

Joy for news publishers found in tax bill

Washington—The tax bill that appeared headed for passage by Congress should be "a cause for joy" among newspaper publishers, according to at least one group of industry financial analysts.

The measure as approved by a House-Senate conference committee will produce handsome gains in newspaper companies' after-tax profits in each of the next two years, they report.

While changes in investment tax credits would cost some of the companies some of the tax breaks

they anticipated for this year, they would be more than offset when corporate tax rates drop in 1987 and again in 1988.

The industry research team headed by John Morton of the investment firm of Lynch, Jones & Ryan sees the 14 public newspaper companies it tracks benefiting from changes in the tax law "modestly in 1987 and magnificently in 1988 and beyond."

They project that passage of the tax bill in time for it to affect this year's corporate taxes would

temper gains in the companies' after-tax profits for the year by an average of 2 percent, assuming immediate elimination of the investment tax credit.

In 1987—next year—the Morton group projects the companies' after-tax profits would rise by an additional 8 percent, thanks to the tax bill, while in 1988 and thereafter after-tax profits would be 20 percent higher than otherwise anticipated.

The additional profits would result from reductions in the corpo-

rate tax rate to 40 percent in 1987 and to 34 percent in 1988, Morton said in an end-of-August issue of "Newspaper Newsletter."

(Average tax reduction for wage earners under the bill is 6 percent, according to an AFL-CIO economist, "and that sure doesn't produce anything close to the same percentage-increase in the employee's after-tax income.")

(In addition, said the federation's Arnold Kantor, a fair number of the Guild's higher paid members who now rely on many

of the deductions being eliminated or restricted to hold their taxes down, could well end up with an increase in their federal income-tax liability under the new tax bill.)

Because most newspaper companies currently pay at or near the highest corporate tax rate, they stand to gain more from the proposed changes in the tax law than many other companies, analysts have said.

Factoring in the impact of the tax bill, the Morton group esti-

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Strong 2nd quarter makes gains solid for year's 1st half

Amid disappointing second-quarter profit reports from corporations in many sectors of the economy, most newspaper and publishing industry companies reported strong gains in profits and revenues for the three-month period ended June 30.

For some of the companies the second quarter reports offset some soft spots in the first quarter and shored up a solid performance for the first half of 1986.

The 14 publicly traded newspaper companies tracked by industry analyst John Morton had average earnings increases of 14.4 percent in the second quarter, following a first quarter in which half the companies registered earnings declines on Morton's charts.

Much of the weakness in the first quarter was attributable to a variety of costs associated with the many recent acquisitions and sales within the industry.

The 26 publishing and broadcasting companies included in Business Week magazine's quarterly scorecard of 900 companies posted a 23 percent average increase in profits in the second quarter, following an 18 percent increase in profits for the group in the first quarter of 1986.

Profits of all 900 companies declined on average by 2 percent in the second quarter and by 3 percent in the first.

Eleven publishing companies included in a New York Times tally of second-quarter profits had an average increase of 28 percent for the quarter with only one, the Washington Post Co., reporting a decline in the quarter's profits compared to the second quarter of 1985. The Post has projected that its profits for the year will not match last year's due to payments associated with its acquisition of a cable television system and a drop in revenue from Newsweek magazine.

Profits for 1986's second quarter for five publicly traded newspaper and publishing companies in Canada increased on average by 46 percent from the same quarter last year. The companies' revenues have increased an average of 49 percent so far in their fiscal years.

Spending for advertising in U.S. newspapers, meanwhile, increased 6.2 percent, to \$12.9 billion, for the first six months of 1986, according to the Newspaper Advertising Bureau. Spending for classified advertising rose 9.2 percent, to \$4.6 billion; retail was up 4.8 percent, to \$6.6 billion; and national advertising grew to \$1.7 billion, up 4.1 percent.

Publishers' confidentiality plea delays Detroit JOA ruling ... 6

Midyear and second quarter results for U.S. and Canadian publishers include the following:

Thomson Newspapers Ltd., with newspapers in the U.S. and Canada, had after-tax profits in the second quarter of \$52.1 million, up 18.1 percent, on revenues of \$262.9 million, up 7.3 percent. In the first six months of the year after-tax profits totalled \$92.1 million, up 16 percent, on revenues of \$499.4 million, up 8.7 percent.

Torstar Corp., publisher of the Toronto Star, had after-tax profits in the second quarter of \$18.6 million, up 64.6 percent, on revenues of \$202.3 million, up 20.2 percent. Midyear profits of \$36.1 million were up 83.2 percent from the first six months of 1985, and revenues of \$389.2 million were up 22 percent.

Maclean Hunter Ltd., publisher of Maclean's magazine, reported after-tax profits for the second quarter of \$18.6 million, up 20 percent, on revenues of \$285.3 million, up 15.4 percent. For the

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**The GUILD
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REPORTER**

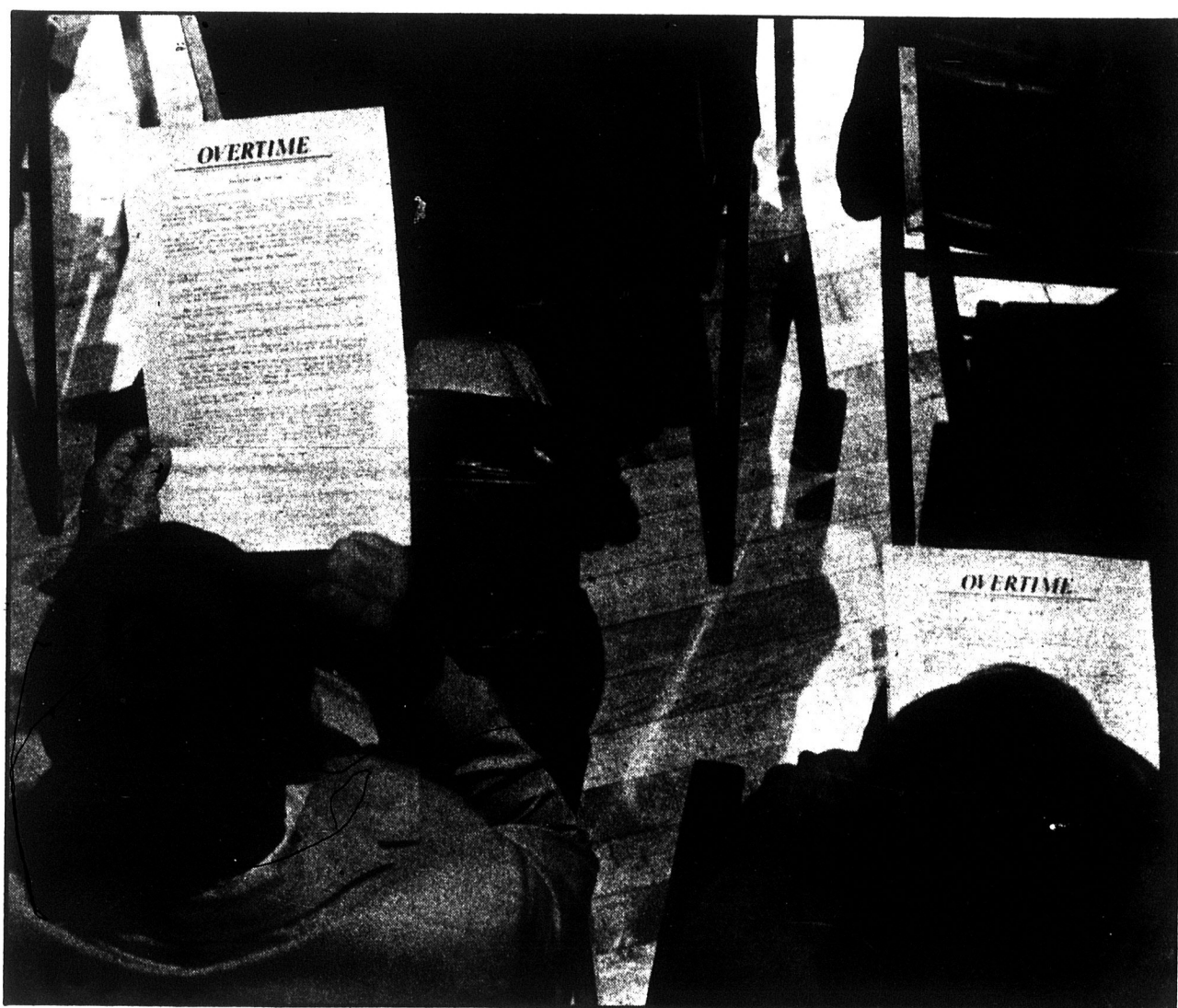
Official publication of The Newspaper Guild (AFL-CIO, CLC)



Vol. 53, No. 17

Washington, D.C.

September 26, 1986



Post unit to 'work to law:'

Two of more than 300 Guild members at a Washington Post unit-meeting ponder a brief on the law on overtime before voting to launch a 'work-to-law' action. **Story, Page 3.**

Peninsula seeks asbestos checks

Newport News, Va.—A monitoring program is the next step that should be taken to ensure that asbestos in the offices of the Newport News Daily Press and Times-Herald does not pose future hazards

to employees, the Peninsula Guild has said in a letter to the newspapers' managers.

The local called for a monitoring program incorporating steps recommended by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency after contractors finished encapsulating asbestos in office ceilings with a paint-like sealant.

The asbestos was found in fire-retardant material on ceiling beams and in a stucco ceiling in a lobby area of the building.

The Guild had urged the company to remove the asbestos rather than encapsulate it, but the company decided on "the cheaper option of encapsulation" even though one of its own consultants had also recommended removal of the material, the Guild charged in a Sept. 2 membership bulletin.

Sale of the Newport News papers to the Tribune Co. was an-

nounced earlier this summer. That deal was expected to be wrapped up by the end of September.

Renovations begun on the first and second floors of the newspapers' offices were halted in February after about 10 days' work when the company hired a consultant to examine material in the building containing asbestos and recommend how to deal with it. "Perhaps coincidentally," the work was called off one day after the Guild inquired about plans for handling asbestos during renovations, the local reported.

The consultant recommended removal of the asbestos, noting that such a step was particularly appropriate since remodelling was underway. He found ceiling beams covered with sprayed-on asbestos material an inch to an inch-and-a-half thick. Asbestos dust had fallen

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Group in Dayton votes affiliation

Dayton, Ohio—The membership of the News Employees Assn. of Dayton has voted to affiliate the heretofore independent union with TNG.

