

TNG's officers counsel voting for Mondale

Washington—TNG's three top officers have announced that they personally support and will vote for Walter F. Mondale for president and that they are urging Guild members throughout the United States "to be true to themselves and do likewise."

The re-election of Ronald Reagan "would be disastrous . . . for the democratic, progressive society" in which the Guild, the labor movement and a free press "have

flourished," said TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., Int'l Chairperson Harry S. Culver and Secretary-Treasurer Charles Dale.

Their announcement was made in an Oct. 9 letter addressed to Guild members and sent to leaders of all U.S. locals. They were asked to post copies of the letter on union bulletin boards.

"Our hopes for our rights and our well-being lie with Walter Mondale," they said, emphasizing

Where Mondale, Reagan stand on labor's issues Pages 4-5

that while the Guild itself was making no endorsement, "we would not be fulfilling our responsibilities as its officers if we did not advise our members . . . on a matter of such compelling union importance."

This summer's Guild convention, on the officers' recommend-

ation, made no endorsement in the presidential campaign, but delegates "were anything but neutral" on the subject, the three pointed out, quoting from the convention's political action report.

"If ever there was a compelling reason for newspaper unionists to abandon above-the-fray attitudes toward politics, it is the prospect of another four years of life with Ronald Reagan," that report said.

"Nothing that has happened since then has made that prospect any less chilling," the officers said.

The lines in a political contest have seldom "been so clearly drawn," they wrote, citing the candidates' records:

✓ "Reagan has stacked the National Labor Relations Board, the Labor Dept. and its Occupational Safety and Health Admin-

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New pacts end lockout in Sudbury

Sudbury, Ont.—A lockout of nearly eight months duration was to end Oct. 15 when all 47 employees represented by three unions, including the Northern Ontario Guild, were to have returned to their jobs at the Sudbury Star under the terms of new agreements with the Thomson daily.

Twenty-nine Guild-represented employees, plus employees represented by locals of the Typographical and Pressmen's unions had been locked out since Feb. 22. The unions had charged the company with "stonewalling" a settlement and prolonging the lockout in recent months.

The new agreements call for increases of 5 percent retroactive to 1983, 6 percent in 1984 and 5 percent in 1985.

The Guild's agreement, retroactive to July 1, 1983, is for a 38-month term, producing a common expiration date with the printers' and pressmen's contracts.

The top minimum for reporters, photographers and deskpersons is raised by \$79.78, to \$545.88 a week, with \$23.35 of the increase retroactive to July 1, 1983, another \$29.43 from this July 1 and \$26 next July 1.

The agreement calls for full retroactivity for time worked between July 1, 1983, and the return to work, with a minimum payment of \$800 guaranteed each employee.

An upgrading for circulators raises the top minimum for those who will have more than five years of experience by next July

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THOMAS R. HILTZ/Boston Guild

Wilkes-Barre 'snip-in'

International and area union officials join leaders and members of Wilkes-Barre newspaper unions in ribbon cutting to mark the formal opening of the new plant of the 6-year-old Citizens' Voice, daily started by the locals three days after they struck the Capital Cities chain's Times Leader. With the ribbon and scissors at the new plant's front door are, from left: William J. Boarman, Typographical Union vice president; Sam Bianco, Wilkes-Barre Central Labor Council president; Rosalie Brader, retired labor-participation director, Wyoming Valley United Way; Jack Williams of the Guild local, publisher; TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr.; and Leon Wickersham, executive ass't to the president of the Graphic Communications Int'l Union.

Globe news top up by \$37.30 in 1-year contract

Toronto—A new one-year agreement between the Toronto Globe and Mail and the Southern Ontario Guild raises the top minimum for reporters and photographers by \$37.30, to \$658.96 a week.

The 6 percent increase is retroactive to July 1, the agreement's effective date.

Minimums higher than the top minimum for the key editorial employees also are raised by \$37.30 a week, while those that are lower are raised by at least 6 percent.

The top minimum for electricians and machinists is raised by \$37.30, taking it to \$642.96 a week.

An upgrading for junior circulation clerks takes the top minimum for that job up by \$23.90, to \$333.83 a week. A similar upgrading for copy messengers raises their top minimum by \$20.29, to \$270.11 a week.

The agreement also provides for annual testing of video display terminals for radiation emissions, including tests for very-low-frequency, electrostatic field, ultrasound, and x-radiation.

It also requires the company to maintain a record of any chemicals used in the plant. A description of each chemical's contents and properties, along with instructions for safe use are to be included in the record.

A provision also is added extending maternity leave beyond the time required under provin-

cial law, upon agreement, and a two-week unpaid paternity leave is added to the agreement. Requests for extension of maternity or paternity leave are not to be "unreasonably denied."

A new vision care plan will reimburse employees and covered family members by up to \$75 every two years for the cost of eye examinations and prescription lenses.

A provision also is added guaranteeing the payment of double time for one shift for any employee required to work on both Saturday and Sunday.

Other increases and resulting new top minimums include:

Copy editors, makeup assistants—Up by \$37.30, to \$668.96 a week.

Columnists, makeup and assistant news editors—Up by \$37.30, to \$678.96 a week.

Darkroom technicians, assistant librarians—Up by \$31.22, to \$551.61 a week.

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Remembering our former 'First Lady'



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House panel criticizes 'politicized NLRB'

Washington — Politicization of the National Labor Relations Board under the Reagan administration has brought "a virtual collapse in the effectiveness" of federal labor law as the protector of employees' rights, according to a panel of the House of Representatives.

Moreover, weaknesses in the National Labor Relations Act (NLRA) have been "significantly compounded" by actions of the NLRB under its current chair-

man, Donald L. Dotson, the House Subcommittee on Labor-Management Relations said in a report issued Oct. 3.

The conclusions were based on findings from hearings held earlier this year as well as on those from oversight hearings conducted over the past decade.

"A situation that was deteriorating throughout the 1970s has currently reached crisis proportions," the subcommittee's Democratic majority concluded in the

58-page report, "The Failure of Labor Law—A Betrayal of American Workers."

Rather than furthering its stated objective of promoting collective bargaining, federal labor law "has become an impediment" to the process, said the subcommittee, chaired by Rep. William Clay (D-Mo.).

While acknowledging problems in administering the law, Republican subcommittee members contended in a minority report that

the conclusions of the majority were unsubstantiated and overstated.

The NLRA, enacted in 1935 in an effort to create a framework for industrial peace in an environment in which long and bitter work stoppages had become frequent, has been subjected to increasing abuse in the past 20 years, the majority report said.

The law's administration over the past three years has resulted

(Continued on Page 3)

Text of officers' Mondale support message

Following is the text of the letter signed by TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer Charles Dale and Int'l Chairperson Harry S. Culver in which they announced their personal support for Walter F. Mondale for U.S. president in next month's election. It was sent to U.S. locals' officers who were requested to post the letter on union bulletin boards. The letter is addressed to "Dear Guild Members."

THE GUILD'S 1984 CONVENTION last June, in accordance with our recommendation, made no endorsement in the presidential election. But the delegates made clear in the convention's Political Action Report that they were anything but neutral.

"If ever there was a compelling reason for newspaper unionists to abandon above-the-fray attitudes toward politics," they declared, "it is the prospect of another four years of life with Ronald Reagan."

Nothing that has happened since then has made that prospect appear any less chilling, for the Guild as a union, for our members or for the nation.

The Guild, in accordance with the limitations of the convention's position, is making no endorsement in the campaign. But we would not be fulfilling our responsibilities as its officers if we did not advise our members clearly and unmistakably on a matter of such compelling union importance.

We think the re-election of President Reagan would be disastrous, for the Guild, for the labor movement and a free press, and for the democratic, progressive society in which they have flourished. Our hopes for our rights and our well-being lie with Walter Mondale.

Seldom have the lines been so clearly drawn. Reagan has stacked the National Labor Relations Board, the Labor Department and its Occupational Safety and Health Administration with management representatives, including appointees

openly opposed to unions. Mondale is pledged to restore even-handedness to these agencies, so critical to the Guild's success.

