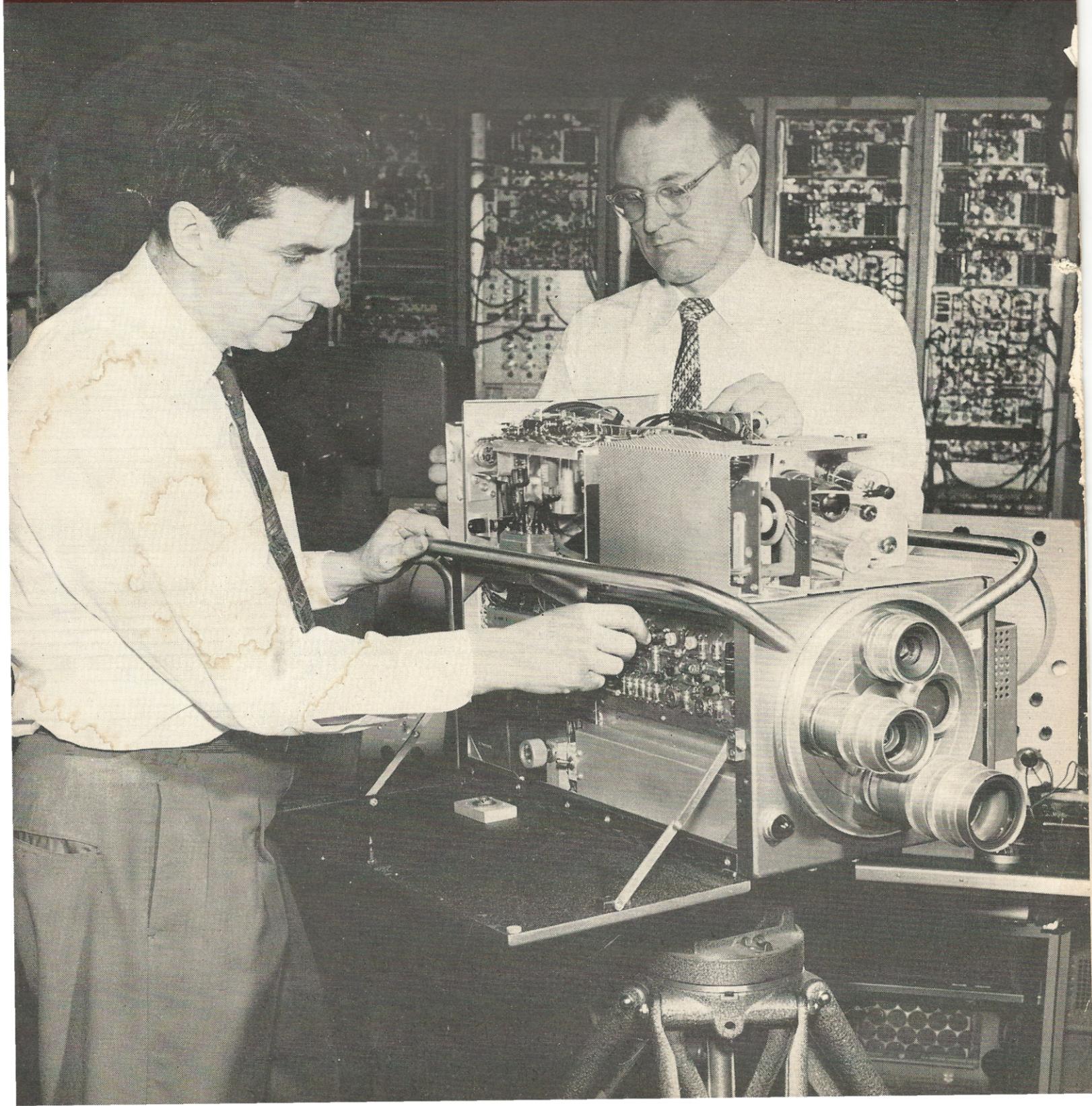


RADIO, TV and RECORDING



TECHNICIAN-ENGINEER

APRIL, 1958



RADIO, TV and RECORDING
TECHNICIAN-ENGINEER



VOLUME 7 17  17 NUMBER 4

PRINTED ON UNION MADE PAPER

The INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD of ELECTRICAL WORKERS

GORDON M. FREEMAN International President
JOSEPH D. KEENAN International Secretary
JEREMIAH P. SULLIVAN International Treasurer

ALBERT O. HARDY

Editor, Technician-Engineer

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. . . the cover

Broadcast development engineers W. L. Shepard and W. Smithies, left to right on our front cover, make final adjustments on a new monochrome television camera developed at the General Electric Company's Technical Products Department in Syracuse, N. Y. The camera was shown to the industry for the first time at the annual convention of the National Association of Broadcasters at Los Angeles, April 27-May 1. The new camera, first of its type to incorporate transistors to replace many vacuum tubes, is expected to permit improved home reception of TV programs by eliminating microphonics.

commentary

Each month, in the lower right corner of this page we publish the latest U. S. cost of living figure, comparing it with the cost of living a year ago. The steady rise in the index has been discouraging to broadcasting and recording technicians struggling to make ends meet. It has been a reminder to local union leaders that negotiations with management must anticipate price rises and that they must constantly bargain for higher wages.

The living costs problem has not been limited to those of us in the 48 states. We have just read a report from the Canadian Bureau of Statistics in Ottawa which says that Canada's cost of living gauge—the consumer price index—reached a record 124.3 by March 1, up from a previous high of 123.7 a month earlier.

The main cause of the Canadian rise was an unusually large increase in the food index from 119.9 to 121.3.

A year ago the overall index was 120.5. Prices for the year 1949 are used as a base of 100.

"Normally the food index shows little change between February and March," the Bureau said, "but recent weather and crop conditions in the Southern United States have had considerable impact on prices in Canada for potatoes, cabbage, onions and citrus fruits."

the index . . .

For the benefit of local unions needing such information in negotiations and planning, here are the latest figures for the cost-of-living index, compared with the 1957 figures: February, 1958—122.5; February, 1957—118.7.



Four members of Local 1220 walk the picket line at CBS Studios in Chicago. United Press Photo.

CBS AGREEMENT REACHED

Twelve-Day Strike and Referendum Results in New Pact for Eight Local Unions Covering More Than 1,300 IBEW Members



NEGOTIATIONS for a new National Agreement with CBS broke down completely on Friday, April 4, and the members of eight local unions struck on Monday, April 7, 1958. Stations involved were

those owned and operated by CBS in Boston, Hartford, New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Los Angeles and San Francisco. Transmitter technicians at the shortwave plants in Delano, Calif.; Brentwood, N. Y., and Wayne, N. J., remained at

their posts of duty because of the necessity of maintaining the normal overseas service of the Voice of America.

Upon request of the Defense Department and the Federal Communications Commission, the KMOX, St. Louis staff also remained on duty for several days. As the only clear-channel, 24 hour, 50 kilowatt station in the mid-West area centered at St. Louis, certain unique responsibilities are shared by the KMOX men and in the words of the FCC "... it is imperative that Radio Station KMOX, St. Louis, remain on the air..." Business Manager Ralph Barnett sought agreement



Two members of Local 1212, New York City, picket outside the CBS Building at 485 Madison Avenue in uncertain April weather.