The membership did so at a meeting on Sept. 12 immediately after ratifying a proposal from Dayton Newspapers, Inc., for a new three-year contract for news room employees of the Daily News & Journal Herald. The membership had twice before voted rejection of management proposals for a pact to replace one that expired in January. The vote to affiliate

was 56 to 49; on ratification, it was 57 to 49.

Ten days later, the new Dayton Guild filed a series of unfair labor practice charges with the National Labor Relations Board based on the refusal of management to implement the new contract and on its conduct during the week after notice was given of the meeting to vote on affiliation. The union also filed a petition to amend the local's certification to record its affiliation with TNG.

The Daily News & Journal Herald, owned by the Cox chain,

went to all-day publication under a combined flag on Sept. 15. The morning Journal Herald had circulation of approximately 105,000 copies; the evening Daily News, approximately 115,000. The staffs of the two papers had been combined and reduced in size through attrition over the last several years.

The Cox chain also owns dailies in 17 other cities, including Atlanta, Austin, Texas, Miami and nearby Springfield, Ohio. The group here is the first on any of the chain's papers to go Guild in

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Dayton news room association votes affiliation

(Continued from Page 1)

at least several decades.

Two weeks before the affiliation vote, the association's membership had voted overwhelmingly to vote on becoming a Guild local at the earliest possible opportunity. They did so after hearing from TNG Representative Harry L. McCormick and Paul Furiga, president of the Cincinnati Guild, formerly of the independent Enquirer Editorial Employees Professional Assn. EEEPA members voted to affiliate with the Guild in December of 1984 and 1985.

The unfair practices alleged by the local in its Sept. 23 filing with the NLRB include a charge that the company has refused to implement the contract ratified by its members and that the company has illegally implemented the raises contained in that settlement.

After the Dayton local wrote the company to inform it of the contract ratification and of the Guild-affiliation vote, the company responded that it was confused, Guild representatives said. The company also said it was putting



DAYTON NEWS EMPLOYEES ASSN. MEMBERS CELEBRATE TNG-AFFILIATION VOTE

With local members, foreground left, TNG Representative Harry L. McCormick, foreground right, Paul Furiga, Cincinnati Guild president.

the raises into effect but would no longer honor the contract's provisions for a union shop, dues checkoff and the resolution of grievances, including arbitration provisions.

The local also charged the com-

pany with interfering in the internal affairs of the union. This is based on a letter from the editor urging all news room employees to vote against Guild affiliation and reports of supervisors telling employees in individual meetings

that there would be no additional raises if the affiliation vote carried.

The settlement ratified by the members included increases of \$25 in each of three years in the top minimum rate for reporters, copy editors, artists and photo-

graphers—taking it to \$610.50 a week—and an improvement in seniority protections against economic dismissals.

At the same time, the settlement provides for a 25-cent reduction in the night differential.

Hanafin joins field staff in Canada October 1

Washington—Joseph Hanafin, an organizer of the Guild in the editorial department of the old Montreal Star and a TNG employee in the mid-1970s, will rejoin TNG's staff Oct. 1 as an international representative, TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., announced in a Aug. 21 letter to Canadian locals.

Hanafin, 39, will fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Frederica Wilson, who recently joined the staff of the Canadian Wire Service Guild.

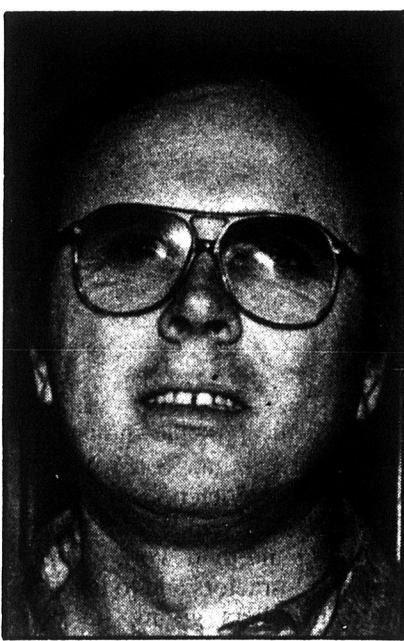
Since leaving TNG's staff in 1975, Hanafin has worked for the International Assn. of Machinists in the union's Canadian headquarters, where he served as public relations director and editor of its monthly publication for the

union's Canadian membership.

Bilingual in French and English, Hanafin conducted local officers' training seminars for Machinists' locals.

He is a past president of the Canadian Assn. of Labor Media (CALM/acps) and has served on the Canadian Labour Congress' Political Education Committee and on the executive committee of the Canadian Health Coalition, a group of some 50 organizations concerned with the country's medicare program.

While on TNG's staff, Hanafin was a representative of the Eastern Canada Organizing-Servicing Program, where he was involved in numerous bargaining and organizing assignments.



Prior to joining TNG's staff in 1973, he was active in the Montreal Guild's organizing campaign that brought editorial employees at the Montreal Star into Guild membership.

Dues rate table is extended

Washington—Guild members making more than \$1,000 a week who are members of locals with dues schedules equal to or approximating TNG's Minimum Dues Schedule will pay higher dues beginning Oct. 1 when the top Minimum Dues bracket is raised from \$995, to \$1,045.

The upper range of the constitutional dues schedule is extended automatically by \$50 each Oct. 1, in \$5 brackets, under a provision in TNG's Constitution, Secretary-Treasurer Charles Dale reminded locals in a Sept. 16 letter.

Tables distributed to locals also reflect the increase in minimum monthly dues to 6 percent of a week's pay, replacing a formula based on 5 percent plus \$1.50. The 6-percent minimum-dues formula, in effect since July 1, was approved by members voting in a

Guild-wide referendum in March.

The effect of the October adjustment will be to add the following dues brackets to the Minimum Dues Schedule:

Regular weekly compensation	Monthly reduced dues	Monthly regular dues
\$1,000 to 1,004.99	\$60.15	\$90.65
1,005 to 1,009.99	60.45	91.10
1,010 to 1,014.99	60.75	91.55
1,015 to 1,019.99	61.05	92.00
1,020 to 1,024.99	61.35	92.45
1,025 to 1,029.99	61.65	92.90
1,030 to 1,034.99	61.95	93.35
1,035 to 1,039.99	62.25	93.80
1,040 to 1,044.99	62.55	94.25
1,045 and over	62.85	94.70

Reduced dues have been in effect since earlier this year when the liquid assets in TNG's Defense Fund passed the \$6-million mark. Regular dues would be triggered by those assets falling below \$4.5 million.

Pact on ad-staffs' merger OK'd

Philadelphia—Members of the Philadelphia Guild's unit at Knight-Ridder's Philadelphia Inquirer and Daily News have approved an agreement aimed at avoiding layoffs when the company merges the advertising departments of the two papers.

The agreement, calling for cash bonuses and other early retirement incentives for eligible employees, was bargained by representatives of the Guild and Philadelphia Newspapers Inc. in advance of the company's announcement that it was merging the advertising staffs and taking other steps to cut losses at the Daily News.

The jobs of 43 Guild-covered advertising department employees of the News will be eliminated with the merger, while jobs of three layout and production employees from the News' ad department will be transferred to the Inquirer.

Under the Guild's agreement with the PNI, advertising employees on either paper who are age 55 or older and have at least 10 years of service will be eligible to opt to retire with full contractual severance pay (40 weeks) and a cash bonus of \$5,000 plus \$1,000 for each year of service over 10. The

company will maintain health insurance for employees who retire for up to five years or until age 65, whichever comes first.

Employees are eligible for full pension benefits at age 62 under the Guild-negotiated pension plan at the Philadelphia papers.

A total of 28 buyouts are available under the agreement, with seniority to prevail if a greater number of employees apply.

The agreement also guarantees that 15 advertising jobs created with the expansion of the Inquirer's zoned sections to three additional regions will be filled by current employees.

Four exempt employees in the News' advertising department, meanwhile, were fired without notice, a local representative said. Their dismissal was "living proof of the value of a union contract," local administrative officer Bill Barry said.

A couple of early applicants for the buyout are eligible for bonuses under the agreement of more than \$30,000 plus severance pay, Barry reported. The buyout option is open through Oct. 10.

The News said it was combining the papers' ad staffs in an effort to stem losses at the Daily News that

it said had averaged \$5 million a year over the past five years. It also said it will begin offering advertisers special rates to buy space in both papers.

The Guild has hired an auditor to examine the financial records of the News. The combined Philadelphia newspaper operation is a profitable one for Knight-Ridder, but PNI's president has said he cannot recall the News, an evening tabloid, contributing to that profit. Knight Newspapers bought the papers from Walter Annenberg in 1969.

In another cost-cutting move, the company announced plans to reduce the number of daily editions of the News from three to two, while adding a weekly insert in the late edition in an effort to build the paper's circulation among commuters.

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, \$20 a year. Second-class postage paid in Washington, D.C. and additional mailing offices. Printed in the U.S.A.

Postmaster: Send address changes to The Guild Reporter, 1125 15th St. NW., #550, Washington, D.C. 20005.