Reagan has abandoned affirmative action, undermined the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the Civil Rights Commission and opposed the Equal Rights Amendment. Mondale is a strong supporter of the ERA and meaningful action on behalf of minority rights.

Reagan has polarized the nation economically, fostering tax cuts loaded most heavily in favor of the rich while slashing food-stamp, school-lunch and other programs as the number of people living in poverty rose by six million, to a 20-year high. Mondale is pledged to restore programs to benefit the needy and eradicate poverty and to an equitable tax program.

Reagan has sought to gut the Freedom of Information Act and impose lifetime censorship on more than 100,000 government employees while displaying utter contempt for the press and its role by such actions as the news barrier erected around Grenada. Mondale has denounced both the censorship and Grenada actions and while the vice president stated his forceful opposition to closed trials, newsroom raids and the subpoenaing of reporters.

IF PRESIDENT REAGAN is re-elected, we face not only four more years of management control of such agencies as the NLRB and OSHA, but, perhaps even more disturbing, we confront the prospect of a Supreme Court in the Reagan mold—the likelihood of four justices who will sit on the bench for decades handing down decisions hostile to both labor and an unfettered press.

The first presidential debate two days ago showed Mondale as a candidate with both vigor and vision. We intend to cast our votes for the new hope he and Geraldine Ferraro represent. We urge Guild members to be true to themselves and do likewise.

Officers encourage votes for Mondale

(Continued from Page 1)

istration with management representatives," while Mondale has "pledged to restore even-handedness to these agencies, so critical to the Guild's success."

✓ Mondale supports the Equal Rights Amendment and "meaningful action on behalf of minority rights," while Reagan "has abandoned affirmative action, undermined the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and the Civil Rights Commission and opposed" the ERA.

✓ "Reagan has sought to gut the Freedom of Information Act and impose lifetime censorship on more than 100,000 government employees while displaying contempt for the press by such actions as the news barrier erected around Grenada."

✓ Mondale, by contrast, "has denounced both the censorship and Grenada actions" and as vice president "stated his forceful opposition to closed trials, newsroom raids and the subpoenaing of reporters."

✓ "Reagan has polarized the nation economically, fostering tax

cuts loaded most heavily in favor of the rich while slashing food-stamp, school-lunch and other programs," increasing the number of people living below the poverty line by six million.

✓ Mondale is pledged to restore programs to benefit the needy and eradicate poverty and to an equitable tax program."

"Perhaps even more disturbing" than the prospect of four more years of management control of agencies like the NLRB and OSHA, is the "prospect of a Supreme Court in the Reagan mold," the officers cautioned, noting the likelihood of Reagan in a second term appointing four new justices "who will sit on the bench for decades handing down decisions hostile to both labor and an unfettered press."

Mondale showed "both vigor and vision" in the first presidential debate, the officers said, announcing that they would cast their votes "for the new hope" Mondale and his running mate, Geraldine Ferraro, represent and urging Guild members to do likewise.



'30' after 47 in Salem

Tony Romano and Frank Murphy, left and second from left, the last active charter members of the Salem Guild, display plaques presented them by the local marking their retirement from the Salem News where both had been reporters and sports editor. Romano holds

card #8 in the local, organized in 1937; Murphy, #3. Murphy also is a former five-term president of the local and a delegate to three early conventions. With them: Edward R. Brown, executive board member, and Marianne Linehan, Salem Guild vice president.

Pacts end Sudbury lockout after nearly eight months

(Continued from Page 1)

1 a total of \$94.27, to \$398.53 a week. The increase comes in increments of \$15.21 retroactive to July 1, 1983, \$29.17 from July 1, 1984, and \$49.89 on July 1, 1985, when the experience required to reach top minimum is raised by one year, to five.

Another upgrading raises the top minimum for clerks by \$60.83, to \$330.91 a week, in increments of \$14.34, \$24.07 and \$22.42.

The service required for a fifth week of vacation is reduced by two years, to 22 years in 1984, and to 21 years in 1985.

Employees will be covered by a long-term disability plan beginning next July 1 and a schedule of sick leave is added.

The company also agreed to consider recommendations from a Guild committee about the arrangement of video display terminals and steps to eliminate glare.

Also pregnant employees who

normally work on VDTs may request reassignment away from the terminals and the company cannot "unreasonably" withhold permission under a new provision of the contract.

The top minimum for billing machine operators is raised by \$52.25, to \$362.02, and that for photo technicians by \$54.10, to \$374.89 a week.

News top up \$37 in Globe pact

(Continued from Page 1)

Senior circulation clerks—Up by \$25.24, to \$445.83 a week.

City truck drivers—Up by \$25.45, to \$449.69 a week.

Building mechanics—Up by \$28.43, to \$502.22 a week.

Cleaners—Up by \$20.58, to \$363.52 a week.

Editorial clerks—Up by \$19.19, to \$339.03 a week.

Senior circulation clerks—Up by \$25.24, to \$445.83 a week.

Washington—Vietnam veterans who believe they have suffered ill effects from exposure to the defoliant Agent Orange must meet a Jan. 2 deadline to be eligible to share in a proposed \$180-million compensation fund and unions are being asked to help notify veterans of the deadline.

Veterans, their survivors and children are eligible to make claims against the fund, which

would be established under the terms of a tentative settlement of lawsuits brought against the manufacturer of the defoliant, according to Vietnam Veterans of America.

Chief Judge Jack Weinstein of the U.S. District Court in Brooklyn has said that he will delay a decision on approving the proposed settlement until after the claim deadline in order that the amount of compensation proposed under the settlement may be weighed against the extent of the claims forthcoming.

He did so at the urging of the Vietnam Veterans of America, a veterans service organization that also lobbied for passage of bills that should clear the way for com-

pensation through the Veterans Administration for victims of Agent Orange exposure.

Under the proposed settlement, persons who develop future Agent Orange-related health problems would be required to make claims for benefits from the compensation fund within 120 days of learning of the problem.

Benefits would extend to veterans of the New Zealand, and Australian armed forces as well as to U.S. veterans who were exposed to Agent Orange in or near Vietnam.

Claim forms and guidance are available from the Vietnam Veterans of America, Dept. AO, Box 3499, Washington, D.C. 20010.

Agent Orange claims face deadline

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Postmaster: Send address changes to The Guild Reporter, 1125 15th St. N.W., #835, Washington, D.C. 20005.

\$475 key top set in pact at Home News

New Brunswick, N.J.—The top minimum for reporters and photographers at the New Brunswick Home News was raised by \$25, to \$475.75 a week, July 1 under the terms of a two-year New York Guild contract with the daily.

The key minimum was raised by a total of \$50 over the agreement's term, with an initial increase of \$25 a week, taking the top minimum to \$450.75, retroactive to July 1, 1983.

A guarantee of two hours of overtime pay is added for any employee "called back" to work after completing a regular shift, and provision for a 12-hour "turn-around" period between shifts also is added to the agreement.

The contract also calls for a study of the conditions under which video display terminals are operated to be conducted by the American Newspapers Publishers Assn. Results of the study are to be reported to the Guild, and the company is to act on "all reasonable recommendations."

The top minimum for clerk-messengers is raised by \$24.50 over the two-year term, to \$232.65 a week, and that for copy editors, artists, and editorial writers is raised by \$50, to \$483.25 a week.