CBS AGREEMENT, Cont'd

with the station management in connection with this basic problem, even offering to maintain the staff intact and at no salary cost to the station, providing that the station would go "non-commercial." The final decision by the management was negative, however, on such propositions. When the Local Union was finally told by the management that the carrier would be maintained by executive personnel, the Technicians struck and established a picket line. While they were generally quite uncomfortable about continuing to work while their compatriots in other cities were on strike, the actual facts are that they should have a measure of pride in having recognized their responsibilities. Certainly, there are a great many people who are aware of the responsibility involved and who honor the KMOX men for their actions.

After operations returned to normal, a letter of appreciation was received imparting "the gratitude of this Commission for your sympathetic understanding of a vital defense problem." The letter went on to say, "It is a tribute to American labor that the national interest received such paramount consideration." The letter was signed

by the Honorable Robert E. Lee, Defense Commissioner, on behalf of the FCC and the Department of Defense.

The stalemate, which still existed after the strike proceeded for several days, was offered hope of solution by the personal intervention of President Freeman. As a result of his personal investigation of the possibilities, a meeting of the company and union representatives was held in Washington on April twelfth. After long and arduous conferences and with the assistance of Commissioner Gilbert McCutcheon of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, a sufficiently substantial offer was made by the company to merit a referendum by the membership. In something less than 24 hours after details of the offer were transmitted to the men involved, a complete tabulation of the vote indicated acceptance. When approximately another 24 hours had passed, schedules were back to pre-strike normalcy.

The new agreement is retroactive to February 1, 1958 and provides for a wage scale of from \$110 per week to start and a top scale for technicians at \$185.50 per week until August 1, 1959, when the scale becomes \$190 per week. The new scale for Assistant Supervisors becomes \$201.50, for Technical Directors \$209.50 and for Supervisors is \$212.00 per week and these scales increase to \$206.00, \$214.00 and \$216.50 on August 1, 1959.

CBS has agreed not to sub-contract any video tape operation to any party where CBS has an interest, a measure of control or active part in arranging for the recording. The intent and purpose of this provision of the new Agreement was laboriously worked out and has been covered by language which, of itself, was most difficult to frame.

In addition to the already-existing provision for layoffs which may come about because of AM transmitter automation — severance pay for which has previously been 13 weeks and is now increased to 16 weeks—a new provision for other types of automation appears in the 1958 Agreement. Any Technician displaced as the result of any type of automation will receive at least six months' notice and three months' pay. Additionally, of course, laid-off Technicians will continue to enjoy preferential consideration for vacancies in all CBS-operated stations.

Temporary layoffs are also covered by a provision which heretofore has been applicable only to several employees. The "severance pay" provision has been expanded to as much as eight weeks and will be paid to those who may be laid off, irrespective of other accrued compensation, as a buffer-period payment.

Full premium payment by the company for life insurance for all Technicians is another new feature in the 1958 Agreement. The face value of each policy is dependent upon the individual's base salary and is equal to approximately one and one-half times the salary. Accidental death coverage is provided for by this same policy—equal to double indemnity. This new policy is in addition to the uniform \$25,000 accident policy for each employe, long-since provided for in preceding agreements.

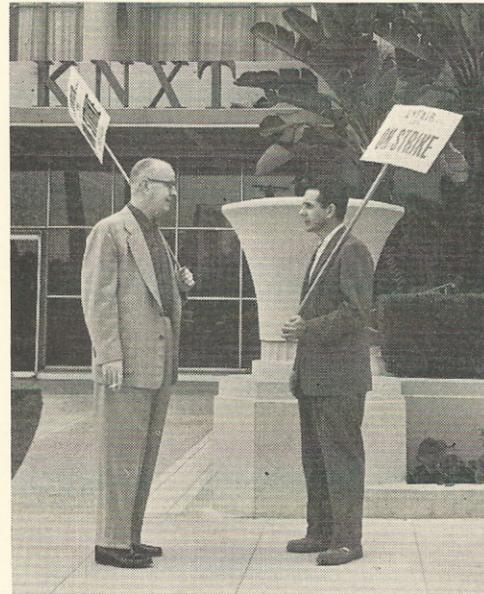
Approximately 107 men will enjoy a fifth week of vacation in 1958 as the result of expansion of the vacation allowance which constitutes recognition of the fifteenth year of service. The number of men who will become eligible for this additional vacation in 1959 and 1960 will be greatly increased over this year.

Thanksgiving and Christmas days are perpetuated in the new Agreement as "special" holidays. Previously paid for at the additional premium-rate of half-time, they will now be paid for at double-time, if worked.

Many clarifications and several other significant changes are incorporated in the new Agreement. Meal periods, coverage by Technical Directors, leaves of absence (expanded to 48 months for union business), suitable protective clothing for certain work, increases in transmitter mileage payments and suitable protection for

work jurisdiction in the New York Construction Shop are also new provisions.

The agreement covers the men employed in television operations in five cities and those in radio in six. The only station owned and operated by CBS which is not included is KMOX-TV, where CBS assumed the obligations of the prior owner upon the purchase of KWK-TV last fall.



Ed Watham and Pat Digman of Local 45 picket at KNXT-TV at Vine and Fountain Streets in Hollywood, Calif.

Photos above and below
by A. B. Garza

John W. Garrison of Local 45 walks a lonely beat in front of TV City at Beverly and Fairfax in Hollywood.





Press Reports of the CBS Strike

IN accord with usual IBEW policy, details of the negotiation and the positions of the parties were not given to the press. No attempt was made, on an official basis, to negotiate by means of news and reportorial services. Various news and trade papers made attempts to display their erudition and sagacity, nonetheless. For example, one trade publication in New York reported that "members didn't know what they were voting on in the referendum which settled the strike." Such a charge is utterly ridiculous, of course. A telegram which outlined the issues was sent to all local unions and a copy of the telegram was required to be posted in a conspicuous place near the ballot boxes.

Video tape jurisdiction, job security, overtime provisions, Minitape language clarification, the settlement agreement terms, laboratory jurisdiction, the term of the agreement and the wage scales were all covered by the telegram and other points were referred to as being in the summary previously provided to each individual. The contents of the telegram were carefully worded—the exact text of it was worked out by the negotiating committee in Washington to assure its being as clear and concise as possible. Similar refutation of other points discussed in the press can be made; a great deal of the circulated stories was based upon conjecture, surmise and irresponsible sources.

The treatment of the news by *Time*, *The Wall Street Journal*, The United Press, The Associated Press and the International News Service and similarly responsible news services was almost beyond reproach. The efforts of these conscientious agencies to accurately report unbiased news were singularly evident.

To Tighten the Operation of FCC

During the second week of April, House Bill 11886 was tossed into the congressional hopper, as the House Legislative Oversight Subcommittee sought to revamp the operations of the Federal Communications Commission. The bill was introduced by Committee Chairman Oren Harris of Arkansas.

