

RADIO, TV and RECORDING



TECHNICIAN-ENGINEER

JUNE, 1956



Report ON THE FIFTH
ANNUAL RADIO, TELEVISION,
RECORDING PROGRESS MEETING



RADIO, TV and RECORDING

TECHNICIAN-ENGINEER



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The INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD of ELECTRICAL WORKERS

GORDON M. FREEMAN International President
 JOSEPH D. KEENAN International Secretary
 FRED B. IRWIN International Treasurer

ALBERT O. HARDY

Editor, Technician-Engineer

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... the cover

The contents of this June, 1956, issue of the *TECHNICIAN-ENGINEER* are devoted to the recent Progress Meeting of the Radio, TV, and Recording Division of the IBEW. On our cover are various views of delegates to the Miami, Fla., sessions, intent on the problems at hand. The meeting was held in the Monte Carlo Hotel at Miami Beach. Twenty-nine locals were represented.

commentary

The Supreme Court has performed a valuable service by ruling that the right of unions and railroad lines to negotiate union shop contracts cannot be affected by the 18 state laws which outlaw union security agreements.

Although legal experts are not altogether happy with the language of the majority decision written by Justice Douglas, the court did make clear that Congress' intent to permit the union shop on the rails cannot be set aside by the states.

The next move, it seems to us, is up to Congress.

Congress has said that the union shop is o.k. on the railroads in all 48 states.

Congress has said—in the Taft-Hartley Act's Sec. 14b—that in every other industry, the union shop is o.k. only in those states that permit it.

Clearly there's now a lack of uniformity in federal policy that discriminates against workers outside the railroad industry. These non-transport workers should have the right to negotiate union shop contracts, too, without interference from the states.

Amend Taft-Hartley; remove its Sec. 14b; permit the union shop in all 48 states.

Congress should indeed "clear the track" for action.

—AFL-CIO News

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 1955 figures:

May, 1956—115.4

May, 1955—114.2

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Report on the Progress Meeting

*Fifth annual
gathering of radio,
television, and
recording men
yields discussions
of bylaw procedures,
remote control,
and much more*



SOME 49 delegates attended the Fifth Annual Progress Meeting which convened in Miami, Fla., on May 11, 12 and 13 and enjoyed the hospitality of Local Union 349 as well as the good fellowship always afforded in such meetings. Twenty-nine local unions were represented and should be directly benefited by the exchange of information available as well as by the personal contacts enjoyed.

Brother George McLaughlin was especially welcome; he represented Local Union 530 in Sarnia, Ontario, Canada. While much of such meetings' agenda centers around the (U. S.) labor laws, Brother McLaughlin was sufficiently interested in the whole of the meeting to make it worth his while.

International President Gordon Freeman addressed the delegates on Sunday, May 13, and expressed to them the regrets of International Secretary Keenan, who missed the meeting because of other urgent business. President Freeman spoke on the general progress of the Brotherhood and in his off-the-cuff remarks contributed to the personal understanding of the problems of the Brotherhood.

IBEW General Counsel Louis Sherman presented his usual interesting summary of the current legal picture, on Saturday, May 12. Always one of the highlights of the annual meetings legal problems and their solutions furnish much material for note and thought.

International Representatives Taylor Blair, O. E. Johnson and Freeman Hurd reported on various specific activities of general interest in their respective Districts. Business Manager Joe Harmon of Local 253 delivered some very inspired remarks on the subject of brotherhood and Representative Keeton brought details of the KOA lockout to the delegates.

Jurisdictional questions, video tape recording, bylaw procedures, remote control, and a multitude of other subjects received their annual review. The extracurricular sessions as well as the formal meetings produced much information of note.

LEFT: International Representative Taylor Blair speaks to the delegates gathered at Miami Progress Meeting.



International President Addresses Meeting of Local Union Delegates

*Digest of a Speech by
International President Freeman
To Progress Meeting in Miami*

'Reasonable and Fair

REPRESENTATIVE HARDY, members of our International Staff, delegates to the radio and television progress meeting—most of you know, I'm sure, that this is the first opportunity I have had to meet with this group since becoming President of the Brotherhood last July. Frankly, I appreciate this opportunity. It will give me a chance to meet some of our members in this branch of our industry that I have not had an opportunity to meet before. Secretary Keenan asked me to express his regrets at not being able to be here today. He was scheduled to be in Syracuse, N. Y., last night and, therefore, could not be present here this morning.

Secretary Keenan and I have been kept busy attending progress meetings. This is the sixth one this month and I want you to believe me when I say to you that I think I have acquired a considerable amount of knowledge I didn't have before and which I believe will be helpful in the operation of the Brotherhood. I know that you have been here for a couple of days and have gone over the problems that directly concern the radio and television branch of our industry. I'll be brief in what I have to say in that respect, but I do want to tell you a few things about the overall problems that we have—some of the programs that we have established and others that we anticipate establishing.