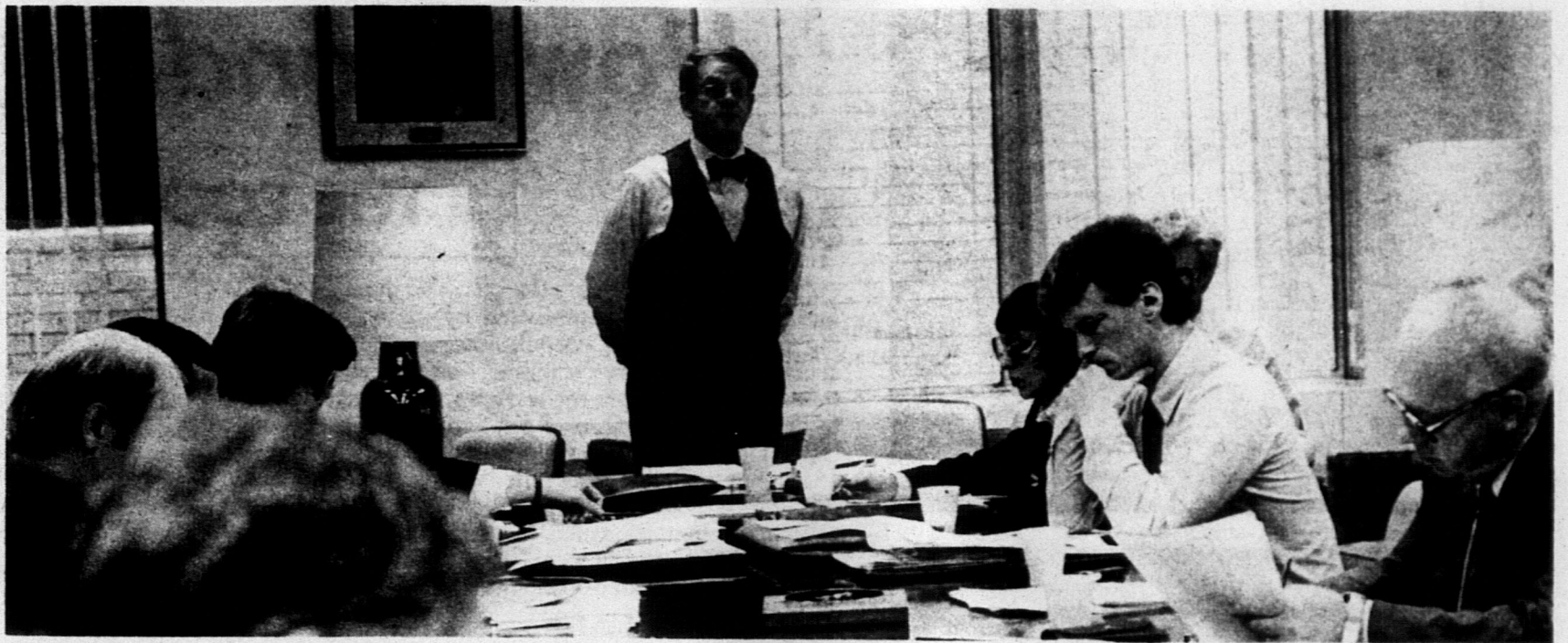
Il Progresso key to rise to \$481

New York—A one-year agreement between the New York Guild and the Italian-language daily Il Progresso has raised the top minimum for reporters and rewrite staff by \$27.26 a week, to \$481.63, from last Jan. 1.

Two holidays are added for a total of 12, and an economic dismissal ban is included for all employees with 15 or more years of service.

The top minimum for photographers and layout artists is raised by \$27.05, to \$477.84 a week, and display ad solicitors' top minimum is raised by \$24.96, to \$440.94 a week.

Telephone operators and stenographers' top minimum is raised by \$16.73, to \$295.50 a week.



RAYMOND CROWELL/Washington-Baltimore Guild

Seminarians study organizing

Richard J. Ramsey, executive secretary of TNG's Contracts Committee, standing, guides participants through materials used during Oct. 8-12 sessions for prospective members of corps of organizers for new campaign authorized by this sum-

mer's TNG convention. Other discussion leaders included President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., Secretary-Treasurer Charles Dale, Field Operations Director J. William Blatz, TNG Counsel David S. Barr and international representatives.

House panel criticizes 'politicized NLRB'

(Continued from Page 1)
in "significantly increased" management lawbreaking along with like growth in "sophisticated strategies to circumvent and manipulate the law," the report said. Often aided by anti-union consultants, employers have exploited the law to delay employee efforts to organize and bargain while, bolstered by its meager remedies, they increasingly have engaged in prohibited activity including the firing of union activists, the subcommittee noted.

With the "politicization of the board" under the Reagan administration, the report concluded that "the perception of a neutral and objective" body to administer the nation's labor law "has been shattered."

The board "has been embroiled in political controversy" throughout the current administration, the report states, pointing out that the longstanding practice of making appointments acceptable to both labor and management "has been abandoned."

Reagan's nominees have been "the subject of intense partisan dispute," the panel noted, citing:

✓ Management consultant John Van de Water, Reagan's initial nominee to chair the board, who served in the post for a year through a recess appointment after he failed to win Senate confirmation;

✓ Current Chairman Dotson, a former management attorney;

✓ Board Solicitor Hugh Reilly, a former staff attorney for the Right-to-Work Foundation.

In deciding unfair-labor-practice cases under Dotson's chairmanship, the board has tended to credit employer versions of disputed facts and accept invocations of "business necessity" to justify otherwise questionable conduct, the report charges.

It also has "allowed employers broad latitude to engage in conduct that previous boards have long recognized as inherently coercive," it has limited the scope of work-related issues over which

employers must bargain and given employers "wider latitude in avoiding" obligations assumed through bargaining, the report contends.

New interpretations of the law set forth in more than a dozen rulings characterized as "key decisions" by the Dotson board have effected "basic changes in the law," according to the report. It notes that "in virtually every one of these decisions," the position advocated by management was adopted.

Moreover, the report charges that the Dotson board "in case after case . . . has taken unusual step of overturning credibility de-

cisions of administrative law judges, who unlike the board members, are present when witnesses testify."

Citing an increase in the average time required to process an unfair-labor-practice charge through the NLRB from 484 days in 1980, to 627 days in 1983, the subcommittee also endorsed a report by the Government Operations Committee critical of the board's case backlog.

Clay said he will propose measures to reform federal labor law in the next session of Congress. A labor law reform bill was approved by the House in 1977, but died in a Senate filibuster.

Minimum dues ceiling rises under automatic formula

Washington — Guild members making \$900 a week or more and who belong to locals with dues schedules equal to or approximating TNG's constitutional Minimum Dues Schedule began paying higher monthly dues in October.

The upper brackets of the constitutional dues schedule are extended automatically by \$50 each Oct. 1 under TNG's Constitution.

The effect this year was that the "ceiling" on the Minimum Dues Schedule was raised and extended effective Oct. 1 to a top bracket of "\$945 and over" as follows:

Regular weekly Compensation	Monthly reduced dues	Monthly higher dues
\$900.00 to \$904.99	\$46.75	\$74.25
905.00 to 909.99	47.00	74.65
910.00 to 914.99	47.25	75.05
915.00 to 919.99	47.50	75.45
920.00 to 924.99	47.75	75.85
925.00 to 929.99	48.00	76.25
930.00 to 934.99	48.25	76.65
935.00 to 939.99	48.50	77.05
940.00 to 944.99	48.75	77.45
945.00 and over	49.00	77.85

Higher dues go into effect when TNG's Defense Fund contains less than \$4.5 million. When it exceeds \$5 million, as now, reduced dues are in effect.

A special organizing assessment equivalent to the extra levy under higher dues was voted by this summer's TNG Convention and was in effect in July and August.

Vancouver approves dues increase

Vancouver—Members of the Vancouver-New Westminster Guild have approved a three-step increase in their local dues.

Beginning Oct. 1, a monthly dues rate of 7 percent of one week's salary replaced a dues schedule that had been 6 per-

cent of a week's salary plus \$1.50.

The dues rate will be raised to 8 percent of one week's salary on March 1, 1985, and to 9 percent on March 1, 1986.

Additional revenues raised will be used "primarily to bolster" the local's defense fund.

\$568 key set at St. Louis Review

St. Louis—A three-year extension of the St. Louis Guild's contract with the St. Louis Review, publication of the city's Roman Catholic archdiocese, raises the top minimum for key editorial and advertising employees by \$87, to \$568.71 a week.

The \$87 a week increase for reporters, editors and advertising sales employees, comes in four increments. The first increase,

\$14.29 a week, takes the top minimum to \$496 effective Sept. 1. Additional increase of \$24.80, \$26.04 and \$21.87 are effective June 1, of 1985, 1986 and 1987.

The lowest top minimum included in the contract, that for messengers, is raised by \$47, to \$308.11, over the term.