In addition, another bill affecting the FCC was introduced—this one by Rep. Henry S. Ruess of Wisconsin. It is H. R. 11893, and it spells out an FCC code of ethics and authorizes the Commission to award a TV grant to the highest bidder among equally-qualified candidates.

The Harris measure would amend the Communications Act to (1) require the FCC to adopt a code of ethics, published in the *Federal Register* within six months after congressional approval of the bill; (2) prohibit the acceptance of honorariums by commissioners; (3) prohibit *ex parte* contacts in any case of adjudication, and (4) give to the President the power to remove a commissioner "for neglect of duty or malfeasance in office, but for no other cause."

Major provisions of the Ruess bill, some of them over-

lapping the Harris measure would (1) prohibit the acceptance of honorariums; (2) provide that "neither membership nor nonmembership in any political party shall be a criterion for selection" to the FCC (present requirement is that not over four members from any one political party may be commissioners); (3) boost the salaries of commissioners from \$20,000 to \$22,000 and of the chairman to \$22,500; (4) incorporate a seven-point code of ethics for commissioners and employes of the FCC.

Also (5) require that applications for permits and licenses be graded on three priority categories, with a grant going to the highest-bidder among equally-qualified applicants of the same priority group; (6) place responsibility on the Commission for notifying all interested parties of protests; (7) provide "that where a person in a higher priority classification under the priority categories (above) is willing to make an offer as advantageous as that of the proposed transferee or assignees, the transfer to the proposed transferee or assignee shall not be approved; (8) outlaw *ex parte* contacts with commissioners or staff, and (9) extend commissioners terms of office from seven to 14 years.

Congress Takes Action On Welfare Fund Bills

As we go to press, the Eisenhower Administration is seeking House action on a welfare fund bill already passed by the Senate, and it pushes as well for what might be loosely considered an Administration labor program.

Spearheaded by Senator Knowland of California in a vote-seeking effort for the GOP, the legislation is having rough sledding. Knowland lost out in a five-day battle to convert an employe pension and welfare fund bill into a broad labor bill to prevent racketeering and to "enforce democratic practices" in unions.

The Democratic majority argued the GOP-sponsored amendments should await committee consideration. The bill finally was passed by 88 to 0 vote after debate over 16 amendments. Of those 14 were defeated, one was withdrawn and a single amendment adopted unanimously.

Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson told the Senate the votes against amendments did not reflect "bias" but a determination to be fair and not act until interested parties were given a hearing.

In an obvious slap at Senator Knowland's demand for action now, he recalled how the late Senate GOP Leader Robert A. Taft had blocked a 1946 Truman Administration bill to draft striking railway workers into the army. He said Senator Taft, in "one of his greatest moments," felt it would violate "American tradition to act without hearings, without thought."

Despite the overwhelming Senate vote the outlook was dim for House action on a welfare fund bill or any other labor legislation this year.

Representative Carroll D. Kearns (Pennsylvania), senior Republican on the sub-committee handling labor legislation, said the House "should not take the Senate's bill, but should draft a 'clean' bill of its own."

The Senate bill would provide for registration and annual reports on the financial operations of employe welfare and pension funds covering more than 100 employes. Persons guilty of false reporting, embezzlement, kickbacks and other abuses would be subject to criminal prosecution.

The Administration supported the bill, but also favored changes in the Taft-Hartley Law. An amendment to bar persons convicted of felonies from serving as officers or employes of welfare funds was the one adopted.

Knowland and his supporters argued that if his amendments were not acted upon at this time, they would be stalled indefinitely. He claimed it was a case of "now or never." Like rows of bowling pins, however, his amendments were knocked down by big majorities. The vote for his riders ranged from 28 to 37, and against from 53 to 59.

Organizing Booklet Answers Questions

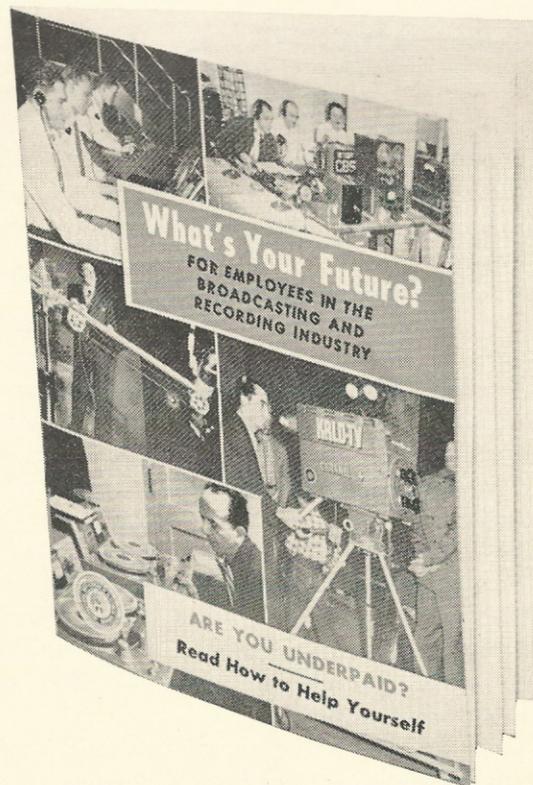
The many benefits and services of membership in the IBEW have been dramatized and distilled into a little pocket-sized, 12-page booklet prepared and distributed by the International Office in Washington. Called *What's Your Future?*, the little booklet is a powerful selling medium for local unions actively organizing.

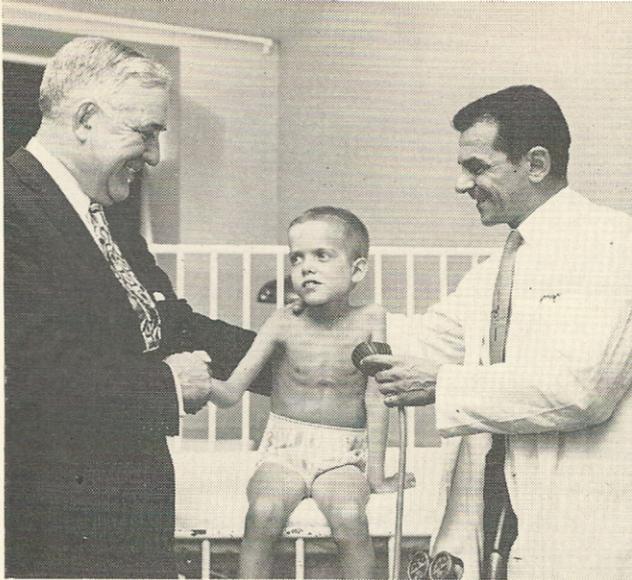
Beginning with a listing of the job classifications covered by the broadcasting contracts in the Brotherhood, the booklet answers just about every question a non-union technician or engineer might ask. The back cover of the booklet is a detachable postcard certifying willingness to be represented by the IBEW.

What's Your Future? urges the non-member to "join the majority," pointing out that the IBEW is a party to more than 90 per cent of the union contracts for engineering personnel in the industry.

