reagan see it, the lower that wage, the better.

Perhaps, too, there should be little surprise that Donovan appears not deterred in the least by the U.S. Court of Appeals finding improper his having lifted a 40-year-old ban on employing persons in their homes to do knitting for the garment industry.

Donovan lifted the ban in November of 1981. The appeals court ruled at the end of this February. By the end of March Donovan announced that he was suspending the re-imposed ban for 120 days for persons who had been working as home-knitters since 1981.

Reimposing the ban on them would be a "hardship and disruption" and besides the Labor Department "currently believes it can effectively enforce the minimum wage . . . without banning homework." This is the minimum wage the administration does not really believe in and for which it has fewer enforcement officers than previously. Meanwhile, the Labor Department is beginning the process to try again to permanently lift the industrial home knitting ban. This really is the year of newspeak.

The Guild Reporter



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Published by The Newspaper Guild (AFL-CIO, CLC) twice monthly second and fourth Fridays, occasionally two other Fridays at 1125 Fifteenth St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005. \$1.00 per copy, 75 cents.

Guild Reporter deadlines at 1125 15th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 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., #5 Washington, D.C. 20005. Publication #2315

ISSN: 0017-5404

Vol. 51, No. 7

April 6,

The Newspaper Guild

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Area Code 202-296-2990

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