A program of dental insurance is added, and a cost-of-living mechanism is maintained.

Catholic Bulletin key to rise to \$596

Minneapolis — The top minimum for reporters and advertising sales personnel covered by the Twin Cities Guild's contract with the Catholic Bulletin is raised by \$82, to \$596 a week, over the term of a three-year agreement.

The agreement, retroactive to Jan. 1, raises the key top mini-

mum in increments of \$21, \$27 and \$34, each effective from the start of the year.

A 10 percent differential is added for any weekend work without at least three days' notice.

The top minimum for composing operators is raised by \$70, to \$519, and that for news editor is increased by \$82, to \$586.



JOE KENNY/St. Louis Guild

SIGNING EXTENSION OF THE ST. LOUIS REVIEW-GUILD CONTRACT

Standing: Maureen Flynn, Beatrice Stevens, Robert A. Steinke and Paul Pennick, unit chairperson. Seated: the Rev. Edward Sedekum, editor; Guild President Robert C. Holt, Jr. Steinke was chief union bargainer.

How Mondale, Reagan stand on labor's issues

Mondale

THE ECONOMY

Reagan

Mondale holds that the record deficits of the Reagan administration—fueled by its tax cuts favoring the wealthy and corporations, the recession and accelerated military spending—are a time bomb threatening economic recovery which must be defused by government action if an economic catastrophe lasting for generations is to be averted.

He has unveiled a detailed program for reducing the annual deficit to \$86 billion in fiscal 1989—53 percent of that projected by the Reagan administration itself (\$162 billion) and a third of that projected by the Congressional Budget Office (\$263 billion) under continuation of Reagan programs.

Mondale's program is built on a combination of shifting emphases of federal spending—reducing Reagan-style military outlays while restoring people-oriented efforts—and partially restoring taxes cut for wealthy individuals and corporations under Reagan program.

Under the Mondale program, 84 percent of the \$85 billion in new revenue projected to be raised would come through a 15 percent minimum corporate tax on economic income and limits on tax shelters and loopholes plus a 10 percent surcharge on incomes of single persons exceeding \$70,000 and of couples exceeding \$100,000.

Mondale's program would set up a deficit reduction fund into which all new revenues would go to be used only for cutting the deficit. He says there would be "no new spending without an earmarked new source of revenue."

Mondale says his program "invests in the future," with outlays for "education, science, high technology, training, infrastructure" that "will pay off for decades."

It also "insures a strong defense" because the Soviet challenge requires it, but it is "not the Reagan binge."

Reagan maintains expansion of the economy plus associated and new domestic spending cuts will bring under control and reduce the record deficits of his administration: \$170 billion in the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, three times that of 1980; projected under Reagan programs to increase in each coming year; to more than \$263 billion in 1989 according to the Congressional Budget Office; down to \$162 billion in 1989, from \$185 billion in 1987, according to projections by the Reagan administration.

He says he opposes any tax increase; talks of simplifying and reforming the tax structure. A report is due in December from a Treasury Dept. study that has included on its agenda a value-added tax, national sales tax and variations on a so-called flat tax. An Oct. 1 Fortune magazine report concludes that "most likely tax reform will become a mask for raising taxes with Reagan joining the charade."

Pressed for details of future spending cuts, he has referred reporters to "the cuts that I've asked for and was not given" since taking office in January of 1981. The deepest and most unpopular of the latter, rejected by Congress, have been in the areas of health, education, welfare, nutrition and job training.

The Fortune report, based in part on interviews with Reagan's closest advisers, including Budget Director David Stockman, sees a second-term Reagan administration pushing for big cuts in aid for middle-class college students, in veterans' health benefits and in military and government pensions, among other things.

The GOP platform, meanwhile, calls for more tax cuts. Among them: lower capital gains rates, "indexation of asset values to protect investors from inflation," elimination of taxes on interest, elimination of "double taxation" of dividends.

These summaries of the positions and records of Walter F. Mondale and Ronald Reagan on selected issues have been compiled from analyses by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education as well as accounts and analyses that have appeared in newspapers and magazines in the month and a half since Labor Day.

Mondale

Mondale pledges to appoint persons to the National Labor Relations Board who "know what the law is," who would restore the board's balance as administrator of the law regulating labor-management relations.

He also supports legislation to reform labor law; opposes legislation to establish subminimum wage for young people.

He supports the Equal Rights Amendment, is pledged to restore the independence of the U.S. Civil Rights Commission, backs full enforcement of laws banning discrimination against minorities and women, including "comparable worth" pay legislation.

RIGHTS

Reagan

Reagan advocates equal pay for equal work, as called for under existing legislation. He is opposed to pay equity for comparable work. His administration has consistently opposed the Equal Rights Amendment and affirmative action hiring programs, which the Republican platform calls "discriminatory quota systems and preferential treatment." He continues to favor a subminimum wage for youth.

All of his appointees to the National Labor Relations Board have been management attorneys, the first time that either labor- or management-aligned attorneys have been named to the NLRB.

SAFETY

Mondale, a sponsor when in the Senate of the original job-safety law, proposes increasing the number of employees covered and more effective enforcement.

As vice president he supported efforts for strong standards and opposed proposals in Congress which would have excluded 43 million workers from full coverage of OSHA inspections.

Pledges that as president he would push for reversal of OSHA budget cuts made under the Reagan administration and support funding and staffing levels that would permit OSHA to do its job.

Favors legislation to assure just compensation and adequate health care for victims of occupational disease.

Reagan apparently favors continuation of promoting voluntary compliance over strong enforcement of the Occupational Safety & Health Act, which has brought the AFL-CIO to charge him with being the first president in the 12-year-old law's history to both retreat from its purposes and weaken its enforcement.

GOP platform points out that under the Reagan administration "runaway agencies like OSHA were reined in."

AFL-CIO points to 25 percent cut in OSHA inspectors, penalties declining by 74 percent, citations for serious violations down 41 percent, inspections reaching 45 percent fewer workers, inadequate new standards, and more.

JOBS

Mondale has endorsed proposals for a national industrial policy which would provide for management, labor and government consultation on ways to aid basic industries through hard times.

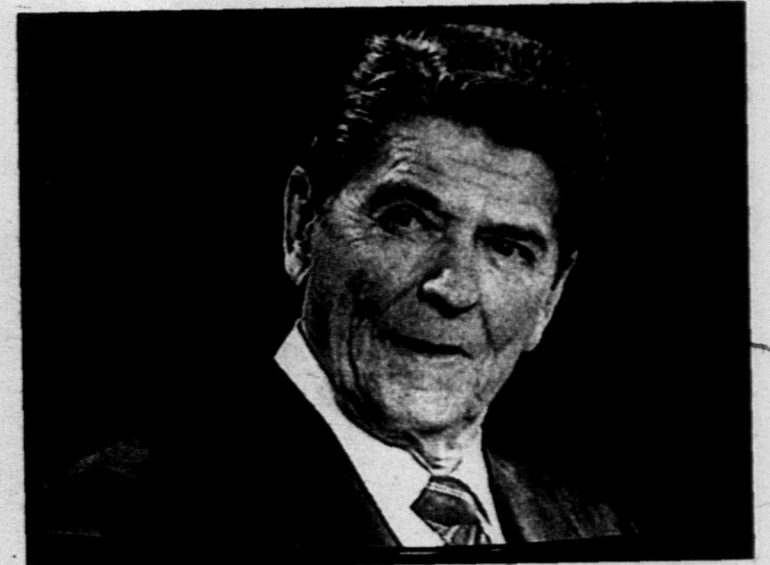
As a senator, in 1973 he sponsored a bill to limit plant closings and cushion impact of those that are unavoidable on affected workers and communities.

In the Senate, voted consistently for emergency job programs and public service jobs for the unemployed, now urges creation of jobs by rebuilding roads and bridges, plus other public projects.

Reagan's general approach is to oppose direct government involvement. Increased tax deductions for depreciation enacted in 1981 were aimed at stimulating business expansion to create jobs.