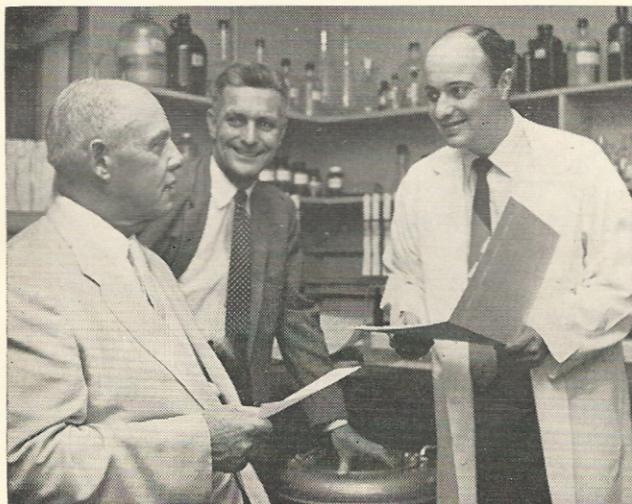
The cover of the booklet shows various views of IBEW members on the job. There is a caption: "Are You Underpaid? Read How to Help Yourself." The pages are well illustrated.

Orders for copies of the booklet should be addressed to Albert O. Hardy, IBEW, 1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.





International Secretary Joseph D. Keenan, left, visits a young victim of CF in the William Green Children's Clinic, Washington, D. C.



AFL-CIO President George Meany presented a check for \$25,000 to the physician-in-charge of Children's Hospital, Washington, D. C., to establish the William Green Clinic. James E. Weber, who initiated the request, is at center.

of expensive antibiotics and special drugs. The drug bill for a CF child easily amounts to \$70 to \$100 a month.

If the child loses its battle and the time comes for it to die, it is a protracted and agonizing experience for the family as well as the helpless little victim.

CF is terrible in any home but especially so in the home of a wage-earner because of the economic aspects of the malady caused by the cost of drugs. Because of this fact, especially, organized labor has been active in fostering action against CF.

The William Green Children's Clinic in Washington, D. C., was founded with a grant from the Green Foundation established by former AFL unions of the AFL-CIO. IBEW Secretary Joseph D. Keenan conferred with the advised J. E. Weber, IBEW photographer and member of the American Newspaper Guild, who was then chairman of the clinic committee of the D. C. Chapter of the National Cystic Fibrosis Research Foundation. Continuing support for the labor-established clinic, which has no fixed income, has come in a beginning dribble from unions who do not wish to see the name of William Green disappear from the clinic or allow the clinic to cease its vital treatment designed to aid the pitiful victims in their fight for life.

Recently, Congresswoman Coya Knutson (D., Minn.) has taken up the fight after being told the moving story of a CF victim in her district. She made an eloquent plea on the floor of Congress for "a declaration of war" against CF. Since that time Mrs. Knutson's office has been flooded with mail praising her action and pledging support. In addition, other representatives and senators have asked additional information from her office regarding this dread and catastrophic disease. She plans



CF-Children's Foe!

Death-dealing Malady, of Unknown Cause
And Cure, Is Object of Labor's Interest

THOUSANDS of U. S. families, hurt, scared and angry, including many from organized labor, are actively pressing a desperate fight against a cruel killer of babies and children called cystic fibrosis.

Termed "CF" for short and widely known as "Children's Foe," the disease is hereditary. No one can know, when a child is born, whether it carries CF or not. If it is one of the unlucky 1 in 600 so afflicted, its chances of survival are slim indeed; 6 to 4 against even living through adolescence.

CF attacks more children than nephrosis or leukemia. As long as its victims live, they require literally mounds

to introduce legislation designed to advance research to find a cause and cure of the disease.

Copies of her speech may be obtained by writing Rep. Coya Knutson, House Office Building, Wash. 25, D. C. Additional information on CF, its symptoms, aims of the National Foundation and other information for the public, parents of victims and for physicians, may be obtained by writing NCFRF, 2300 Westmoreland Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Details on the functioning of the William Green Children's Clinic and its future needs for continued operation may be obtained by writing the clinic, Children's Hospital, Washington, D. C.

THE rights and responsibilities of trade union members are a subject of widespread and genuine concern at the present time.

The vast majority of union officials endeavor honestly to safeguard the rights and forward the interests of their members and to discharge the duties of their office. Yet the reputations of the vast majority and of the labor movement are imperiled by the dishonest, corrupt and unethical practices of the few who betray their trust.

Union members who fail to exercise and practice their responsibilities as union citizens likewise bear a high degree of accountability for abridgement of their rights.



The author, seen above with AFL-CIO President George Meany, reminds us that "labor is not in a boat by itself."

The Rights and Responsibilities of Union Members

By **ARTHUR GOLDBERG**
AFL-CIO Special Counsel

Most of the time—but not all of it, by any means—they do enjoy their rights as members of democratic unions. Most of the time—but, unfortunately, not enough of the time—they do exercise and practice their responsibilities as union members.

To make a detailed survey of the degree to which rights are being honored and responsibilities fully met would, I fear, be a career in itself. I doubt that a perfect score would be found in any trade union or, for that matter, in any human organization.

Nevertheless, many union organizations have conscientiously striven to provide constitutional safeguards for members' rights and have gone to considerable effort to instill among their members that sense of responsibility which is essential to a truly democratic organization.

There are other union organizations where this process seems—if I may be charitable—retarded.

The problem is one that faces many groups in our society—not only the labor movement. In greater or lesser degree, it is faced by churches, fraternal organizations, alumni clubs and, in a larger sense—in connection with the exercise of the franchise—by government itself.

Recently I read that a panel of personnel experts of the American Management Association was concerned that management might have been too successful in demoting individuality—that is, a sense of rights and responsibilities—in the ranks of industry.

Too much success along those lines leads to a form of "yes man" regimentation and a loss of the individual's willingness to speak up with his ideas or his doubts.

So labor is not in a boat by itself. Rather, because

of the work of congressional committees and the AFL-CIO itself, labor happens merely to be in a highly publicized boat.

Union citizenship bears strong resemblances to American citizenship, of which it is indeed a part. There are rights and duties; there are privileges and responsibilities.

In both the broad community of citizenship and in the more limited citizenship of the labor movement, there are bright spots and areas of deficiency. In both fields there are constitutions and laws, as well as the uncertain factor of human personality.

In neither government nor the labor movement do I know of any cure-alls that will bring perfection quickly.

I am fearful that the traditional American alibi: "Let's pass a law," by which we so often mean, "Let George do it," will not bring a complete solution to our problem.

If there is no truly simple problem and certainly no simple solution, then let us look with humility at the problem and at some of the solutions that I can visualize. What are the rights of a union member vis-a-vis his union? I assume everyone interested in the subject has his own list. This is mine:

1. The right to a democratic union.
2. The right to due process of law in union disciplinary proceedings.
3. The right to a clean, honest union.
4. The right to an effective union.
5. The right to a union free from discrimination because of race, creed or color.
6. The right to a responsible union—responsible not only to its members and employers, but to the community and to the nation as well.