I'm sure that many of you are interested to know something about what has gone on in an attempt to reach an understanding with NABET as a result of the AFL-CIO merger last December. We have had some discussions with officers of that organization but there have been no discussions relative to any understanding other than with respect to our day-to-day operations. That organization has affiliated itself with the new Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO, along with all other former CIO international unions. We have likewise affiliated, not because we thought it was necessary in order to protect the interest of our people in the broadcasting industry but because we have a very large segment of our membership employed in the manufacturing, utility and other industries where they are set up under industrial organization procedure. Some of the unions in the IUD have interests which sometimes conflict

Technician-Engineer

Agreements on Work Jurisdiction are Practical and Necessary'

with our interests and we hope one day to be able to have some solid discussions with representatives of several of these organizations to resolve such conflicts. We have had some contacts with the IATSE in an informal way. Representative Hardy has prepared, at my request, a letter and a very tentative proposal on future operations. While these discussions have been on an informal basis, I think we are reaching a better understanding with respect to where our jurisdiction begins and where it ends, at the same time taking into account that other organizations do have claims, whether we believe they are justified or not. These are things which, I think, directly affect our members in this branch of our industry.

To Strengthen Position

We consider the administration of the affairs of our Brotherhood to be a very serious business and we are attempting to institute programs which will strengthen our position and afford us an opportunity to obtain new and better things in life, which I believe are justly due us as working people. I'd like to review some of these things with you—if you will bear with me for a few minutes.

We have set up departments, in addition to those already established, with a representative in charge; the purpose being to work along with the vice presidents and their staffs and directly to the local union level. I won't go into great detail but I would like to give you a general idea of this set-up. Of course, as you know, Al Hardy is in charge of the administration of our affairs in the radio and television broadcasting industry. Frank Graham is the head of the construction branch of the electrical industry and Ted Naughton is in charge of the electric light and power industry. Morris Murphy is in charge of the telephone branch and Orrin Burrows is in charge of our activities in government agencies and operations. We think we have a pretty efficient setup in the International Office to administer the affairs of the various parts of our brotherhood.

We are all members of one brotherhood. I, therefore, assume that you will be interested to

know about the activities of all branches of the IBEW. Just as preventive maintenance is an established practice in the electrical and electronic industries, unions must pursue a course of preventive procedures in attempts to avoid jurisdictional disputes. So it is that we have established committees which work with other international unions to resolve possible and actual jurisdictional problems.

We have entered into an agreement with the Carpenters' International with respect to the installation of luminous ceilings. A joint committee is currently working on a better understanding with the Millwrights. We recently executed an understanding and interpretation of the agreement we have had with the Structural Iron Workers. This agreement was originally entered into in 1950 and was amended in 1954. Our latest understanding clarifies the procedures to be used and, to a great degree, clarifies the work which is to be covered by IBEW members. We also have a committee currently working with the Machinists' International Union. I said currently, but the work of this joint committee has been completed while I have been away from the International Office and the understanding reached is now in the hands of the Machinists for the consideration of their International Executive Board. As far as the IBEW is concerned, we are ready to sign it.

Jurisdictional Work

Other committees have been established and are working on jurisdictional problems raised by differences between IBEW members and the Operating Engineers and I imagine that more meetings with other international unions will develop in the foreseeable future.

Reasonable and fair agreements on work jurisdiction are practical and necessary. Not just our members are affected but many, many members of other organizations, as well. Amicable settlements mean fewer lost hours and days of work, better labor-management relations and last, but not least, better public relations for all organized labor.

I think you should know of the program of the

Edison Electrical Institute—this is the organization of the electric light and power companies. The institute, along with Westinghouse, General Electric, various appliance manufacturers, appliance dealers and the National Electrical Contractors Association have embarked upon a program of advertising. This program is referred to as home modernization, “Live Better Electrically” and by various other names. I believe that this program will have a direct bearing on our members employed in the broadcasting industry because there is going to be a little more than eight million dollars spent in advertising it—included is a considerable amount for radio and television. Some of your companies, at least, should benefit by this program in terms of a greater income. My second reason for mentioning it to you is that we want the full cooperation of all our members in connection with this program because it can greatly affect the inside wiring branch of our union as well as result in a greater load—affecting our utility members—benefit our members employed in manufacturing electrical appliances and fixtures and so on along the line.

Financial Condition Told

There are certain things about which Secretary Keenan asked me to speak. As you know, a change in the Constitution has made it possible to transfer surpluses in the Convention Fund to the General Fund. As a result, for the past several months we have been operating in the black. On the other hand, some of the programs which have already been instituted and some of those we can anticipate mean additional considerable expenditures. These are programs which benefit our local unions and our membership and which are essential to the welfare and the growth of our organization. Despite the fact that we have been able to effect quite a few economies we can foresee that the cost of operations will soon exceed our income. I have been telling our local union representatives at progress meetings such as this one that it will

probably be necessary to ask the International Executive Council to conduct a referendum on the proposition that the per capita tax be increased. This sort of thing doesn't usually meet with ready approval of the membership and it is distasteful to me to have to make that statement. However, I feel our membership should be fully informed, at all times, of the status of operations of our brotherhood and, as long as I am International President, information will not be withheld from the membership. As of this moment, I can't give you an estimate as to what may be needed because we are still exploring the whole situation.