Budget cuts of 1981 reduced funds for employment and training programs by \$25 billion and funds for job training by 35 percent, AFL-CIO charges, while 1982 Job Training Partnership Act provided little training and no income support for those in training.

Reagan favors tax credits for hiring disadvantaged; enterprise zones for more inner-city employment.



Mondale, regular press conferences; Reagan, 'as responsive as possible'

Reston, Va.—Walter F. Mondale says that as president he would hold formal press conferences "frequently and regularly" while Ronald Reagan says that if re-elected he would "continue to be as responsive as possible to the public through the media."

Both statements were contained in responses to a four-part questionnaire on press policy from the American Society of Newspaper Editors. The responses were released Oct. 5.

The other questions dealt with the U.S. Freedom of Information Act, censorship of government employees who deal with classified information and press coverage of major U.S. military operations, such as the invasion of Grenada.

Mondale pointed out that during his campaign he had been "broadly accessible" to the press. "I will conduct my presidency in the same manner," he said.

"News conferences are an important source of information for the president, the press and the American people," he continued, pledging to hold them "frequently and regularly."

"In addition," he concluded, "I will continue to be more informally available."

Reagan, who in his first term had held fewer formal press conferences than any of his predecessors in modern times, said that in addition to "26 for-

mal news conferences" he has held "almost 200 other formal question and answer sessions with the press—ranging from events like the 'Sperling breakfast' and the so-called mini press conferences to meeting with columnists and editors from around the country."

He said he also has met "often with individual reporters as well as with small groups of journalists in a variety of informal settings."

In a second term, Reagan concluded, he would "continue to be as responsive as possible . . ."

Mondale said he supports the Freedom of Information Act and would "oppose efforts to restrict its scope."

Stating his support of "open, responsible government" Mondale said that he does "not see how it could possibly be necessary or appropriate" to amend the FOI Act as proposed in the bill described in the question's preamble.

That bill, passed by the Senate, was condemned by the 1984 Guild Convention as a proposal to widen areas of secrecy and allow often burdensome fees for searching for requested information.

Reagan said that "my administration supports" the bill as "a reasonable and worthwhile compromise" to eliminate "many of the current problems of the act."

He said the bill "strikes a careful balance" to protect such things as technical

data important to national security, trade secrets and confidential business information and police informants, investigations and techniques.

Calling more openness in government "a most worthy and legitimate objective," Reagan said that the government must be able to protect "legitimate national security interests . . . and the right to privacy of our citizens."

The bill, he concluded, "accommodates the competing interests of open government and confidentiality" and is a "good-faith effort . . . to strengthen the FOI Act."

Mondale said an executive-department order should never have been issued last year to require all government employees with access to highly secret information to receive clearance for public writings and statements and to permit use of lie detectors in searches for leaks of classified information.

That order, Mondale said, if enforced "would produce a chilling atmosphere of fear and restraint within our government."

"As president I would rescind it and work for a much more balanced approach . . . not to tilt radically in favor of unwarranted secrecy and oversight of government employees."

Reagan defended the order as requiring no more than "has been required for CIA and National Security Agency employees for years."

Ferraro, 82; Bush, 1

The records of the Republican and Democratic parties' candidates for vice president are as distinctly different as those of their candidates for president, according to the "scores" chalked up by each VP candidate on the AFL-CIO's Congressional-voting score card.

The AFL-CIO tracks recorded votes on issues it considers important in economic, social and political areas.

The GOP's George Bush in two terms in the House of Representatives from Texas (1967-70) voted "right" on only one of 22 AFL-CIO bell-weather issues during those four years. His 21 "wrong" votes included actions on antipoverty bills, civil rights, compulsory arbitration and elementary and secondary education.

Geraldine Ferraro's record during two full terms and the first year of her current term in the House, by contrast, shows 82 "right" votes out of 90 tallied.

In 1983, the first session of the current Congress, for example, she voted "right" on all 17 votes tallied, the AFL-CIO reports, including votes on jobs, job safety, health care, ERA, fair taxes and more.

Stating his firm commitment to the First Amendment, he said the order's aim is to stop illegal leaks of national security information, "on which all our liberties depend."

He pointed out, however, that "because of the concerns some expressed" he had suspended two parts of the order "so we could work with the Congress on how best to deal with the serious problem of leaks of classified information."

In the next Congress, he said, the appropriate House subcommittee will get 90 days notice "of any action that might be needed thereafter."

Noting his criticism at the time of Reagan's exclusion of reporters from first-hand coverage of the Grenada invasion, Mondale said the action had "made it very difficult" for anyone "to arrive at a well-informed, independent judgment" about the invasion.

He pledged that "I would return to this country's longstanding policy of

allowing the fullest possible press coverage consistent with military necessities."

Pointing to "the Cuban presence and influence" on Grenada, Reagan said that the safety of Americans on the island required secrecy and quick action for what he called "this crucial rescue operation."

"By the second day after the landing," he pointed out, "a press pool was on the island and then, the third day, a larger pool."

The views of media representatives invited "to help develop an appropriate press plan should any similar operation again be undertaken . . . will be fully considered," Reagan pledged.

The ASNE submitted a similar survey to the candidates for president in 1980. The project is a joint effort by the organization's Freedom of Information and Press, Bar and Public Affairs Committees.

Publishers outline Reagan unit

Leaders of "Newspaper Friends of Reagan-Bush," the publishers' committee that is part of the Reagan re-election effort, see it as providing a valuable service that otherwise might not be available to many of the nation's daily and weekly newspapers.

So it would appear from at least two published reports of interviews with several of the 43 listed by the Reagan-Bush '84 campaign committee as state and regional chairmen of the publishers' unit.

The publishers' committee, formed this summer, is headed nationally by George Measer of the Buffalo, N.Y., group of suburban Bee weeklies. It is administered by the staff of the Reagan-Bush campaign from Washington. [Guild Reporter, Aug. 24.]

Measer, a former president of the National Newspaper Assn. and leader of a similar committee in the 1972 campaign of Richard M. Nixon, told Editor & Publisher magazine that the committee helps publishers interested in Reagan's re-election "co-ordinate our thinking" and provides them with "background material for op-ed pieces."

William E. Brannen, publisher of four papers in Burlington, Wis., also a former NNA president and national leader of a publishers' effort for Nixon in 1968, told the New York Times that as this year's "Friends . . ." chairman for Wisconsin he has urged 240 of the state's 257 newspapers to editorialize about Reagan, endorse him and put out as much campaign material as possible.

Measer told the Times that about 100 other publishers in New York have told him "they were willing to consider get-

ting materials" from the committee or to publish photographs and articles on their opinion pages.

Gibb Green of the Windsor Beacon in Colorado and chairman of that state's "Friends . . ." operation, told E & P that the campaign packets provide weeklies more detailed information than they might otherwise have available.

He called the "Friends . . ." committee "an honest attempt of Republican publishers to get friends interested in Reagan; that's the way the American political system works."

Green, like others interviewed, echoed Measer's reminder that "it's the publisher's right to control his editorial page." Measer also said that if the Mondale campaign "can find a publisher

that will publish Mondale information" his only advice would be to "let them."

Peter Jorgensen of Century Publications in Winchester, Mass., said that none of the material was suitable for reprinting as received but indicated he would not be surprised to receive "some canned editorials . . . down the road."

Herbert Klein, editor in chief of the Copley chain, who supervised the publisher effort for the Nixon campaigns of 1968 and 1972, told the Times that he thinks materials provided can be helpful to small-town editorial writers "because they really don't have access to a lot of information that they need."

"I was an editorial writer," he said, "and I wrote a hell of a lot of editorials on issues I didn't know anything about."

Reaction to rerun is 'lively'

Denver—A speech by Ronald Reagan drew some of the liveliest reaction of any heard by the AFL-CIO General Board during its fall meeting here in mid-August.

It was a recorded speech. In it Reagan attacked Congress because "the profits of corporations have doubled while workers' wages have increased by only one quarter."

He told of a 91-year-old upstate New York worker who had been forced to abandon retirement and resume working because of inflation.