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Post unit sets job, court actions on o'time

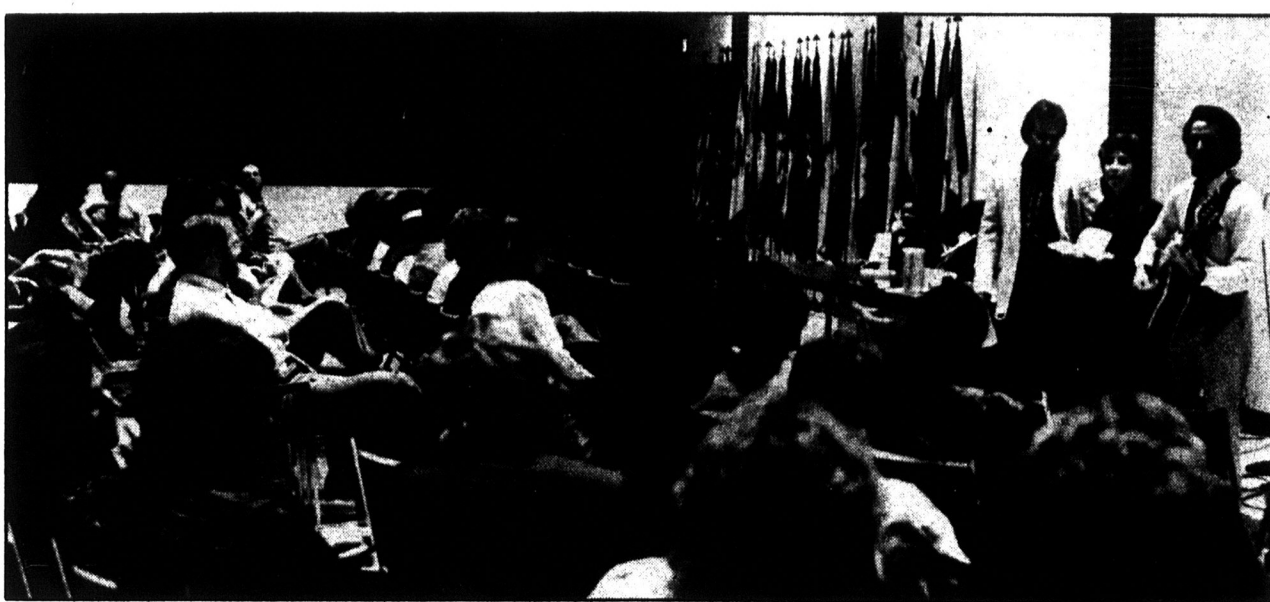
Washington — The Washington-Baltimore Guild was set to file suit against the Washington Post Oct. 1 charging massive, long-standing violations of the federal wage and hours law's overtime-pay provisions.

At the same time, Guild members at the paper were to begin a concerted "work-to-law" job action aimed at bringing a halt to what Guild leaders described as thousands of hours of overtime pay routinely denied Post employees.

The twin actions were approved without dissent by more than 300 Post-unit Guild members at the conclusion of a noontime meeting on Sept. 16. Earlier in the meeting members and leaders expressed impatience and frustration at what they described as management's failure to make equitable proposals for a new contract.

Talks began in April for renewal of the Guild-Post contract that expired July 13. Guild Administrative Officer Sandra Polaski, the local's chief bargainer, told the Sept. 16 meeting it has taken most of the five months "to get the company back to zero—to get most of its retrogressive demands off the table."

Main issues now involve management's "multi-tier" pay system, its proposals for a medical plan which could add \$300-\$400 to each employee's annual costs and the company's overtime practices, Polaski said.



GUILD TRIO (BACKGROUND, RIGHT) LEDES POST UNIT MEETING IN OPENING SONG

From left, Dave Boyer, Post accounting department, Louise Mahoney, display advertising, and Carl Goldman, local representative.

The suit to be filed Oct. 1 will seek double damages for overtime pay that has been denied, Post-Guild leaders said.

The "work-to-law" job-action involves, among other things, employees demanding to be paid for all overtime worked, insisting that accurate weekly time cards be filed and making any deviations part of the lawsuit. Special "overtime stewards" were to be available in various Guild-covered work areas to answer members' questions, raise issues with supervisors and observe company conduct, Tom Sherwood unit co-chairperson re-

ported in a bulletin to the membership following the Sept. 16 meeting.

Polaski said the Post's multi-tier pay system has resulted in differences ranging from \$117 to \$177 a week among people in the same jobs "before you even begin to look at merit pay."

Another of the system's results, she said, is the institutionalization of race and sex discrimination in pay as the number of minorities and women increases.

Another subject of discussion at the unit meeting was a unit-clarification petition filed by the Post in

August in which it seeks to remove 104 employees from Guild-contract coverage as managerial, supervisory or confidential.

It is similar to a petition filed in 1976 which resulted in proceedings which stretched over two years before 70 percent of the employees were determined not barred from contract coverage.

Post labor relations chief Larry Wallace said the company filed the new petition because it hopes it will "get a better shake" from an NLRB composed of members appointed by President Reagan, Guild representatives reported.

Publications of 2 locals net awards

Washington—The membership publications of two Guild locals—New York and Philadelphia—have each won a pair of awards in their classification in the Int'l Labor Communications Assn.'s 1986 Journalistic Awards Contest.

At the same time the Guild Reporter has been awarded a pair of seconds in its class in the same competition.

The awards are for work published during 1985. There were 1,096 entries in the competition from local, regional, national and international union publications.

The New York Guild's "Front Page" was awarded first place among local union publications for "unique performance" for a story by editor Dona Fowler about events that led to the cleanup of asbestos at WPIX-TV. A photo in the local's tabloid, titled "Good unionists come in all sizes and shapes," was awarded a second place.

Philadelphia's "Guild News" was awarded a third for "unique performance" for its daily editions during the six-week strike at the Inquirer and Daily News. It also took a third for a photo from one of those strike editions, titled "Reflections on a strike."

In awarding the Guild Reporter second place for general excellence among international union publications of less than 100,000 circulation, the contest's judges praised its "concise staff-written articles" about "important trends in the communications industry." The Allied Industrial Worker, publication of the union of the same name, was first-place winner in the class.

A Guild Reporter feature package about the late Eleanor Roosevelt's membership in and other connections with the Guild was judged second best biographical profile in the contest's labor history competition. The judges call it "a fine example of how to research and handle . . . a little known" bit of history.

Globe-Democrat targetted by council boycott

St. Louis—The St. Louis Labor Council is asking the 200,000 members of its 200 affiliated area unions to boycott the St. Louis Globe-Democrat until the daily's management agrees to an equitable contract with the St. Louis Guild.

The Guild, which represents 260 of the paper's 300 employees, has been seeking a pact covering them since January when the paper was purchased out of bankruptcy by a pair of businessmen with extensive holdings in real estate and banking.

Two days after the labor council's boycott call, made at the Guild's request, there were reports that the Missouri Industrial Development Board soon would lend the Globe-Democrat more than \$2 million to be used for operating funds and to buy its own presses.

The board, formed last year, is composed of nine members ap-

pointed by Gov. John D. Ashcroft. It guarantees with state tax credits bonds sold to raise money sought by businesses. The principle investor in the company that bought the Globe, William E. Franke, reportedly contributed \$25,000 to Ashcroft's election campaign.

Robert A. Steinke, Guild executive secretary, said it was with great reluctance that the union asked the labor council at its Sept. 16 meeting to vote to boycott the Globe-Democrat. The Guild did so, he said, only after warning company bargainers as long ago as May that such an action was possible in the face of the company's insistence on "impossible conditions" in a contract.

The company, he said following a half-hour meeting on Sept. 17, continued to demand that the Guild give up provisions from its last contract aimed at protecting cov-

ered employees if the paper is sold or if the company agrees with another to discontinue publication.

It also continued to demand weakened protections against Guild-covered employees being dismissed and their work given to outside contractors and to insist on Guild members giving up their right to refuse to cross another union's picket line; and more.

The Guild proposed that it and the company solicit assistance from the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, Steinke reported. A week later, however, it still was waiting for a response from the company, which took the

proposal under advisement.

The Globe-Democrat was produced by Pulitzer's Post-Dispatch under a joint operating agreement for several decades until 1984 when the joint operation was ended and the Newhouse chain sold it to Jeffrey M. Gluck. It was placed under the protection of a bankruptcy court last September after a group of employees and former employees initiated proceedings to try to collect back pay due them. Publication was suspended from Dec. 6 to Jan. 27, when it was resumed under the current owners, who say it currently has a circulation of some 145,000 daily.

Pact acts as shield from cuts at News

New York—Of 15 Guild-covered employees at the New York Daily News who received "pink slips" Sept. 12, at least 10 will retain jobs with the News at no reduction in pay under the New York Guild-Daily News contract.

That agreement guarantees employees with 10 years of service the right to transfer to other jobs without loss of pay if their positions are eliminated in a staff reduction.

The 15 employees in five departments of the paper who received the force reduction notices were the first Guild-covered employees to be targetted for dismissal since the News announced that it would cut staff to offset anticipated losses in advertising revenue.

In a letter distributed to News employees late in June, publisher James F. Hoge said the paper would face the loss of \$11 million

dollars a year in advertising with the closing of Ohrbach's and Gimbel's department stores in the region.

In August, about 200 mailers were laid off when the News subcontracted with a non-union Pennsylvania firm to do inserting work on its Sunday editions that had been performed in the paper's plant in Kearny, N. J. The Mailers Union is protesting the subcontracting as a violation of its contract and has asked an arbitrator to overturn the layoffs.

The News subcontracted the work after the union rejected company demands for an early opening of the Mailers' contract and bargaining on concessions the company sought.

Newspaper union contracts at the News, as well as the Times and the Post, expire March 31.

Guild leaders, meanwhile, said the company has pledged to honor the contract in making any staff cuts in Guild-covered departments. In the wake of the Mailers' dispute over subcontracting of their work, Guild representatives had cautioned management against

any similar actions in the Guild's jurisdiction.

Guild-covered employees notified of staff cuts work in the paper's advertising, finance, human resources, production and management information services departments. The News also has notified the Guild that jobs in several of those departments may be eliminated through the introduction of automated processes. An automation dismissal ban protects employees against dismissal.

Anderson held hostage 560 days

Sept. 26 marked the 560th day in captivity for Associated Press correspondent Terry Anderson. Anderson has been held hostage since March 16, 1985, when he was seized in Beirut. The Islamic Jihad, a religious fundamentalist group, claims to be holding him and several more hostages, including at least three others from the United States.

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PUT AN END
TO YOUR
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AMERICAN
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Great American Smokeout—Nov. 20

Guild urges program of asbestos monitoring in Newport News plant

(Continued from Page 1)

on drop-ceiling panels in some areas, including the news room. In some other areas where ceiling panels had been removed, the consultant found evidence of asbestos in debris on the floor, the local said.

Removal, unlike encapsulation, "will eliminate future problems caused by fallout on top of the drop ceilings from leaks, equipment supports, vibration and maintenance," William T. Marr of the Marine Chemist consulting firm said in his report to the company.

On Marr's advice, the company instituted precautionary steps during the renovation work, including the use of plastic barriers and "negative air" machines to block the spread of asbestos fibers. Air samples were tested and, after the Guild lodged a protest, most asbestos encapsulation work was performed on weekends.

In a report prepared for the Guild, industrial hygienist Matthew Gillen of the Washington-based Workers' Institute for Safety and Health, suggested that employees were likely to have experienced "significant asbestos exposures" before the precautionary steps were instituted.