Current Labor Legislation Requires Calm Study



BY LOUIS SHERMAN

IBEW General Counsel

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second half of a speech delivered by General Counsel Sherman at the Annual Legislative Conference of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department held in Washington, D. C., March 3-7. The first half appeared in our March issue.

THE labor movement has grown in membership from approximately 3½ million in 1930 to approximately 17½ million in 1956. Its percentage of the total labor force in non-agricultural establishments has increased from approximately 1/10 of the total in 1930 to approximately 1/3 of the total in 1956. With this increase in size labor must, and I believe, has recognized a corresponding increase in the scope of its responsibility.

And that responsibility includes not only an obligation to the membership but also an obligation to the national economy and concern for the particular enterprises upon whose success and stability the living

conditions of the wage earners depend. It should be realized that the effectiveness of trade unions is of importance not only to the members but also to the national economy and to business enterprises whose continued welfare depends upon the maintenance of national purchasing power.

The recent annual report of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service states that:

"The general climate of labor-management relations has steadily improved over the past 10 years. This has been the result of many factors apart from the efforts of the Service. Where union status has been generally established and accepted, the parties can direct their efforts more toward making their relationship mutually advantageous. The increase of arbitration clauses in contracts and the wide acceptance of arbitration has undoubtedly contributed to peaceful relations. There has also been a greater acceptance of union responsibility. Unions which formerly would strike at the 'drop of a hat' are more likely now to be amenable to arbitration. (41 LRR 327)

* * * *

"During the past decade there has developed a group of capable negotiators for both unions and companies, whose maturity in the collective bargaining relationship and experience in the use of mediation have tended to lessen the number of strikes." (41 LRR 324).

The report of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service also notes a trend to long-term contracts which may be due to "a maturing relationship between labor and management which suggests the mutual advantage to both of labor peace for protracted periods . . ." (41 LRR 325).

Knowland Bill Particulars Reviewed

Let us now review the provisions of the Knowland Bill which directly affect labor-management relationships.



More than 2,000 delegates attended the Building and Construction Trades Conference and visited their Congressmen on behalf of legislation.

The bill singles out long-term contracts and no-strike clauses as suspect items. It is provided by a special section of the bill that long-term agreements and no-strike clauses are not binding or effective unless approved by a majority of the membership of the labor organization voting by secret ballot in a referendum held for such purpose by the labor organization (Sec. 410 (a) and (b)).

It is true that most unions require ratification by the membership of all the terms in a collectively bargained contract. But will not the provision of special statutory elections for only these two items tend to increase objections to them? And is it wise to specify secret ballot elections as the sole method of securing ratification? In any event, if a controversy develops over the technical legal question of whether the election has been conducted in a proper manner, there will be doubt and confusion as to the binding character of two items in the contract as to which there should be no uncertainty—the duration of the agreement and the binding effect of the no-strike clause.

It would seem as if labor relations experts representing management would have difficulty in agreeing to the desirability of these provisions of the Knowland Bill.

Strike Notices and Ballots Proposed

The bill would also provide for a change in the contract-bar rule under which the National Labor Relations Board has refused to permit a rival union to secure a certification election when the incumbent union has a valid labor agreement with the employer. This contract-bar rule was established to assure stability of labor-management relationships and to prevent Board certification elections except when the labor agreement was about to expire. The bill appears to disregard the salutary experience under the contract-bar rule and provides that:

“. . . the Board . . . shall ignore the existence of any collective bargaining agreement covering the bargaining unit for which the petition was filed, and such agreement shall not constitute a bar to the processing of such petition, or to the holding of an election, or to any certification or decertification resulting from such election.” (Sec. 2 (b)).

Again it would seem as if management should be as much concerned as labor over the disruptive effects of this proposal on established and harmonious labor-management relationships. The labor interest in this matter is based on an additional point i.e. the provision for decertification elections at any time during the term of a labor agreement, whether the union holding such agreement has been certified or secured its agreement through voluntary processes.

The bill would also provide for strike notices, strike ballots and back-to-work ballots (Title IV Sec. 405-Sec. 2 (a)). In addition to the present requirement of the Taft-Hartley Act for a 60-day notice to the employer of termination or modification of the agreement and a 30-day notice to the Federal and State Conciliation Service, the Knowland Bill would require a 30-day strike notice

to the employer, the Board and the membership. Fifteen per cent of the employees in the unit could require a Board election on the question of whether the strike should be called or continued. If a majority vote in favor of the strike, a subsequent petition can be filed within 90 days by 30 per cent of the employees on the question of whether the strike can be continued. If a strike occurs without proper satisfaction of the notice requirements or inconsistently with the statutory provisions relating to the statutory effects of negative strike votes, the following punishment would be dealt out by the bill:

1) Any individual who participates in such strike would lose his status under the National Labor Relations Act, (Sec. 405 (c)).

2) Any union officer who willfully sanctions or encourages any member of the labor organization to participate in such strike shall be deemed guilty of a criminal misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$1,000 or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, (Sec. 412 (b) (3)).

3) Any labor organization which sanctions or participates in such strike shall be deemed guilty of an unfair labor practice, (Sec. 2 (a)) and *in addition* shall be subject to the quadruple penalties previously described, i.e., loss of status as a “representative” under the National Labor Relations Act, loss of Federal income tax exemption, application of the Anti-Trust laws and loss of the protection of the Norris-La Guardia Act (Sec. 412 (a) (3)).

The excessive penalties applicable to strikes without the requisite statutory strike notice will tend to encourage union officials to send such notices as a protection against the possibility that a strike may become necessary. In many cases today collective bargaining negotiations take place in an atmosphere of mutual trust without strikes or threats of strikes. The bill would tend to destroy this atmosphere by encouraging the filing of notices to strike.

In evaluating the effect of the strike ballot procedures of the bill it may be well to recall the historical experience under statutes establishing government secret ballot elections by employees on labor issues. The strike ballot election under the War Labor Disputes Act tended to increase rather than to allay industrial unrest. The union authorization elections under the Taft-Hartley Act of 1947 tended to prove that employees uniformly supported the efforts of union officers to secure union shop clauses in labor agreements. In fact, after four years of experience with these elections, the Congress adopted the 1951 amendments which eliminated union authorization elections.

There are other provisions in the Knowland Bill relating to such matters as election of officers, jurisdictional agreements between unions on an area basis and refusal to admit otherwise eligible applicants on an area basis, violations of which would also result in the application of the quadruple penalties previously discussed.

At present, the economic structure of labor is solidly based on the legal foundations of the National Labor Relations Act, the Federal income tax exemption, the ex-

emption of labor organizations from the anti-trust laws and the Norris-La Guardia Act. Under the Knowland Bill a misstep by a union or its officers in violation of the above described provisions and procedures of the bill would cause this legal foundation to collapse like a house of cards.

In this connection, it may be well to note the rather obvious fact that union officers are not lawyers, that many local unions are administered by working employes, that the field of labor law is quite intricate and complex with resulting diversity of interpretations by judges, courts and administrative agencies.

In this set of facts, the bill requires the union official to risk not only individual penalty for himself but also the loss of the fundamental protection of law for the labor organization he serves.