He declared that Social Security benefits "have been snatched away from almost a million workers," that tax cuts "have been passed to benefit the higher-income brackets alone," that "in the

false name of economy, millions of children have been deprived of milk once provided through the federal school lunch program" and that "fair employment practices which had worked so well during wartime, have been abandoned."

It was a recording of a speech by Ronald Reagan in 1948, when he was president of the Screen Actors Guild and a Democrat, to a committee of the Int'l Ladies Garment Workers Union as he was introducing Hubert H. Humphrey, then making his first run for the Senate. There were Republican majorities then in both houses of Congress.

At the film's conclusion, the assembled 1984 union leaders broke into what some reporters characterized as "sarcastic applause."

U.S. and Guild mark centennial . . .

Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, 1884-1962:

Peerless advocate for the causes of peace, social justice, human rights and dignity for more than 30 years—before, during and after the three-plus terms as U.S. president of her husband, Franklin Delano Roosevelt;

Syndicated newspaper columnist nearly 27 years, magazine columnist and writer more than 20 years, author of 20 books, co-author of four; Newspaper Guild member 25 years.

OBSERVANCES OF THE 100th anniversary of the birth of Eleanor Roosevelt are reaching a crescendo throughout the United States in this the month of her birth (on the 11th).

Their scope, like the avenues she trod, is wide and varied: exhibits and exhibitions; dramatic, musical and film presentations; lectures, symposia and conferences; even a torchlight parade and birthday party (at Faneuil Hall in Boston).

They trace the emergence, growth and maturation of her social and political awareness and activism. For example:

✓ Social service work and teaching in a settlement house in New York City shortly after the turn of the century.

✓ Increasing political activity in the 1920s, when the career of her husband was threatened when he was stricken with polio.

✓ Extensive travel throughout the nation during the Roosevelt presidency for reports to the president on relief projects, working and living conditions, becoming in the process a prominent advocate in her own right for the rights and needs of the poor, minorities and other disadvantaged. No president's wife before or after has been as active on their behalf.

✓ Member of the U.S. delegation to the UN General Assembly, 1945-1953 and 1961-1962. Chair of the commission that drafted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Chair of the board, World Federation of United Nations Assns., late '50s. Member of the National Committee on the Status of Women, 1961.

Several of the centennial observances focus at least in part on Eleanor Roosevelt as a columnist and author and as a news maker herself, particularly in the White House.

Starting just two days after her husband's inauguration, she held 348 formal press conferences during their years in the White House—more than two each month—and she limited them to women reporters, "press girls," as she called them. She did so



Special member and pin: Eleanor Roosevelt receives pin denoting her 25-year membership in the Guild from the then-president of the international union, Arthur Rosenstock, during the AFL-CIO Convention in 1961. The pin was presented by the New York Guild. It was specially designed and the mold destroyed after it was cast "because there is only one of you and there should be only one pin," Rosenstock said to delegates' ovation.

partly because she liked the notion of there being an area off-limits to male reporters, as so many then were to women reporters. Her stand reportedly forced one wire service to hire a woman reporter in order to be able to cover her activities.

While she answered questions during those press conferences about such things as clothes and White House guests, she preferred them as forums for asserting that FDR's social reforms were reasonable, affordable or prudent, rather than that they were morally correct.

(All that and more is reported in a book on "The White House Press Conferences of Eleanor Roosevelt," by Maurine Beasley of the University of Maryland, published this spring by Garland Publishing, Inc. The book is based on the shorthand notes of one of the reporters assigned to those press conferences, Martha Strayer, who died in 1968.)

The Washington Press Club is planning to recreate one of the press conferences sometime in November.

AT LEAST ONE of the observances is offering a glimpse of Eleanor Roosevelt as a member of the Guild, and her role in it. It will come in a discussion during a four-day conference at Vassar College Oct. 13-16

from panelist Oliver Pilat, retired former New York Guild president and reporter on the New York Post. Pilat and Ted Poston, also then of the Post, shared second prize in the 1949 Geist Foundation Awards for "distinguished contributions to furthering interfaith and interracial understanding" through the press. Eleanor Roosevelt's "My Day" column took first prize.

Eleanor Roosevelt joined the Guild at the end of 1936, about a year after she had begun writing a daily "My Day" column for the United Features syndicate. From then until her death on Nov. 7, 1962, she was an at-large member, first of the New York Guild, then of the Washington Guild, and finally again of the New York Guild.

A photostat of her membership application in TNG's archives shows that she paid an initiation fee of \$1 and gave as her address, "The White House, Washington, D.C."

She joined, she explained to her first press conference in 1937, because, even though no Guild contract could cover her as a syndicated columnist, she had "always believed in the Guild . . . in the things the Guild is trying to do." She said she doubted, however, that "in the immediate future at least" she would be able to help with picketing in any strike.



Interfaith, interracial award: First prize in the 1949 Geist Foundation Awards for "distinguished contributions to furthering interfaith and interracial understanding" through the press is presented to Eleanor Roosevelt for her "My Day" column. Others, from left, are: Oliver Pilat of the New York Post, who shared sec-

ond place with Ted Poston, also of the Post; Irving Geist, sponsor of the award, administered by the New York Guild; Eleanor Roosevelt; Seymour Marks of the Long Island Press, third place; Herbert Bayard Swope, who chaired the award; Ted Poston; and Dorothy Schiff, publisher of the Post.

TNG, Perlik assist Friends of Eleanor

Official observances of the 100th anniversary of the birth of Eleanor Roosevelt are being carried out under the Congressionally established Commission on the Eleanor Roosevelt Centennial.

Support and funds for the observances are being provided chiefly through a committee of Friends of Eleanor Roosevelt, which is co-chaired by Esther Peterson and Robert Nathan and includes among its 20 members TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr. The Guild was the only union Eleanor Roosevelt ever joined, he noted in accepting the invitation to join the committee.

Under authority voted by the Int'l Executive Board, TNG in August contributed \$1,000 to the committee's efforts.

Nothing is recorded of her membership for the next 3½ years, save for regular dues payments, but the New York Times of Aug. 8, 1940, reported her telling questioning reporters that she would from then on attend the New York Guild's regular membership meetings and would "fight against" any Communists she might find in its leadership.

She had been asked about charges by a then-widely published columnist, Westbrook Pegler, that the Guild was "run by the Communists." He also questioned her eligibility for member-

'I have never wanted to be a man. I have often wanted to be more effective as a woman, but I never felt that trousers would do the trick!'

Ladies' Home Journal
October 1941

ship on grounds that she did not devote most of her time to newspaper employment.

Stating that she did not usually respond to charges by Pegler, but would to her interviewers questions, she said she felt that she was eligible because she had been writing her column continuously for five years and had a contract for five years more, the Times reported.

She said she would go to Guild meetings "and listen for a long time and decide what I should think" about the political bent of its leadership.

The Times report continued: "She was asked what she would do if she found the Guild controlled by Communists.

"I would stay and fight against communism," she replied.

"Asked if she would resign if she found she was ineffective in weeding out Communists, she replied:

"BEFORE YOU RESIGN from an organization you have an obligation to make a contribution to it. If I found I was not a useful member I would resign."

A subsequent Times story reported on her attending a 4½-hour meeting of the New York Guild during which she three times voted on the losing side of issues debated, "one of which indirectly involved the charge that her husband was trying to 'drag' this country into war [World War II]."

The Times account reported that (Continued on Page 7)

... of 'First Lady' Eleanor Roosevelt

(Continued from Page 6)

"Mrs. Roosevelt was seated quietly in the fourth row, next to Lewis Gannett . . ."

Eighteen years later, Gannett, then retired as book critic for the New York Herald Tribune, recalled that meeting for a special issue of the Guild Reporter marking the union's 25th anniversary:

"Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the president of the United States, joined the Guild very early as a working columnist, and once, at least—in 1940 or 1941, before the United States entered the war—she attended a packed membership meeting of the New York local.

"She showed her Guild card at the door and received a slip entitling her to vote. She sat quietly (I had the great privilege of sitting next to her) and, though many eyes were turned toward her, the presence of the wife of the president was never acknowledged from the platform. The then executive officer of the New York Guild fiercely denounced her husband as a warmonger, and many applauded; Mrs. Roosevelt barely smiled.