Gillen's report was based on his analysis of data supplied by the local. According to that information, the company had known of asbestos in the ceilings since at least 1981 when another consultant had noted that precautions should be taken in removing ceiling tiles

and recommended that the material be encapsulated.

While "encapsulation works nice at first," the protective coating begins to deteriorate after several years, according to Gillen. He also told the Guild Reporter that the encapsulating sealant will complicate future asbestos removal because "you can't wet it down" to minimize the spread of loose material.

In fact, encapsulation can be more expensive than removal in the long run, Gillen said, pointing to the need to maintain a rigorous asbestos management program to ensure continued containment of the problem.

The EPA recommends that such a program include twice yearly inspections for damage or deterioration, training of maintenance personnel on approved repair and removal methods, maintenance of records and the appointment of a manager to co-ordinate the program.

Management, meanwhile, accused the Guild of engaging in "scare tactics" after the local posted its Sept. 2 bulletin which included quotes from Gillen's report. Guild members are "injecting their opinion into matters that are the concern of management," the company said in a Sept. 3 memo to "all employees."

"We think . . . our health is very much our business," the Guild's executive board said in a response to the newspapers' management.

New Norfolk pact signed; 1st to cover both dailies

Norfolk, Va.—The Hampton Roads Guild has signed a new contract with the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot and Ledger-Star.

The agreement is the local's first to cover employees of the Ledger Star, the evening half of Landmark Communications' two Norfolk dailies, and the first to cover photographers on either paper. News room staffs of the papers have been merged since news employees of the Ledger-Star voted

for Guild representation.

Editorial department employees of the two papers reaffirmed the Guild as their bargaining representative in a National Labor Relations Board-supervised election in December 1983. Since that vote the Guild had lodged several unfair labor practice charges against the company.

The new one-year contract sets a minimum salary of \$340 a week for key news room employees, including reporters, photographers copy editors and artists. A minimum salary of \$250 is established for librarians, assistant librarians and library assistants.

The contract, for the first time, prohibits discrimination because of age, sex, race, creed, color or national origin.

Service for a fourth week of vacation is cut-by five years, to 15.

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U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
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New tax bill seen bringing joy to publishers

(Continued from Page 1)

mates that the 14 newspaper companies will see overall earnings gains averaging 6 percent in 1986, 27 percent in 1987 and 31 percent in 1988, "assuming the economy does not weaken more than it already has."

Precisely how investment tax credits would be rescinded under the tax bill is unclear, the Morton report said, noting that the tax proposal includes "grandfathering" for equipment installed this year under contracts that took effect earlier.

Media General, a company with

substantial investment costs associated with the startup of cable television systems, is expected to see a greater impact on earnings gains from the loss of the investment tax credit, the analysts said.

Morton's estimates of the tax bill's impact on the individual companies include the following projected changes in after-tax profits flowing solely from the tax changes:

Dow Jones & Co.—About half a percent lower than otherwise in 1986; then increasing by an additional 7 percent (\$12.9 million) in 1987 and about 19 percent (\$37.3

million) more in 1988.

Gannett Co.—Gains for 1986 off about 2.5 percent; then rising an additional 9 percent (\$30.5 million) in 1987 and an extra 20 percent (\$83.7 million) in 1988.

Knight-Ridder Inc.—Off about 5 percent in 1986; then up about 3 percent (\$6.6 million) more than otherwise in 1987 and about 15 percent (\$30 million) more in 1988.

Washington Post Co.—Unchanged in 1986; then rising an additional 11 percent (\$12.3 million) in 1987 and an additional 22 percent (\$28.7 million) in 1988.

New York Times Co.—Gains for 1986 off by about 3 percent; then rising an additional 8 percent (\$11.1 million) in 1987 and an extra 20 percent (\$31.6 million) in 1988.

Times Mirror—Gains for 1986 down about 2 percent; then increasing by an additional 6 percent (\$15.9 million) in 1987 and an additional 18 percent (\$51.9 million) in 1988.

Tribune Co.—Increases for 1986 off about 2.5 percent; then rising an extra 7 percent (\$11.2 million) in 1987 and an additional 16 percent (\$31.1 million) in 1988.

ATTENTION

People With Asbestos-Related Diseases

Manville has filed a Plan to compensate asbestos victims. You have a right to vote on that Plan.

VOTING DEADLINE—NOVEMBER 14TH

Manville, formerly Johns-Manville, at one time the nation's largest producer of asbestos products, has been in bankruptcy for the past four years. A Plan to reorganize the corporation has been developed that establishes a Trust to provide compensation to current and future asbestos-disease victims. Over time, the total cash funding available to the Trust is expected to exceed \$2.5 billion.

The Trust will administer a Claims Resolution Facility, so that victims will be paid quickly and fairly. To ensure that Manville will be able to fund the Trust far into the future, suits can be brought only against the Trust and not directly against Manville.

A Plan confirmation hearing will be held on December 15, 1986 at 10:00 a.m. in the United States Courthouse, Room 234, Foley Square, New York, New York.

The Bankruptcy Court has ruled that you have a right to vote on the Plan if you were exposed to Manville asbestos or Manville asbestos products and:

You have filed an asbestos-related health lawsuit against Manville (Johns-Manville) or any other asbestos producer.

OR

You have not filed a lawsuit, but you have an asbestos-related disease which has been diagnosed by a physician.

To get a ballot and Plan materials, contact your lawyer or call toll free 1-800-445-5412 or write to Manville Reorganization, P.O. Box 5851, Denver, Colorado 80217.

If the Plan is confirmed, you will still be able to file a claim for compensation with the Trust, even if you don't vote or are not eligible to vote now but develop an asbestos-related disease in the future.

It is very important that all asbestos victims who are eligible to vote do vote on the reorganization.

The court-appointed Asbestos Victims Committee has approved the Plan as in the best interests of all asbestos victims and urges you to vote YES to accept the Plan.

Asbestos-victims' alert!

The above notice is from a court-appointed committee representing claimants in the landmark asbestos case against the Johns-Manville firm. Participation in the vote on the compensation plan—and in the plan itself, if approved—is open to any Guild member—current or past—in the United States, Canada and Puerto Rico who meets the

conditions spelled out in the boxed material within the notice. Guild members in several locals—including New York, Vancouver and Philadelphia as well as Peninsula (Newport News)—have been exposed to the substance during building renovations of one kind or another at their places of employment.

Manville pay-off plan is detailed

Washington — The options available to unions and members affected by the proposed bankruptcy-court plan for reorganizing the Manville Corp. are spelled out in a letter from AFL-CIO President Lane Kirkland to affiliated unions. Manville sought the reorganization to shield itself from the claims of some 45,000 workers affected by on-the-job exposure to asbestos produced or distributed by the company.

Noting that balloting by affected workers will continue through Nov. 14, Kirkland pointed out that if two-thirds of those who vote approve the reorganization plan, a trust fund will be set up to handle current and future claims against Manville.

Enclosed with Kirkland's letter was a 20-page summary of the plan prepared by the AFL-CIO's counsel which noted, among other things, that the bankruptcy court had rejected the AFL-CIO's offer to assist the court in protecting the interests of future claimants.

Instead, the court appointed committees and legal representatives for various factions among those affected by Manville's reorganization efforts. In direct negotiations with Manville, the committees reached agreement on a reorganization plan "without any known trade union input," the summary pointed out.

If the plan is voted approval, the bankruptcy court will issue an injunction prohibiting any current or

future claimant from ever suing Manville or its subsidiaries for asbestos-related injuries or illnesses. Their only recourse would be to file claims against the Asbestos Health Trust, which would be set up and funded over a 25-year period by Manville.

In addition to the estimated 45,000 workers who now have claims for asbestos exposure, another 55,000 future victims are expected to file claims against the fund and Manville estimates that the average payment per claim will be approximately \$25,000.

Manville and several of the court-appointed committees support approval of the reorganization plan; the firm's stockholders and some groups of claimants do not.

B.C. board upholds hot copy ruling

Vancouver — Pacific Press, publisher of the Vancouver Sun and Province, has lost an appeal to the full British Columbia Labour Relations Board seeking to overturn a ruling by a board panel upholding the right to the papers' employees to refuse to handle advertising copy from a struck chain of movie theaters.

Ruling July 25, the full board rejected company arguments that amendments to provincial labor

law had invalidated contractual guarantees protecting the right of employees to refuse to handle work from an "unfair" employer or publication. Those guarantees are included in the papers' contracts with their employees' unions, including the Vancouver-New Westminster Guild.

The issue arose in 1984 when the Guild and printing-craft unions refused to handle advertising copy from the Famous Players theater

chain after the firm, which had locked out its union-represented employees, was placed on the provincial labor federation's list of unfair employers.

In its earlier ruling, the board panel "did not misinterpret the law" when it held that the papers' employees were exercising their contractual rights and that their actions did not constitute an unlawful strike, the full board said in denying the papers' appeal.

Former bureau chief recalls KGB badger games

By Murray Seeger

THOMAS STEVENS, a New York reporter, set out in 1890 to ride a horse southward from Moscow to the Black Sea. He was arrested along the way and questioned for days before he was allowed to continue his trip.

"In Russia," Stevens later wrote, "everybody is considered a criminal of some kidney [sic] or other, unless he has papers in his pocket proving him otherwise."

In the near-century since Stevens' experience with the Czarist police, Moscow has witnessed the collapse of the imperial regime and the development of an even larger, more oppressive communist regime. Still, the official treatment of foreign journalists has remained remarkably consistent.

The latest to feel the heavy fist of the secret police is Nicholas Daniloff, the highly-respected Moscow correspondent for U.S. News & World Report, who was trapped by one of the KGB's favorite tricks, the "badger game": someone he trusted handed him a package of so-called "secret papers" within sight of eight plainclothes agents.

Although dozens of American journalists have been intimidated, harassed or expelled by the Soviet Union, Daniloff is the first since 1949 to be jailed.

Daniloff's arrest came during a period when Western commentators were giving Moscow credit for becoming more candid and sophisticated in dealing with the media.

Such optimists should recall that the last American correspondent slammed into jail was Anna Louis Strong, a long-time apologist for communism who fell victim to one of Stalin's rages.

MY EXPERIENCE in Moscow was during the so-called blossoming of political detente—1972 to 1974—and in 1980 and 1981 when I returned on shorter assignments.