It is not necessary to characterize the bill with inflammatory adjectives. To read it, to understand it—is enough.

Let us recall, however, the statement of Senator Knowland, the sponsor of the bill when he introduced it:

“I wish to state for the public record my firm judgment that unions have played in the past, and will play in the future, an important role in the strengthening of our national economy. I am hopeful that unions will continue to grow in membership and in importance, but further, that they also will grow in responsibility.” (*Cong. Rec.*, Jan. 23, 1958, p. 703.)

I believe that most fairminded persons who are, or will become, informed in the field of labor relations will take the view that the Knowland Bill will not contribute to the attainment of the above quoted objectives.

Other Bills, Congressional Action Pending

The Knowland Bill is cast in the form of an amendment of Title IV of the Taft-Hartley Act.* Senator Goldwater introduced a bill (January 16, 1958 S. 3001) which would amend the union security sections of the Taft-Hartley Act. This bill would have the effect of establishing a national “right-to-work” law abolishing all forms of union security.

It is not necessary upon this occasion to repeat the arguments against the so-called “right-to-work” laws in the states which are equally applicable to the proposed Federal right-to-work law.

Since the Goldwater Bill is intended to amend the Taft-Hartley Act, however, it may be well to point out that the bill is intended to repeal the union security provisions of the existing Federal law which the late Senator Robert A. Taft accepted and voted for. The proposed national right-to-work law is based largely upon contentions with respect to principles of individual liberty and freedom. Such principles do not change. They were the same in 1947 as in 1958.

If Senator Taft was able to reconcile the principles of individual liberty and freedom with the union security provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act in 1947, should per-

sons opposed to the Goldwater Bill be accused of yielding to expediency for doing the same in 1958?

I do not believe that Senator Taft was ever described by his supporters or opponents as yielding to expediency. It should be remembered that, when in a mood of excitement the House passed a bill to draft railroad strikers, Senator Taft stopped the bill in the Senate. It should also be recalled that he opposed compulsory arbitration of labor disputes in the public utilities because of his view that such legislation was inconsistent with the principles of our free enterprise system.

Many other bills have been introduced which are intended to impose severe restrictions on labor. Senator Mundt has introduced bills to deny Federal income tax exemption to labor organizations which participate in any political campaigns on behalf of any candidate for public office (including the publishing or distributing of statements) (S. 3048); to make it an unfair labor practice for a labor organization to engage in organizational or recognition picketing unless it has the prior written approval of at least $\frac{1}{3}$ of the employes it is seeking to represent and to deny Federal income tax exemption to any labor organization which commits such unfair labor practice (S. 3047); to deny labor organizations Federal income tax exemption and their rights under the National Labor Relations Board unless each officer files an affidavit that he is not ineligible, by reason of any conviction of any offense against the laws of the United States or any state to vote in elections held under the laws of the state of his legal residence (S. 3046); to deprive labor organizations of their rights under the National Labor Relations Act and to deny them the Federal income tax exemption if their constitutions do not provide for a party or other system for nominating opposing candidates for union office or for membership referendum votes on all matters directly affecting the economic well-being of members and to otherwise strengthen democratic processes and procedures (S. 3045); and to amend the National Labor Relations Act so as to provide certain safeguards against the misuse of funds of labor organizations and vesting certain powers in the Comptroller of the Currency with respect thereto (S. 3044).

Senator Curtis has introduced a bill (S. 76) intended to broaden the scope of application of Section 8 (b) (4) of the Act to secondary boycotts, jurisdictional disputes and like labor conduct.

The Administration has introduced a bill (S. 3097) which is not cast in the form of an amendment to the Taft-Hartley Act but is intended to be cited as a separate Act entitled “Labor Reports Act of 1958.” The bill contains comprehensive regulations with respect to reports, disclosures and the handling of funds and property. Comment on this bill will be deferred until the analysis of its provisions which is presently being made by central sources in the AFL-CIO has been completed.

* * * * *

I seek to make no stirring peroration. These are serious times, these are serious problems. We must bring to the task all the calmness of judgment, all the skill and all the ability we may possess.

* Action has since been taken on this legislation. See page 7.

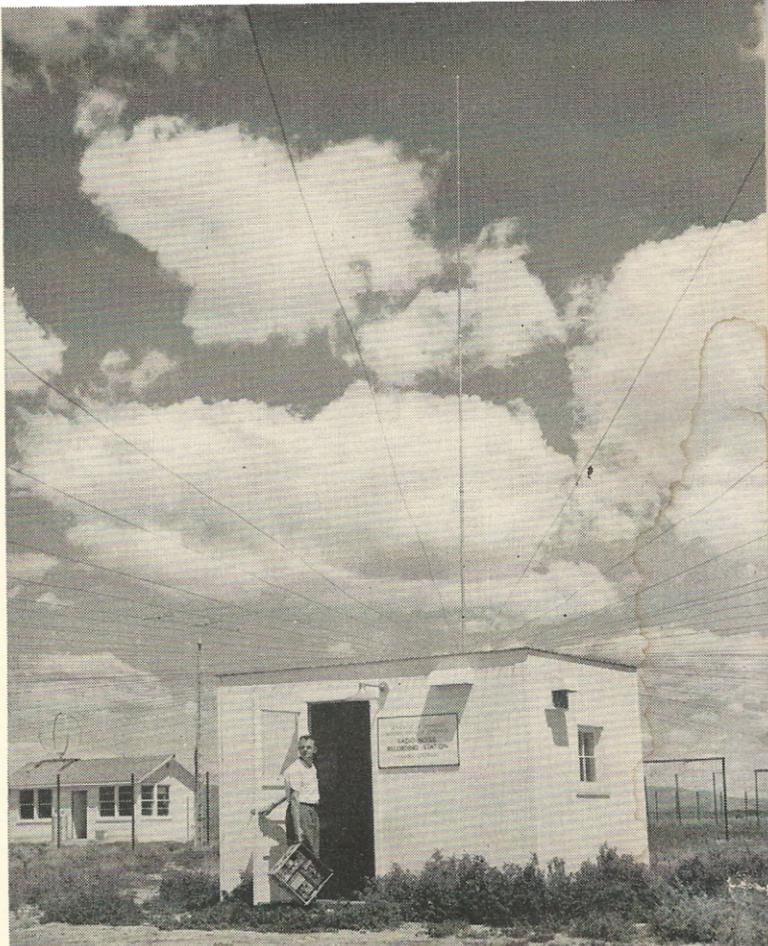
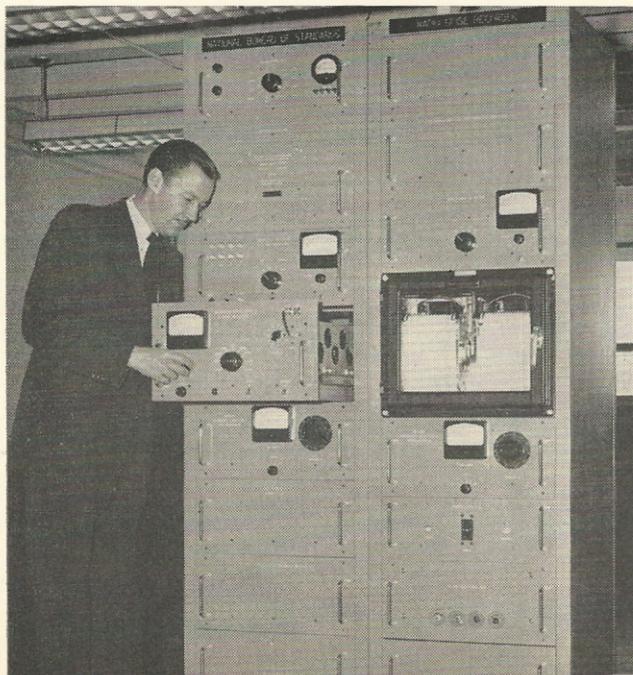
Radio Noise Recording, A World Wide Undertaking