"On two or three occasions, on controversial issues, she raised her hand with the slip in it and cast her vote—in the minority. And once she turned to me and whispered, 'Why it's rather like the Youth Movement.'

"Before the meeting was over, one of the officers who had been denouncing the president from the platform handed me a note asking if Mrs. Roosevelt would be willing to meet some of the officers after the meeting. I passed it to her; she assented.

"I left her with them for a few moments after the meeting, then, seeing that the conference had become a minor mass meeting, I rejoined the group.

"I did not catch the question that had just been asked her, but I recall still her courteous response: 'I did not come to this meeting to debate issues, and I did not speak at it, but now, since you ask me the question, I will reply. No, I don't agree with you.'

Gannett concluded:

She was a blazer of trails in radio and television, too

ELEANOR ROOSEVELT blazed trails in the use of radio and television to both promote ideas and sell commercial products, according to research earlier this year by American Women in Radio & Television and a columnist for Advertising Age, the trade publication.

As early as 1932 she had a weekly show on NBC radio, donating her pay to the Girls' Service League. She gave it up when the Roosevelts moved to the White House but returned to the same network in 1934 with a program that commanded ad rates as high as those for two of the top entertainers of the time, Ed Wynn and Kate Smith. This time her fees went to the Friends Service Committee, the Women's Trade Union League and the GSL.

In 1948 she appeared twice a week on an ABC radio show and later her son, Elliott, sold an interview show called "Tea with Eleanor" to NBC-TV. Guests were from the international diplomatic corps, domestic politics and show business.

In 1959 she did radio and TV commercials for a margarine firm, drawing criticism from some. She re-



Journalism lecturer: Then a member of the Washington Guild, Eleanor Roosevelt delivers a lecture to a journalism class in 1944 sponsored by the Guild local at a journalism school in the District of Columbia. Point-

ing to the "preponderance" of women in the class, the Guild Reporter observed at the time that "the invasion of women into city rooms, what with the men gone to war, is no longer a phenomenon."

"OFTEN, IN THE years since, the memory of that union meeting, attended, as an unrecognized private member, by the wife of the president of the United States, has recurred to me. I suspect it is unique in the annals of government and of democracy, union or national or international.

"Where else, in this country or in any other, could the wife of a president have sat so quietly as an individual, unhailed from the dias?

"With whom else could it have happened?

"I think the incident was a great tribute to a great personality, Eleanor Roosevelt, and also, on the whole, to the Guild and the word and idea of democracy."

A message from Eleanor Roosevelt to the Guild in that same issue of the Guild Reporter said:

"I am afraid I have never been a very active member except for at-

tending meetings in Washington more or less faithfully, but I do recognize how valuable the Guild has been in raising standards for people working on newspapers, getting better pay and better working conditions for them."

Two years before her death, the Kingston Guild presented her with its

'No one can make you feel inferior without your consent.'

This Is My Story
Book, published 1937

Humanitarian Award. The citation read:

"You have been on the angels' side of more questions touching the heart of the humanities than any other personage of our day, male or female, and you are as vibrant and dynamic in the autumn of your life as most of us would wish to be in our thirties. Your example is a grand challenge, albeit frustrating for most of us. All the superlatives have been exhausted in your name. May you continue to frustrate us for a generation to come."

Just under a year before her death,

A 'cub' learns a lesson

WITHOUT BEING aware of it, Eleanor Roosevelt in 1959 taught a cub general-assignment reporter on the Minneapolis Tribune a lesson about jumping to conclusions about people he might try to interview.

City-side assigned him to interview her as she changed planes on her way through Minneapolis' Wold-Chamberlain Field (now Minneapolis-St. Paul Int'l Airport). The women's pages, as they then were known, also assigned a reporter to do the same.

The interview had to be done "on the run" (for the 75-year-old Eleanor Roosevelt it was a purposeful walk; for the 24-year-old cub, it was a run). There was little time, but great distance, between her flights.

She seemed to totally ignore the cub's questions, despite the fact they were "obviously" well researched and on point to her UN work. She paid attention only to questions from the

at the 1961 AFL-CIO Convention to which she had come to receive affiliated unions' contributions to a cancer foundation she had established, Eleanor Roosevelt was presented a specially designed pin marking her 25 years of Guild membership.

"We are throwing away the mold, because there is only one of you and there should be only one pin," said then-ANG President Arthur Rosenstock in making the presentation.

"We call her 'sister' because she is a celebrated working newspaper woman and we are here to recognize her completion . . . of 25 years in our union. She has given us much and there is little she has asked for, and nothing that we can do, in return," Rosenstock said to the convention's rising ovation.

In responding, the Guild Reporter noted, "she reminded Rosenstock that she would expect the Guild to approach her for a contribution" toward the Guild's share of the cancer fund.

A telegram to her family from TNG upon her death said that "history and humanity will always remember her as one who truly served as the heart and conscience of a nation and the world."

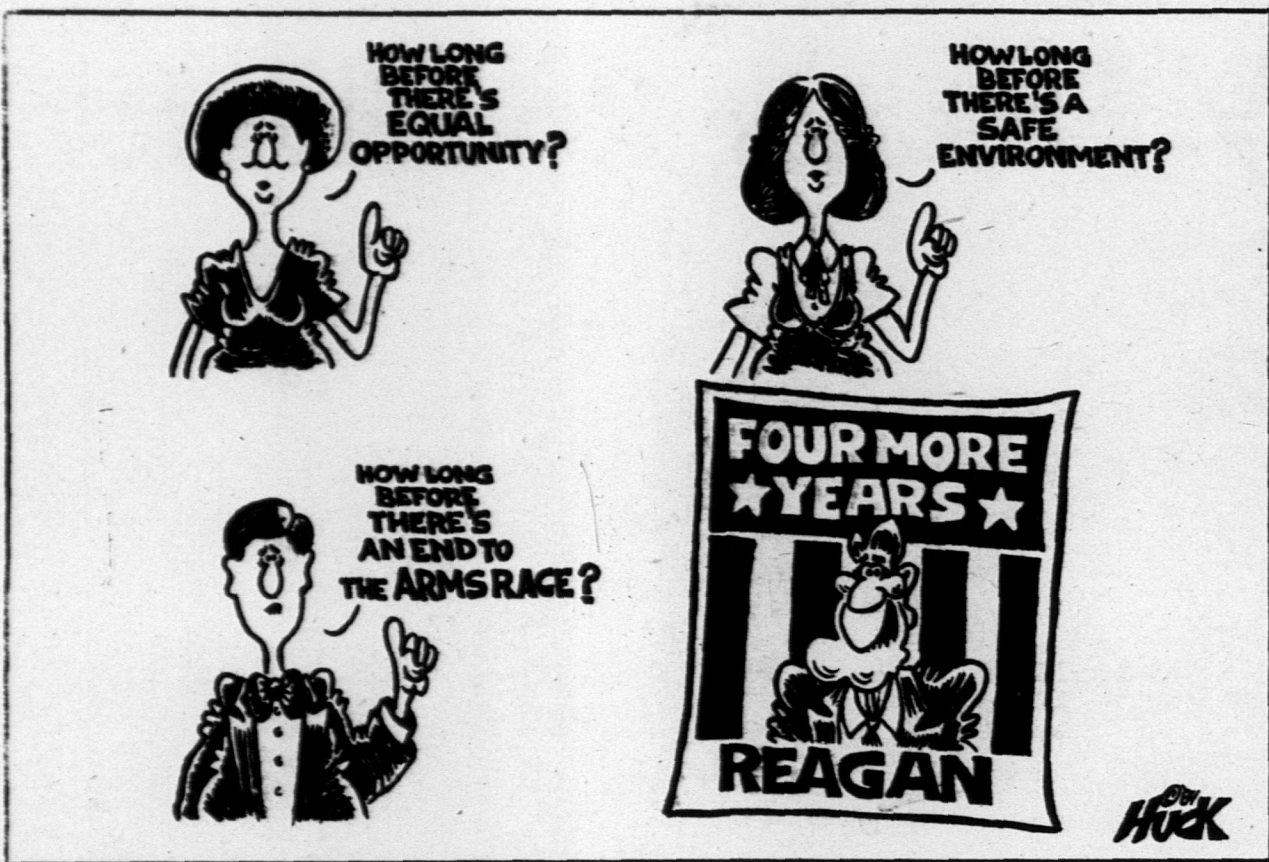
women's-page reporter, who was on Mrs. R's other side. The cub's ire rose. So did his voice. As the trio rounded a corner he sprinted to get between them.