Although the Kremlin did not expel any Americans in the early 1970s, the KGB used all of its shoddy stunts to frighten reporters away from the stories that most embarrass the Kremlin.

Our telephones were tapped and our apartments bugged. We were frequently followed and denied trips outside Moscow. Telex lines to the West mysteriously died in the middle of transmitting.

Murray Seeger was a Moscow and European correspondent and bureau chief for the Los Angeles Times for 10 years before becoming the AFL-CIO's director of information in 1982. Previously a member of the Buffalo, Cleveland and New York Guild locals while working as a reporter for the Buffalo News, Cleveland Plain Dealer, New York Times and Newsweek, he now is a member of the Washington-Baltimore Guild.

stories. The official press denounced those correspondents deemed "anti-Soviet."

The badger game was tried time and again. The telephone would ring and a voice would request a meeting: "I have information you will be interested in."

No experienced reporter would follow up such an anonymous call. The sources I knew would arrange meetings; I did receive statements on important internal issues, but only from individuals in whom I had great faith, as Daniloff did with "Mischa."

One person who came from Kiev was arrested on his return home and warned

about meeting with foreigners. Once, directly in front of the U.S. Embassy with its KGB uniformed guards, a Soviet citizen attempted to hand me a package wrapped in newsprint. I avoided it like a time bomb.

On another occasion, a colleague and I circled through a park and neighboring playgrounds while two contacts watched for KGB tails. Satisfied we were unobserved, two Tatars told us of the abuse their people were suffering in Kazakhstan.

One of the unanswered questions in the Daniloff case is whether his friend, "Mischa," was a KGB plant during their

entire acquaintanceship or whether he had been pressured into playing the badger just this one time.

Packaging "secrets" is no problem for the KGB since such mundane items as the price of goods and the locations of major bridges and railroads are considered information to be kept from foreigners. Finding the source a correspondent would trust was more difficult.

The KGB would test other personal weakness, particularly sexual and alcoholic. On out-of-town trips, correspondents often received telephone calls in their hotel rooms from young women seeking to improve their English.

Similar calls were made to correspondents' homes when their spouses were out of the city.

One unmarried American was slandered by the KGB which told his employer that he had made a Russian woman pregnant in Moscow. A British friend was recalled by his employer after the KGB showed his boss a letter from a young man who said he had come to Moscow for a homosexual liaison with the reporter.

An American female correspondent was loaded with raw Armenian brandy and then accosted by a translator who had accompanied her on an assignment. Another correspondent witnessed the incident and chased the would-be-Lothario away.

The KGB saves the worst of its tricks for correspondents who are most effective in Moscow. Daniloff clearly fit this profile.

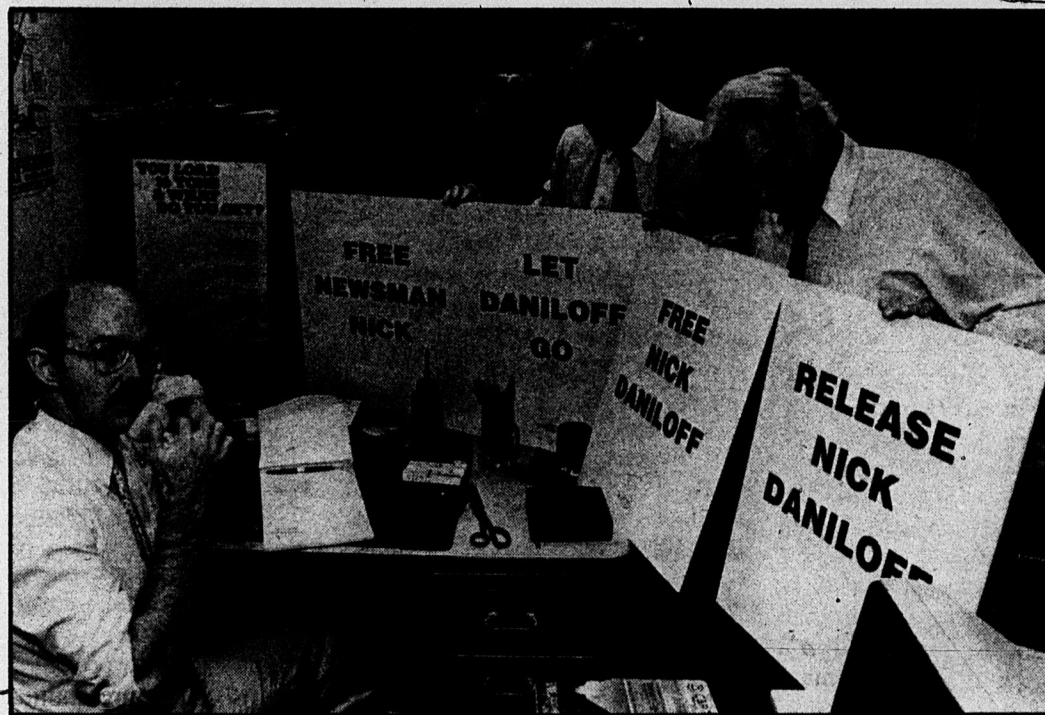
He has been in the Soviet Union many years and has good local contacts; he speaks the language fluently and he was nearing the end of his assignment.

The police action also has the effect of frightening Soviet citizens from making unauthorized contacts with foreigners. One of the official assignments of the KGB is "protecting the revolution" from external influences.

A GROUP OF US assigned to Moscow during detente once met with a Soviet official to request that Moscow relax its controls on foreign reporters. He dismissed our request out of hand.

"There is no detente for ideology," he told us. We were, he said, "agents of the enemy ideology."

Every correspondent who goes to Moscow should know this.



BILL BURKE/Washington-Baltimore Guild

Daniloff release cancels rally

Frank Warner, vice chair of the Philadelphia Guild unit in Pottstown, seated, begins series of phone calls from TNG headquarters Sept. 12 canceling rally set for the next day near the Soviet Embassy to protest the jailing in Moscow of U.S. News & World Report correspondent Nicholas Daniloff on spy charges. (Just-printed signs are held by TNG Secretary-Treasurer Charles Dale, right, and

Charles J. Kligman of Kelly Press.) Rally, conceived and organized by Warner with TNG assistance, was called off immediately upon news that Daniloff was released into the custody of U.S. officials in Moscow after 13 days in Lefortovo Prison there. Nearly all U.S. news-industry organizations, including TNG, had protested Daniloff's arrest to the Russian government [Guild Reporter, Sept. 12].

'Market pricing'—The latest bargaining jargon for 'no'

By Bruce R. Nelson
Twin Cities Guild

I CONCLUDED some time ago that there's really not much new to be said at the bargaining table. It may have been a premature conclusion.

Come now, my friends on the management negotiating team at the Minneapolis Star and Tribune. With amazingly straight faces, they have been talking about the company's desire to base wages on the scientific principles of "market pricing."

Now, as near as I can figure out, "market pricing" means that if

there is an unemployed widget maker out there willing to hire on at the local widget factory for \$3.45 an hour, it's not "good management" to have a contract with the Amalgamated Widget Makers setting the scale at \$15 an hour. (You will note, of course, there is nothing in this sample formula of labor economics that addresses the widget company's ability to pay, or the profits derived from the sale of widgets.)

Upon deep reflection and analysis, management has concluded that the Guild contract is an impediment to carrying out its goals of market pricing. The minimum wage scales are already on the high side, say the management folk, and turnover is on the low side. In other words, they think they can get people to work for less than the contract requires.

COME TO think of it, there isn't much new to be said at the bargaining table—just new ways of saying the same old things.

Back in 1950, the Star and Tribune's chief negotiator was a company vice president by the

name of Harold Perkins. Vice President Perkins opened negotiations with the Guild in March of that year by reporting on an "exhaustive study just completed by our new management team."

According to our minutes of that meeting, Perkins said the study showed that the company's union wage scales were much higher than "what is required to attract good men." He said the Guild should accept a wage freeze so as not to "jeopardize the future of the Star and Tribune Company."

Four months later, the Guild and the company agreed on a new contract that contained a healthy wage increase. The future of the Star and Tribune Co. continued to lie ahead.

Then, in 1954, the company's new negotiator, Howard Mithun, whipped up his own exhaustive study that convinced him that wages were rising faster than revenues and that if "our men were paid less they'd still be making a lot."

Mithun told the Guild during the first bargaining session not to "expect the kind of \$4 raises you and

the other unions have been getting these past few years because we don't know what this color television thing is going to do to us."

Five months later, there was a new contract and wages went up \$4.

OF THE PAST 32 years, the relationship between the Guild and the company survived both color television and two strikes. More importantly, the parties survived their own windy rhetorical arguments as to what wages ought to be. In the end, the decision is always based not upon rational economic theory, but on the pragmatic question of what both sides can live with.

In so doing, the parties have jointly influenced the forces behind "market pricing." Without collective bargaining, everyone except the employees influence those forces.

We, in this local, owe that lesson, and our existence, to a former Minneapolis Tribune publisher. In the summer of 1933, Frederick E. Murphy called his white collar employees into a meeting. He

explained that the merchants on Nicollet Avenue had forced him to reduce advertising rates and that he had to pass that loss on to somebody. He announced a 10% cut for all news and commercial employees.

"I can't do this to the printers," the publisher said. "They're organized. I can't do it to the engravers, the stereotypers, the pressmen, the mailers or the janitors because they are all in unions which have contracts enforcing wage standards."

ACCORDING TO written accounts of that meeting, publisher Murphy was visibly distraught, and at the end of his speech to the non-union workers he said: "It's too bad that you aren't organized. If you were, I could have told those merchants the rates would have to stay where they were."

The Newspaper Guild of the Twin Cities was born two months later—thanks to a publisher who understood the relationship between "market pricing" and collective bargaining.

Bruce Nelson is executive secretary and chief bargaining spokesperson for the Twin Cities Guild while on leave from TNG's field staff. This is reprinted from the Aug. 15 edition of *The Guild Paper*, membership publication of the Twin Cities Guild. The local currently is bargaining for new contracts with both the Minneapolis Star & Tribune and the St. Paul Pioneer-Press & Dispatch.

Strong 2nd quarter makes gains solid in 1st half

(Continued from Page 1)

six-months ended June 30 profits were up 21.1 percent, to \$30.4 million, on revenues of \$545.9 million, up 15.7 percent.