THE National Bureau of Standards has set up 16 radio noise recording stations throughout the world as part of the International Geophysical Year program. These stations will record radio signals generated by the more than 50,000 thunderstorms occurring daily on earth. This noise recording program, conducted by W. Q. Crichlow, R. T. Disney, and F. F. Fulton, Jr., of the NBS Boulder (Colorado) Laboratories, is expected to increase man's knowledge of radio interference and the propagation of radio waves through the atmosphere.

During the past year the atmospheric radio-noise recorder developed at NBS has been accepted internationally as appropriate for use in a world-wide measurement program. These receivers provide continuous recordings of the average power of the noise received on a standard antenna at 8 discrete frequencies in the range from 15 kilocycles per second to 20 megacycles per

ABOVE RIGHT: Dubbed the "dog house" by radio scientists at the Boulder Laboratories, the building in the foreground is actually one of a world-wide chain of radio observation stations. The wires radiating out from the 21.75-foot-vertical-whip antenna on the roof are part of an elevated radial system used to stabilize reception. They are attached to 90 eight-foot high supporting poles at a radius of 100 feet from the building. To the left, in the building with the loop antenna on the roof, is housed additional instruments used in testing experimental radio noise equipment. Between the two buildings is a rotating beam antenna used in direction finding experiments.

BELOW: Checking a radio noise recorder that is housed in a small field station is William Q. Crichlow, chief of Radio Noise Section.



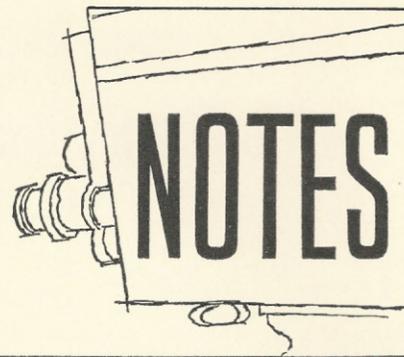
second. In addition, some have been modified to record also the average noise voltage and the average of the logarithm of the noise voltage. It has been shown that these three statistical characteristics of the noise provide a reasonably comprehensive picture of the physical nature of its amplitude distribution.

The Antarctic site is an ideal place to study radio noise originating in the sun and the stars. Moreover, the station is inside the auroral zone—the belt around the pole where the southern lights appear during magnetic storms—and thus will provide information on the effect this zone has on radio waves passing through it.

Stations planned for operation by the Boulder Laboratories or other U. S. agencies will include Marie Byrd Base, Antarctica; Maui, T. H.; Thule, Greenland; and Balboa, Canal Zone, in addition to the stations within the continental United States. Stations which will be operated by other governments but equipped by NBS will be located at Accra, Gold Coast, Africa; Cook, Australia; Johannesburg, Union of South Africa; Rabat, Morocco; San Jose dos Campas, Brazil; Singapore, Malaya; Stockholm, Sweden; and Tokyo, Japan. India will cooperate in the network by furnishing and operating two stations.

All data from the various stations will be forwarded to the Boulder Laboratories for analysis. The results of this study will not only provide valuable information about radio propagation and meteorology but will also establish an engineering basis for assigning frequencies to stations.

Technical



Super Power Not New to G. E.

The General Electric Company's Technical Products Department on February 16 announced plans for development and manufacture of super-power standard, or AM, radio broadcast equipment.

Paul L. Chamberlain, manager of marketing for the department's broadcast, military and industrial equipment, said intensive efforts are already under way toward developing reliable equipment capable of broadcasting at 500,000 to 750,000 watts of power. He said the department expects to begin marketing such equipment by the middle of 1959.

Although the Federal Communications Commission currently limits radio broadcasters to 50,000 watts, the industry expects a rule making in the near future allowing certain "clear channel" stations to move to a minimum of 500,000-watts and a maximum of 750,000-watts. Mr. Chamberlain described "clear channel" stations as those serving wide areas which are clear of objectionable interference.

He said there are now 24 clear channel radio stations in the nation. Present indications are that the FCC may select 12 for the super-power classification.

With a move to super-power, Mr. Chamberlain explained, large rural areas throughout the nation, such as those in the mountain states, the midwest and in the southwest, will receive more adequate radio coverage.

Although he did not disclose development details, the G-E marketing manager said the equipment will incorporate the latest in semiconductor devices for simplicity of design, size reduction, greater reliability, and less tube requirements.

He said a recently-announced Vapotron cooling system may also be used in the new super-power equipment. Though use of "much more efficient" Vapotron tubes, the cooling system is simpler and less expensive. In addition, the system can be entirely static, with no pumps, no blowers, or high water pressure problems.

According to Mr. Chamberlain, present plans call for a block-building system in which General Electric's new 50,000-watt AM broadcast transmitter will be used to drive or excite a 500,000-watt amplifier. In the event a station desires to move to a maximum 750,000-watts, another block can easily be added to the equipment, thus eliminating the need for extensive alterations.

He said it is too early to determine price of the new equipment but said "it will certainly be competitive," or in the neighborhood of \$400,000.

According to Mr. Chamberlain, General Electric's Technical Products Department and its fore-runners pioneered many new developments in high-power broadcasting. Among these are the Alexanderson Alternator which allowed the first voice broadcast in 1906; the first 500,000-watt super-power radio broadcasting station, WLW, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1930; and the world's most powerful TV station, the 2,000,000 watts WDAU, Scranton, Pa., in 1955.

The Cincinnati station, WLW, has broadcast programs at 500,000-watts under an experimental license granted by the FCC. With this super-power, the station virtually blanketed the entire country with its programs.

Improved Picture Tube

A team of scientists on March 3 demonstrated an improved Cathode-Ray, or television picture tube, developed and shown at the Naval Research Laboratory in Washington, D. C.

The new tube shows promise of providing a sharper picture with less light interference, according to two of the scientists who developed it.

The tube, demonstrated before the 40 winners of Westinghouse's 17th annual science talent search, has a special glass screen instead of the usual phosphor coating on ordinary TV tubes.

According to NRL Scientists Dr. James H. Schulman and Robert J. Ginther, who worked on the project, the screen might eventually be used as the face-plate of the tube itself.