His first question from that new vantage point brought from Mrs. R a question of her own. Why was he shouting?

Shaken, he lowered his voice and she patiently answered his questions, pausing when she saw his note-taking running behind.

Later, the women's-page reporter explained that Eleanor Roosevelt's hearing was severely impaired on the other side.

[That cub still has among his memorabilia a photo of him trying to ask a question from Mrs. R's "wrong" side, a gift from the photographer assigned to the interview at the request of the women's-page reporter—Editor.]



REPORTERS vs. CAMPAIGN 'FACTS'

The obligation for full, fair reports

By Sam Zagoria

IF MOST POLITICAL campaign managers had their way, their candidate would appear on the front page of newspapers, prominently featured in story and photograph, day in and day out, from now until Election Day. The opponent would disappear from the paper or, if must be, would be in stories featuring disruptions and disagreements and in photographs emphasizing turmoil and tiny turnouts.

In the current presidential campaign, charges have already been flying that the Reagan team is managing a carefully controlled effort by using the powers of the incumbency to the hilt, limiting press contact with the president, effectively holding media coverage to a daily helpful theme and candidate debates to only two. There is no doubt that the managers have scored well in these objectives and their opponents suspect they may have contributed to Democratic dissension as well.

A column by Haynes Johnson in the Post a few weeks ago told how in one day Reagan hit three home runs without ever leaving home plate. On the morning of

Sam Zagoria is the Washington Post ombudsman and this column is reprinted, with permission, from the Post editorial page of Oct. 3.

Sept. 11, he honored Hubert H. Humphrey as "a liberal who understood that America was great" and was photographed embracing Muriel Humphrey and Joan Mondale. At noon he appeared in the White House press room to announce that he was meeting the Soviet foreign minister in order to continue working "for a safer world." A few hours later he was in the Cabinet Room to announce a decision to permit Russia to buy 10 million metric tons of grain, a boom to their hungry people and a godsend to America's farmers who had been crying for relief.

THE GOAL OF campaigners to achieve that kind of positive coverage sometimes collides with the journalist's obligation to present a full and fair report to readers.

A few days before the triple-header in the White House, Mr. Reagan, in a Chicago speech on economics, touched cautiously on deficits and taxes. Attempting to diffuse the blame for the record-breaking deficits, he answered a question by noting there had been federal deficits "every year since World War II."

In reporting the appearance, Post reporter Lou Cannon, who has covered Mr. Reagan since his

gubernatorial days in California, noted that he answered "incorrectly." Mr. Cannon added, "according to the budget documents Mr. Reagan sent to Congress earlier this year, there have been eight budget surpluses during this period, five of them during Democratic administrations"—a somewhat different view of history.

A Post reader called to complain: "Why is Cannon debating with the president? Why doesn't he just report what the president says?"

The Post's own standard on fairness notes, "No story is fair if it consciously or unconsciously misleads or even deceives the reader. So fairness includes honesty—leveling with the reader."

It seems to me that Mr. Cannon was right. The added facts were necessary for completeness.

I know that such insertions are not easily achieved in the haste and stress of on-the-road coverage. It takes an experienced reporter to recognize dubious statements and to know where to turn for facts that set them straight. There have been useful interjections by other reporters, too.

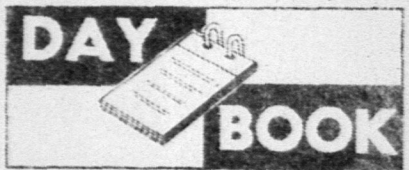
Other readers have complained about references to picket signs, shouted jeers or minor scuffles in reports of appearances by candidates. They obviously detracted from the speaker's theme but were necessary for completeness, too.

SOMETIMES reporters unintentionally give a candidate a chance to mislead readers because they do not have all the facts at the time.

An example is President Reagan's tribute to the sacrifices of an Italian immigrant milkman whose son became a doctor and "saved the life of a president of the United States who had been shot."

A few days later Dr. Joseph M. Giordano told the press that "there is another part of the story." He noted that while his father "bore the brunt" of his medical training expense, he received "low-interest government loans to help finance part of my medical school education," and he praised federal funding for biomedical research. "I feel that these programs have enabled people with little resources to reach their full potential."

Mr. Reagan never mentioned federal assistance.



International Executive Board, fall meeting, Oct. 22-25, TNG headquarters, Washington.
TNG financial planning meeting, Oct. 26-28, IBEW conference room, 1125 15th St. N.W., Washington.
Southern District Council, fall meeting, Nov. 3-4, Hyatt Regency, Lexington.
Great Lakes District Council, fall meeting, Nov. 3-4, Holiday Inn, Terre Haute, Ind.
Midwest District Council, Nov. 3-4, Merrillville, Ind.
Knight-Ridder Chain Council, fall meeting, Nov. 10-11, Philadelphia Centre Hotel, Philadelphia.
Western District Council, fall meeting, Nov. 10-11, Holiday Inn (Financial District), San Francisco.
New England and Middle Atlantic District Councils, joint meeting, Nov. 10-11, New York.
52nd Annual Convention, June 24-28, 1985, William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh.
53rd Annual Convention, Buffalo, 1986.
54th Annual Convention, San Diego, 1987.

Editorial

Goldwater, '64 revisited?

There's been something naggingly familiar about this year's campaign by the Republican Party and its standard bearer. Its identification was elusive, however, until someone pointed out a little-reported resolution passed by the Republican National Convention's platform committee at its final session.

"On the 20th anniversary of Barry Goldwater's historic campaign to restore America's greatness," the resolution says, "we salute the senator and hold up our 1984 platform as evidence that in the end, he and his cause were victorious."

There it was—1964—the Barry Goldwater-Lyndon B. Johnson contest; the year the GOP convention and Goldwater moved their party sharply to the right; the "choice not an echo" campaign.

It also was perhaps the first campaign in which the working press itself became an issue. It was severely criticized by the Goldwater GOP for reporting what Goldwater said as he said it. One Goldwater press aide was reported to have pleaded with reporters to "don't write what he says; write what you know he means." Reporters did bend over backwards to question him carefully to determine if he really meant some of the things he had just finished saying.

Even so, the candidate's press office and the candidate himself issued clarification upon clarification, also dutifully reported.

When the voters swept Johnson and Democratic congressional candidates to victory, the press remained the scapegoat.

In fact, six weeks after that election, Goldwater made the astonishing charge in an interview with U.S. News & World Report that it probably was the fault of Heywood Broun and the union he founded 30 years earlier, the Guild. (On previous occasions Goldwater had called former Chief Justice Earl Warren a socialist and United Auto Workers founding president, Walter Reuther, "the most dangerous man in America.")

"I've often said that if this country of ours ever falls, I think you can go back, with all due respect, to the day when Heywood Broun founded the American Newspaper Guild" Goldwater said when asked about press treatment of his campaign.

"I'm convinced that, perhaps unknowingly, it established a group of writers who knew only one side—the extreme 'liberal' side of the welfare state, expanded central government—to the point that they could not recognize 'conservatism,' or even write about it."

It became clear later in the interview, however, that Goldwater really did not have a quarrel with reporters, after all; he was angry at commentators, editorial writers and cartoonists—and at publishers for, as he saw it, not keeping them in line.

For there was another first in that 1964 presidential campaign: For the first time since Grover Cleveland in 1892, a majority of the daily newspapers that made endorsements supported the Democratic candidate over the Republican candidate.

This year already there is a publishers' committee called Friends of Reagan-Bush. Or is it really Reagan-Bush-Goldwater?

The Guild Reporter



JAMES M. CESNIK, Editor
BARBARA E. NELSON, Assistant Editor

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