Southam Inc. more than doubled its after-tax profits for the second quarter of the year to \$22.2 million on revenues for the period of \$324.2 million, up 11.3 percent. After-tax profits more than doubled for the first half of the year as well, up 117.5 percent, to \$43.8 million, on revenues of \$647.2 million, up 12.5 percent.

Quebecor Inc. had after-tax profits for the quarter ended June 30 of \$5.5 million, up 27.9 percent, on revenues of \$118.2 million, up 27.5 percent. At the end of three quarters of its fiscal year, the company reported after-tax profits of \$11.6 million, up 8.4 percent, on revenues of \$321.2 million, up 26.1 percent.

Reuters Holdings PLC, the British-headquartered news agency, reported after-tax profit for the first six months of 1986 of \$54.3 million, up 41.8 percent, on revenues of \$410.4 million, up 26 percent.

New York Times Co. reported after-tax profits for the second quarter of \$36.8 million, up 17.6 percent, on revenues of \$401.2 million, up 15.8 percent. Profits for the quarter would have been higher but for a \$8.5 million extraordinary charge, the company said. For the first half of the year, after-tax profits rose 11.5 percent, to \$70.8 million, on revenues of \$776.7 million, up 15.2 percent.

Times Mirror Co. reported a better-than-100-percent increase in after-tax profits for both the first half and the second quarter of the year, while revenues increased by less than one percent. After-tax profits of \$191.7 million for the quarter rose 171.6 percent, while profits for the half of \$234.8 mil-

lion were up 104.5 percent. Revenues were \$748.9 million for the quarter and \$1.4 billion for the half.

Tribune Co., publisher of the Chicago Tribune and the New York Daily News, reported a 19.1 percent increase in after-tax profits in the second quarter, to \$41.1 million, on revenues of \$536 million, up 5.9 percent. After-tax profits for the first half of \$148.1 million rose 189.6 percent, on revenues of \$989.3 million, up 3.5 percent.

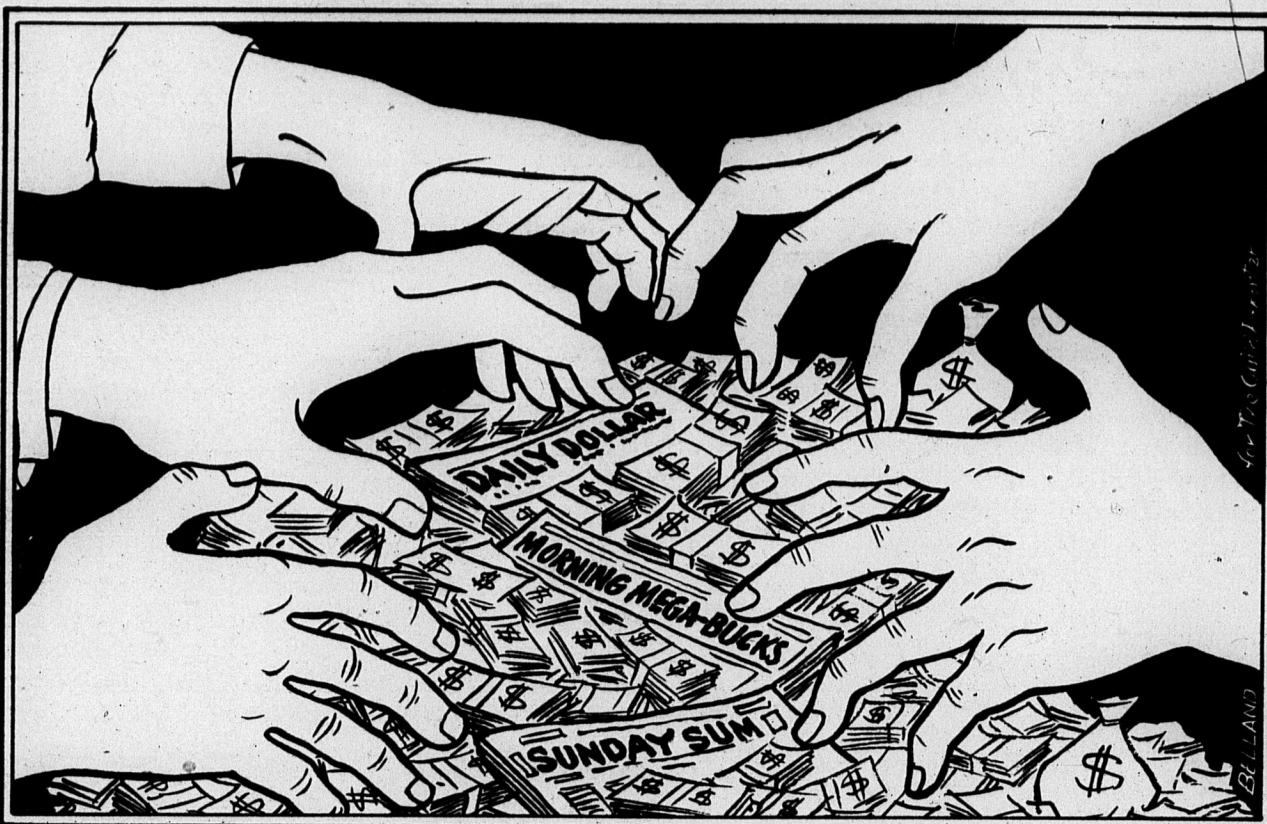
Knight-Ridder Inc. reported a 4 percent increase in after-tax profits in the second quarter to \$38.3 million, on revenues of \$487.9 million, up 9.5 percent. For the first half, after-tax profits totalled \$64.9 million, 1.4 percent below profits for the first half of 1985, while revenues for the period of \$935.3 million rose 7.9 percent.

Washington Post had after-tax profits for the second quarter of \$30.4 million, down from \$34.8 million in the same quarter of 1985; revenues for the second quarter rose 10.2 percent, to \$313.3 million. For the first half revenues were up 11.8 percent, to \$590 million, while profits of \$42.8 million compared to \$59.7 million in 1985's first half.

Affiliated Publications Inc., publisher of the Boston Globe, reported after-tax profits for the second quarter of \$10.8 million, up 43.4 percent, on revenues of \$100.6 million, up 14.1 percent. For the first six months, after-tax profits rose 31.4 percent, to \$16.8 million, on revenues of \$192.1 million, up 12.3 percent.

Dow Jones & Co. had a 46.6 percent increase in after-tax profits for the first half, to \$103.8 million, on revenues of \$545 million, up 6.5 percent.

Media General Inc. had after-tax profits for the quarter of \$11.5 million, up 16.4 percent, on reve-



nues of \$161.7 million, up 9.7 percent. For the half, revenues of \$313.1 million rose 9 percent, while after-tax profits increased 9.8 percent, to \$18.4 million.

A. H. Belo, publisher of the Dallas Morning News, registered a 6.7 percent decline in after-tax profits in the second quarter, to \$7.6 million, on revenues of \$104.9 million, up 3.8 percent. For the first half after-tax profits were down 12.7 percent, to \$9.2 million, on revenues of \$195 million, up 4.5 percent.

Time Inc. had after-tax profits for the first half of the year of \$101.4 million, down 8.3 percent, while revenues for the period of \$1.8 billion rose 13.8 percent.

McGraw-Hill reported after-tax profits of \$64.9 million for the first half, up 2.6 percent, on revenues of \$711.2 million, up 4.2 percent.

Lee Enterprises had a 16.6 percent increase in after-tax profits for the quarter, to \$12.8 million, on revenues of \$107.9 million, up 8.5 percent.

Other recent financial reports: **News Corp.**, Rupert Murdoch's worldwide news company, reported a 66.8 percent increase in after-tax profits of \$245.7 million (Australian) for the fiscal year ended June 30. Revenues for the year of \$3.82 billion increased 56.6 percent. In announcing the year's results, Murdoch said his U.S. newspaper and magazine operations had shown "exceptional strength."

Cowles Media Co., owner of the Minneapolis Star and Tribune, reported a 22 percent increase in after-tax profits, to \$19.2 million, for the fiscal year that ended March 29. Revenues for the year of \$240.6 million, rose 4 percent.

News top up \$60, to \$588, in Allentown

Allentown, Pa.—A new agreement between the Lehigh Valley Guild and Times Mirror's Allentown Morning Call raises the top minimum for reporters and photographers by \$60.98, to \$588.02 a week.

The contract, effective Aug. 1, raises minimums at the start of each of its three years. The top minimum for key news jobs was raised by \$20.74, to \$547.78 a week, Aug. 1, with increases of \$19.52, to \$567.30 a week, on Aug. 1, 1987, and \$20.72, to \$588.02, on Aug. 1, 1988.

Library jobs are reclassified and upgraded, with the top minimum for librarian raised by \$88.18 over the term, to \$433.78 a week, from the old top minimum for the highest library job.

The top minimum for food editor, copy chief, assistant city editor and assistant national editor is raised by \$64.98, to \$626.58, and that for deskpersons goes up by \$62.48, to \$602.48 a week.

The agreement also improves the formula for computing pension benefits.

Papers' plea for secrecy delays JOA ruling

Detroit—Concern of officials of Detroit's two daily newspapers over the confidentiality of material submitted to the Justice Dept. in support of the papers' application for approval of a joint operating agreement has brought a second 30-day extension of the period for public comment on the application.

Attorney General Edwin Meese extended the comment period to Oct. 23 after the the Detroit News and the Detroit Free Press sought the right to appeal the proposed

release of any of the documents included in 30 of the many boxes of material turned over to the federal agency.

Granting an appeal period delayed a final ruling on the the material's confidentiality and necessitated an extension of the period for public response, Meese explained in ordering the extension Sept. 22.

Earlier, the comment period was extended to Sept. 23 after the papers' lodged the claim of confidentiality on grounds that to release the material to the public would be

an "unwarranted invasion of privacy."

An index of the material indicates that included in the boxes are memoranda between Gannett executives in advance of the chain's acquisition of the News early this year and a number of documents related to financial subjects, Editor & Publisher magazine reported.

The News and Knight-Ridder's Free Press propose to form a jointly owned separate entity, the Detroit Newspaper Agency, that would perform the business, distribution and production functions of both papers, while each would maintain separate editorial departments.

They have asked the Justice Dept. to grant the joint agency exemptions from antitrust prohibitions against profit pooling, market splitting and price fixing. Under the Newspaper Preservation Act, the attorney general can grant those exemptions to papers proposing to enter a joint operation when one of them "is in probable danger of financial failure."