A Naval Research Laboratory scientist, F. H. Harris, holds a "regenerated electrical output storage tube" (REO to those who work with it). The tube differs from other types in that its "reading time" can be extended to hours or even days. It is capable of capturing a single frame of a television picture, recording maps, mathematical function curves, and performing many tasks where a "memory" is needed. Its ability to hold an image is expected to have military and industrial values.

RCA Fights Tube Frauds

Steps to prevent counterfeiting and rebranding of used radio-TV tubes have been announced by W. W. Watts, executive vice president in charge of electronic components, RCA. He said a permanent mold mark has been put on all tubes to eliminate any doubt of the manufacturer; returned defective tubes are being destroyed and records kept under close control; strict credit controls have been effected to make it impossible for distributors to get credit for counterfeits; design, custody and disposition of branding stamps have been tightened to prevent illicit use, and substantial sums have been invested in development of new permanent inks to preclude counterfeiting.

Ceramic Cartridge

Shure Bros. (electronic components), Evanston, Ill., announces incorporation of a new ceramic phonograph cartridge in 1958 Stereo Fidelis Console hi-fi units made by V-M Corp. The Shure cartridge (PZT) used in the V-M 1,000 model is claimed to have high compliance and better low and high frequency reproduction. The V-M console includes am-fm radio tuner, stereophonic tape recording unit, twin pe-amps and amplifiers, two co-axial speakers, plus record-changer.

The Ridiculous Sublime

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation said February 7 that its experiment with subliminal projection on its connected television network proved that the new "silent sell" technique was a flop.

The CBC said in a news release that the experiment, staged on the program "close-up" January 19, drew a varied reaction from viewers across Canada.

"Only one viewer reported that she felt compelled to do as the subliminal message directed," the CBC said. "She resisted the urge and in her letter reported several other reactions."

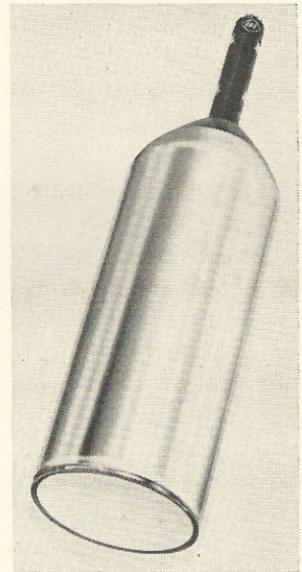
During the 30-minute program, the subliminal message "telephone now" was flashed across the TV screen 352 times. The message was alternatively one-fifth of a second and one-half of a second in duration and not visible to the naked eye. The content of the message was not disclosed during the program and viewers were asked to report their reactions.

Fifty-one per cent of the more than 500 viewers who replied said they felt compelled to "do something," many of them saying they felt compelled to drink something, tea, coffee, beer, Scotch, water and other beverages. Others said they felt like eating. Some felt urged to: Stand up, remove shoes, drive safely, smoke, buy electric frying pans; wrote to the CBC.

Ultrahigh Resolution

Shown at right is a new CBS ultrahigh-resolution cathode-ray tube which, says CBS, provides the missing link in photographic and image transmission systems capable of producing microscopically detailed and accurate pictures with high contrast. It can be used as a "surveillance eye" in satellites and in military and industrial TV closed-circuit applications.

More than 100 of the original 7-inch models with 6,000-line resolution have been in test operation for 18 months at the CBS-Hytron Laboratories in Danvers, Mass., and a newer prototype of 12,000 lines is under study. Solar batteries in the Navy's Vanguard satellite could power the tube, enabling future satellites to photograph sections of earth or sky and later transmit images to the ground when passing over the U. S., as TV eye scans exposed film at proper signal. Resolution of the new tube exceeds that of commercial photographic film and the ability of the human eye, says CBS.



Station

Breaks

Halifax Settlement

Local 1318 of Halifax, Nova Scotia, has successfully completed negotiations for a new two-year agreement with the Maritime Broadcasting Company, Ltd., owners and operators of Radio Station CHNS of Halifax. The new agreement provides for an overall 13 per cent wage increase, three weeks vacation after five years service, and two additional statutory holidays, bringing the total number of holidays to 11 per year.

The All-Girl Station

Station KPEG, Spokane, Washington, is operated by four members of Local 77, all of whom are girls named Peg. KPEG is a 5,000 watt daytime operation, using the announcing, latter spinning, and technical talents of Peg Warner, Peg Long, Peg Snyder, and Peg Frank. For a complete story on the girls of KPEG, see the March issue of *The Electrical Workers Journal*, Page 15.

TV's Patron Saint

St. Claire of Assisi, a 13th Century nun who had visions of a far-off church from her sickbed, was proclaimed, last month, by Pope Pius XII as patron saint of television. As such, she is protectress of technicians, actor, announcers, stage hands, producers, directors, and other toilers in the vineyard of TV.

Unexpected Story

A tragedy in Hartford, Conn., was recorded by Cameraman Randall Swarthout of WHCT(TV) recently, by accident. WHCT(TV), which employs members of IBEW Local 1294, assigned Swarthout to cover the arrival of a group of visiting CBS spot sales representatives, and as he prepared to get a picture of the train roaring into the station, a man turned toward the camera, removed his overcoat, stepped from the platform into the path of the train. The films were used in a station newscast during the same evening.

IBEW Stations Get Ampex

Several stations employing IBEW technicians are on the list as purchasers of the \$45,000 production-model Ampex videotape recorders. They include: KING-TV,

Seattle KGW-TV, Portland, Oreg.; KRON-TV, San Francisco; WEAR-TV, Pensacola, Fla.; KENS(TV), San Antonio, Tex.; WHAS-TV, Louisville, Ky.; and KHJ-TV, Los Angeles. The first production model went to KING-TV last November.

KGIL to New Building

KGIL, San Fernando, Calif., which employs members of Local 45, has moved to new offices and studios at 1325 Van Nuys Blvd., Pacoima, Calif., where it has more office space and two newly-equipped studios, plus a conference area and an off-duty lounge. The station's transmitter and towers remain at 14808 Lassen Street, San Fernando.

AMPEX International

Two Ampex Videotape Recorders, which magnetically reproduce all the sight and sound of TV, have been exported to a London, England commercial TV firm. Associated Rediffusion, a TV programming company, plans to use the Ampex VR-1000's, as the machines are designated, to pre-record complete TV shows for commercial service throughout England.

Ampex Professional Products Division has an export video specialist, Kurt Machein, who is accompanying the two 1,350 pound machines to supervise their modification to British broadcast standards. Used in the British Isles only, British TV standard uses 25 picture frames per second with 405 lines to the frame, as compared with the US standard of 30 complete frames per second and 525 lines per frame. England will be the fourth country outside the U. S. to which Ampex has shipped Videotape Recording equipment. Units have already been shipped to Canada, Japan and Germany.

Winner of the 1956 TV Emmy award for the technical advance of the year, Ampex has so far delivered nearly 100 Videotape Recorders to U. S. TV networks, network affiliates, and independent stations.

JOHN R. HAMMOND
5615 E. LAFAYETTE BLVD
PHOENIX ARIZ
SU-640
RN