Assistant Attorney General Douglas H. Ginsburg has recommended that Meese order hearings on the papers' application so more evidence than submitted to the Justice Dept. may be considered. Unless the economic outlook for the Free Press is "much bleaker" than indicated by that data a joint operation in Detroit "does not ap-

pear necessary to prevent the loss of the Free Press," Ginsburg said in his July 23 recommendations. Meese cannot rule on the application until the period for public comment ends.

While their own motions appear responsible for the current delay, the papers have called for a quick resolution of the issue, urging Meese to approve the application without a hearing and suggesting that if a hearing is ordered that Meese act "with all speed."

"No probable set of developments is likely to propel the Free Press to profitability," the companies said in comments responding to Ginsburg's recommendations.

In response to Ginsburg's pointing to the dailies' "seriously underpriced advertising and circulation rates," the papers said that "absent illegal collusion, neither paper could raise its prices without taking enormous risks" of assisting the other "in what has become a battle for survival."

By Knight-Ridder's own estimates, advertising rates in Detroit are on average 25 percent below those in comparable markets, while the Free Press' 20-cent single-copy price is lower than that charged by more than 90 percent of U.S. dailies.

The Detroit Guild and TNG are among the hundreds that have called for hearings on the papers' application.

Quick action on Evansville seen unlikely at Justice

Washington — The Justice Dept. is looking into the Scripps Howard's plan to swap ownership of jointly published daily newspapers in Evansville, Ind., and sell the paper it currently owns to an executive of the Scripps Howard chain, but no early resolution of the matter is expected, Mark Sheehan of the federal agency's public affairs office reports.

TNG urged the Justice Dept. to investigate the ownership changes and proposed amendments to the joint operating agreement under which the papers are published. Scripps Howard "appears to have bought a delayed-delivery monopoly" in Evansville, TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., had charged in an Aug. 8 letter to the

Justice Dept.'s Antitrust Division [Guild Reporter, Aug. 22].

Scripps Howard has announced plans to sell its half of the Evansville operation, the afternoon Press, to Robert Hartman, a Scripps Howard official who would resign to take over the paper. In turn, Scripps Howard said it would buy the morning Courier from the trust that controls the paper and a group of stockholders with a minority interest.

The chain would also purchase the joint printing company that handles the business and production functions for the two papers and replace a jointly published Sunday paper with a Scripps Howard-owned Sunday Courier.

LOCAL ELECTIONS

Lynn

William Pike, president; Nancy Ann Rogers, secretary; Richard Fahey, treasurer.

Northern Ontario

Rita Godbout, president; Denis St. Pierre, vice president; Richard Hynes, treasurer; Linda Be-dard, secretary.

Pawtucket

Karen Hupp, president; David Desjardins, vice president; Lois Krue, 1st vice president; Michelle Kwolek, recording secretary; Kathleen Hodge, corresponding secretary; Dale King, treasurer.

Sheboygan

Milton Freimuth, president; William Novak, 1st vice president; Jan Henschel, 2nd vice president; Teresa Bushner, treasurer; Marion Stewart, secretary.

Victoria

John Hutchinson, president; Doug Davis, treasurer.

Arbiter o'turns firing, says no notice issued

Harrisburg, Pa.—Failure to provide two weeks' dismissal notice is reason enough to overturn the Harrisburg Patriot and News' firing of a telephone operator-clerk covered by the Harrisburg Guild's contract with the Newhouse paper, an arbitrator said, ordering the grievant reinstated with back pay.

At the same time arbitrator Seymour Strongin, in a Sept. 2 award, dismissed company arguments that the grievant's discharge was prompted by gross misconduct—one of several factors triggering a waiver of the the contract's notice requirement.

The company had argued that the grievant "misrepresented" the emergency for which she was granted several days of unpaid leave since she continued to work at a part-time evening job with an automobile dealer. That together with extension of the time off and her past record of absenteeism constituted gross misconduct, the company said.

The grievant was given time off

to care for her mother who was recuperating from surgery. She was fired after notifying the company for a second time that she would need several more days of leave.

Upholding the Guild's position, Strongin said the grievant's ability to work in the evening was not inconsistent with her need for the leave since it was during day-time hours that her mother was most in need of assistance.

He also found the company's arguments about the grievant's past record of absenteeism lacking due to the absence of previous warnings or other disciplinary action.

The contract's requirement for two weeks notice to the Guild and the employee in advance of discharge is intended to give the union an opportunity to intervene on behalf of the employee and provide a "cooling-off period," the arbitrator noted in overturning the discharge and ordering back pay from the date of the grievant's firing in December.



Public affairs reporting award

Terre Haute, Guild member Kathy Gurchiek, left, is honored as a recipient of the John Fischetti Scholarship to the graduate program in public affairs reporting at Columbia College Chicago. Guild President Patricia Smith, right, presented Gurchiek with the portfolio, a gift from the local,

at a Sept. 10 membership meeting. Gruchiek, who has served as the local's vice president, a shop steward and contract committee chair, will study at the college's Chicago campus and participate in field assignments in Washington and the state capital in Springfield, Ill.

TNG sets seminar on arbitration

Washington—TNG has scheduled a three-day arbitration seminar for local and TNG staff members Dec. 2-4 in Washington.

Purpose of the training is to help locals reduce legal costs by sharpening Guild representatives' skills in preparing cases for arbitration and presenting issues to an arbitrator, TNG President Charles A. Perlik, Jr., said in a Sept. 19 letter to local administrative officers.

* Arbitrators associated with the American Arbitration Association will conduct the sessions, which will be held at the Sheraton Washington Hotel. More details will be forthcoming, Perlik wrote.

Handicapper up \$128 in L.A. pact

Los Angeles—The top minimum for handicappers covered by the Los Angeles Guild's contract with the Daily Racing Form is raised by \$128.40, to \$703.83 a week, in a new four-year contract.

The contract, retroactive to March 18, 1985, calls for increases each March and September during its term. The \$128.40 increase comes in steps of \$15.40 from March 18, 1985, \$20 from Sept. 18, 1985, and \$15 from March

18—all paid retroactively—followed by increases of \$19 on Sept. 18, \$15 next March 18, \$19 on Sept. 18, 1987, \$13 on March 18, 1988, and \$12 on Sept. 18, 1988.

The top minimum for district managers is raised by \$114.37, to \$626.68 a week, and that for statistical clerks and bookkeepers by \$100.69, to \$550.98. The top minimum for return room clerks and file clerks is raised by \$80.45, to \$440.15 a week.

The experience required for reaching the top minimum is raised, however. Handicappers, for example, must have six years of experience before being guaranteed the top minimum, compared with four-and-a-half years' experience under the old agreement.

The company's payment on employees' behalf to TNG's Int'l Pension Plan is increased by \$4, to \$23 a week.

Desk pay tops reporter minimums in 55 pacts

TNG'S MOST recent survey comparing wage minimums for experienced copy editors with those for reporters shows that top or flat minimums for copy editors are higher than the top minimums for reporters in 55, or 45 percent, of the 121 Guild contracts covering editorial employees on daily newspapers.

Twelve of the 55 contracts also include a minimum for rewrite employees that is higher than that for reporters. Eleven of the 12

minimums for rewrite employees are the same as the corresponding minimum for copy editors; in one contract the copy editor top minimum is higher than that for rewrite employees.

In almost half the 55 contracts in which copy editors are covered by higher minimums than reporters, less experience is required for the copy editor to reach the top minimum or their minimum is a "flat" rate.

In two of the contracts, less experience is re-

quired of reporters to reach top minimum, while in five other contracts where top minimums for the jobs are the same less experience is required to reach the copy editor top minimum.

Listed below are comparisons of the top or flat minimums for copy editors with reporter top minimums from the 55 contracts where the rates differ. Data is from contracts in effect Aug. 1; results of settlements or deferred increases that have taken effect since are not included.

Weekly top Minimums

	Copy editor	After	Reporter	After	Copy editor Differential
Allentown Call	\$540.00	4 yrs.	\$527.04	4 yrs.	\$12.96
Baltimore Sun and Evening Sun	*720.00	6 yrs.	690.00	5 yrs.	30.00
Battle Creek Enquirer and News	*349.00	5 yrs.	346.00	5 yrs.	3.00
Brantford Expositor	613.63	2 yrs.	600.20	6 yrs.	13.43
Bristol Press	475.00	5 yrs.	465.00	5 yrs.	10.00
Brockton Enterprise	527.72	1 yr.	498.84	4 yrs.	28.88
Buffalo Evening News	*667.11	5 yrs.	659.71	5 yrs.	7.40
Chicago Sun-Times	*852.81	5 yrs.	824.79	5 yrs.	28.02
Denver Post	*696.00	5 yrs.	683.00	5 yrs.	13.00
Denver Rocky Mountain News	724.00	5 yrs.	717.00	5 yrs.	7.00
Detroit News	*655.64	4 yrs.	644.34	4 yrs.	11.00
Eugene Register-Guard	665.00	6 yrs.	650.00	6 yrs.	15.00
Fall River Herald-News	576.66	1 yr.	564.46	4 yrs.	12.20
Hamilton Spectator	743.00	4 yrs.	714.00	4 yrs.	29.00
Jersey City: Jersey Journal	*534.50	flat	511.03	4 yrs.	23.47
Kenosha News	640.00	5 1/2 yrs.	587.00	5 1/2 yrs.	53.00
Lansing State Journal	*548.52	5 yrs.	534.60	5 yrs.	13.92
Lowell Sun	549.30	1 yr.	516.00	4 yrs.	33.30
Lynn Item	555.65	flat	540.00	5 yrs.	15.65
Malden News, Medford Mercury, Melrose News	514.25	flat	489.25	3 yrs.	25.00
Manchester Union Leader	597.75	6 mos.	587.75	3 yrs.	10.00
Monessen Valley Independent	433.00	3 yrs.	376.00	5 yrs.	57.00
Monterey Peninsula Herald	670.00	6 yrs.	655.00	6 yrs.	15.00
Montreal Gazette	*893.00	5 yrs.	859.00	5 yrs.	34.00
New Brunswick Home News	529.10	1 yr.	521.60	4 yrs.	7.50
Norristown Herald	491.23	5 yrs.	479.44	5 yrs.	11.79
Ottawa Citizen	750.09	2 yrs.	715.05	5 yrs.	35.04
Pawtucket Times	543.12	1 yr.	537.65	4 yrs.	5.47
Pittsburgh Post-Gazette	*694.00	3 yrs.	690.00	4 yrs.	4.00

Weekly top Minimums

	Copy editor	After	Reporter	After	Copy editor Differential
Portland Press-Herald and Express	565.20	3 yrs.	559.00	4 yrs.	6.20
Pottstown Mercury	593.55	flat	557.99	5 yrs.	35.66
Providence Journal and Bulletin	662.70	4 yrs.	650.22	4 yrs.	12.48
St. Louis Post-Dispatch	739.93	5 yrs.	727.43	5 yrs.	12.50
Salem News	519.20	flat	500.72	4 yrs.	18.48
San Antonio Light	464.78	2 yrs.	461.97	5 yrs.	2.72
San Diego Union and Tribune	704.79	6 yrs.	699.79	6 yrs.	5.00
San Jose Mercury-News	724.35	6 yrs.	711.85	6 yrs.	12.50
Scranton Times	531.96	flat	519.46	4 yrs.	12.50
Seattle Post-Intelligencer	696.20	5 yrs.	678.34	5 yrs.	17.86
Seattle Times	695.85	5 yrs.	690.85	5 yrs.	5.00
Sioux City Journal	458.84	6 yrs.	442.20	4 yrs.	16.64
Tacoma News Tribune	672.85	3 yrs.	664.60	5 yrs.	8.25
Terre Haute Tribune-Star	398.87	5 yrs.	379.88	5 yrs.	18.99
Toledo Blade	*661.97	2 yrs.	632.19	5 yrs.	29.78
Toronto Globe and Mail	743.42	5 yrs.	733.42	5 yrs.	10.00
Toronto Star	775.91	6 yrs.	754.07	6 yrs.	21.84
Victoria Times-Colonist	782.67	flat	748.69	5 yrs.	33.98
Washington Post	*697.57	4 yrs.	664.35	4 yrs.	33.22
Waterbury Republican and American	493.92	1 yr.	469.69	4 yrs.	24.23
Waukegan News-Sun	591.65	5 yrs.	586.65	5 yrs.	5.00
Windsor Star	715.52	5 yrs.	703.45	5 yrs.	12.07
Woodbridge News	514.94	2 yrs.	501.00	4 yrs.	13.94
Woonsocket Call	458.13	4 yrs.	455.36	4 yrs.	2.77
York Daily Record	447.78	flat	434.66	5 yrs.	13.12
York Dispatch	469.28	flat	457.00	4 yrs.	12.28

*Rewrite top minimum identical to the copydesk top minimum except at the Jersey Journal where it is \$524.58. At the Toledo Blade the rewrite minimum is a flat rate.

CIA 'C-notices' are latest move toward 'unofficial secrets act'

By Daniel Schorr

BRITAIN, WITH no First Amendment, has an Official Secrets Act, empowering the government to ban information on national security grounds. In the United States, despite the First Amendment, the Reagan administration in recent months appears to have laid the foundations for an Unofficial Secrets Act.

In Britain, a motorcycle courier delivers to news offices a "D-Notice" from the Ministry of Defense, formulated after consultation with a committee of editors. The notice, itself secret, specifies the subject that must be kept under wraps. Last week the Appeals Court in London banned the publication of allegations of Soviet penetration of the British Secret Service, holding that the information should be given not to the public but to the prime minister.

In recent months, American editors have come to know the more informal "C-Notice"—a telephone call from William J. Casey, director of Central Intelligence, warning of possible prosecution under existing espionage laws. These warnings have created a fog of uncertainty in many news offices. At National Public Radio the other day, a reporter asked whether, in view of official warnings against "speculating" on communications intelligence, he could safely proceed with a taped interview with James Bamford, a journalist and expert on the National Security Agency. He was told to go ahead.

NOT ALL RECIPIENTS of cautionary calls from Casey choose to disclose them. In the most recent publicized cases, he gave such warnings to Bob Woodward, an assistant managing editor of the Washington Post, and to Seymour M. Hersh, both authors of forthcoming books dealing with intelligence subjects. The CIA director, professing not to know the contents of these books, indicated that the warnings were directed not to specific points, but to whole categories of information.

Daniel Schorr is senior news analyst for National Public Radio in Washington. This is reprinted, with permission, from the OpEd page of the New York Times of Aug. 3.

The administration appears to be moving to expand the bridgehead that it won in May by successfully squelching a Washington Post article about the secrets of underwater eavesdropping, which Ronald W. Pelton, a former employee of the National Security Agency, was convicted of selling to the Russians.

ACCORDING TO THE executive editor, Benjamin C. Bradlee, Post editors tried various versions of their story on government officials and, receiving approval for none of them, finally yielded to the warning of Casey, plus a personal appeal from President Reagan. The Post suppressed the main substance of its story, Bradlee said, even though the editors were convinced that national security was not involved.

In the past, news organizations have responded to appeals to withhold information when persuaded of the harm that publication might do. The Reagan administration, however, is trying to establish that the press has not only a patriotic duty but also a legal obligation to suppress information that the government declares off limits. That is new, and it is alarming.

The legal underpinnings for the "Casey Doctrine" are tenuous. Anti-espionage laws have been successfully used against press publication in a few cases, none so far tested in the Supreme Court for constitutionality.

In a case involving the Progressive magazine in 1979, a Federal District Court held that the government had broad authority, under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, to obtain an injunction to ban an article dealing with nuclear weapons, even if written from unclassified sources. (The injunction was lifted when the article was published abroad.)

Last year the Espionage Act of 1947 was successfully applied, for the first time, to a press leak. Samuel L. Morison, a Navy intelligence analyst, was sentenced to two years in prison for providing satellite photos of a Soviet aircraft carrier to the British magazine Jane's Defense Weekly. (Morison is free on bail pending appeal.)

A third statute, which Casey has dusted off and is now brandishing,

is the Communications Intelligence Act of 1950. This Draconian law was written in the shadow of World War II concerns over revelations of broken enemy codes. Supreme Court Justice Bryon R. White called attention to this statute in his opinion in the 1971 "Pentagon Papers" case, saying, "I would have no difficulty sustaining convictions under these sections."

The Reagan administration needed no further encouragement. The Communications Intelligence Act prescribes prison and fines for "whoever knowingly and willfully communicates, furnishes . . . or publishes" classified information dealing with communications intelligence "in any manner prejudicial to the safety or interest of the United States." The statute covers codes, eavesdropping and intercepts, as well as any information obtained by such methods.

Casey takes the word "publishes" literally, and his early warnings are clearly intended to establish in court that any violation was undertaken "knowingly and willfully."

Aiming espionage laws against the press may not survive a constitutional challenge, but the test could prove expensive, and possibly ruinous.

WITH THE LATEST changes on the Supreme Court, the judicial climate for a constriction of press freedom may be improving. Furthermore the Senate has passed a bill, introduced by Senator Ted Stevens, Republican of Alaska, providing that any one convicted of espionage would "forfeit all property" that was used in committing the offense. Allan Adler, legislative counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union, says that could be construed as applying to all the assets of any news organization that was found guilty under an espionage law. Stevens denies that this is his purpose.

Thus Casey, acting with full presidential approval, has succeeded in creating an aura of vague, amorphous menace to the discussion of intelligence subjects. He would like to go further. Casey told the Washington Journalism Review that "we need to get better control over that whole process" by enacting new legislation that would explicitly ban the "misuse of classified information." That would introduce an American Official Secrets Act. Meanwhile from existing legislation, the administration has gone far to create an Unofficial Secrets Act.

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FLOYD TUCKER/Northern California Guild

'Bloody Thursday' memorial

The Northern California Guild is one of the many San Francisco area union locals whose contributions helped make possible erection this summer of the mural-adorned sculpture pictured above at the intersection in downtown San Francisco where two Longshoremen's strikers were slain by police on July 5, 1934, leading to a city-wide general strike. The product of 10 artists, the work's six panels depict that strike, conditions that led to it and workers gains in the 52 years since. Primary funding was by the Int'l Longshoremen's Union and an arm of the mayor's office.

The Guild Reporter

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AFL-CIO/CLC - UMW

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

Published by The Newspaper Guild (AFL-CIO, CLC) twice monthly (generally second and fourth Fridays, occasionally two other Fridays after published advance notice), except monthly in July and December: \$20.00 per year. Single copies, \$1.00.
Guild Reporter deadlines at 1125 15th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005: News, Monday before publication; features and letters, Friday before publication. Letters limited to 200 words by TNG convention action.

POSTMASTER: Notice to Publisher Form 3579 should be sent
The Guild Reporter, 1125 15th St., N.W., #5E
Washington, D.C. 20005. Publication #2315E

ISSN: 0017-5404

Vol. 53, No. 17

September 26,

The Newspaper Guild

1125 Fifteenth St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 2001
Area Code 202-296-2990

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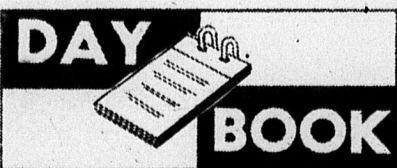
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Oct. 17 for next Guild Reporter

The Guild Reporter will be published on the 3rd and 5th Fridays of October, rather than on the usual 2nd and 4th Fridays.

That means that the first issue of the month will go to press on Oct. 17; the second on Oct. 31. All deadlines are adjusted accordingly.

November's issues will be published on the 2nd and 4th Fridays, the 14th and 28th. There will be a single December issue, on the 19th, the third Friday.



Midwest District Council, fall meeting, Oct. 11-12, Executive Tower Inn, Denver.
Intl Executive Board, fall meeting, Oct. 19-22, Vancouver.
Canadian District Council, fall meeting, Oct. 25-26, Montreal.
Western District Council, fall meeting, Oct. 25-26, San Jose.
Knight-Ridder Council, Oct. 31-Nov. 2, Merrillville Star Resort, Gary, Ind.
Great Lakes District Council, fall meeting, Nov. 1-2, Vernon Manor hotel, Cincinnati.
Mid-Atlantic, New England, Southern District Councils, joint fall meeting, Nov. 8-9, New York Guild headquarters, New York.
54th Annual Convention, June 22-26, 1987, Hyatt Islandia Hotel, San Diego.
55th Annual Convention, June 27-July 1, 1988, Hotel Vancouver, Vancouver, B.C.

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