For about thirty years the per capita tax has remained substantially unchanged. The seventy cents which we receive each month from each member is no longer realistic. Of course, only fifty cents actually goes into the General Fund because twenty cents is earmarked for the JOURNAL, the Convention Fund and the Defense Fund. There isn't a cent used for any other purpose—we actually receive a total of fifty cents per month per member for operating expenses.

Most internationals have a much higher per capita—twice that paid by our members is not unusual. Many internationals have increased their per capita payments in recent times—the Carpenters' come to mind—who recently increased their per capita tax by fifty cents per month. While our organization has a large membership and that membership is constantly increasing, we are still just operating on an even keel.

One of our major operating problems comes about as a result of the increase in membership. In a great number of cases our International Staff members are devoting a large proportion of their time to servicing local unions. This is not confined to any particular branch of the industry—it is pretty general. I can find no fault with that situation so long as we have finances to handle it but I can currently see a need for an increase in staff members in every branch of our industry, in virtually every vice presidential District. This is one of the several reasons why we may re-





***International President Reports
Death Benefit Fund, Defense Fund,
And Other Units in Sound Condition***

quire more money in order to adequately service the local unions and provide the service that we know is required. We must do an increasingly better job for the members of the brotherhood but that job entails increasing expenditures.

Another thing about which Secretary Keenan asked me to speak is the status of the fund from which our death benefits are paid. The Death Benefit Fund is in very good shape; we now believe we can induce the Dominion of Canada and the two or three states in which we have not been able to operate because of state insurance laws, to now recognize the EWBA and the actuarial soundness of the fund. The recent referendum which permits payments to the Pension Benefit Fund to be increased is helping that fund considerably. This fund is, accordingly, increasing and the surpluses are being invested in such a fashion as to net us about 4 per cent interest. Some eighty or ninety million dollars are invested in stocks, bonds and real estate loans. At the same time, I believe there are about 120 members per month who are going on pension and you can readily see that it takes a considerable amount of money in order to pay the pension benefits to our eligible members. Something like 7,000 are currently on pension

and there are approximately another 6,500 eligibles who are still working at the trade and who may, at any time, go on pension.

The Defense Fund is another fund that is actuarially sound. It currently amounts to about a million and three hundred thousand dollars. As you know, money cannot be transferred from the Defense Fund to be used for any other purpose and can only be used with the approval of the International Executive Council.

The Silver Jubilee which was instituted by former President Milne has produced more than eight million dollars as the result of cooperation by our local unions. The Silver Jubilee goal is ten million. These monies are also invested at around 4 per cent and the local unions receive a 50 per cent share of that. If your local union has a few dollars lying idle in a bank, we'd like to suggest that you loan it to the Pension Benefit Fund in order to build up the reserves in that particular fund.

One further note which may be of interest to you and has to do with the International Secretary's Department occurs to me. The Research Department is being changed, with the goal in mind that it must expand its activities and, at the same time, operate in a manner beneficial to our staff members, vice presidents and local union representatives. We hope that in a very short time, our new Director of Research, Brother James Noe, will have available to all of us an expanded service at a high degree of efficiency.

I believe that about concludes the remarks that I desire to make to you. I think that I'm aware of many of the problems with which you are faced. I consult with Brother Hardy quite frequently when I'm in the International Office and sometimes by telephone or letter when I'm not in the office. I haven't any particular criticisms to offer. Without any exception, we still have a tremendously big job to do and I think that, in the majority of cases, you are the fellows who are going to have to do it. I don't think that the attitude of our members is any different in this branch than it would be in the wiremen's branch or the utility branch or any other branch because it has been our experience over a period of years that there are always a few fellows in any Local Union who are capable and willing to do the work which must be done if we are to continue to grow. I therefore ask for your cooperation and hope that you, in turn, will receive the benefit of cooperation of the members you represent. All of us, working together, cannot fail to reap the benefits of brotherhood.

Thank you.



General Counsel Hits Right-to-Work

*Discussion led by
IBEW Attorney turns
spotlight on anti-
union court attacks*

I think that this meeting furnishes a real opportunity to bring together you folks in different parts of the country and those of us who are in Washington working with the fine letters, prints and other books and papers which do not seem to be very tangible out in the field, but nevertheless have rather serious effects on the welfare of the membership. I thought that I would try to bring you abreast of what seem to be the most important developments right now and in the future.

First of all, I want to talk briefly about legislation. I know that you gentlemen are not engaged in lobbying before the Federal Congress but you are interested since a substantial part of the legislative process really is not carried on in Washington. The net result of what happens in Washington is frequently more the effect of what people think of legislation out in the country than what is done in the District of Columbia. I think it important for everybody in this labor field to know what is going on so that they can understand the problems and bring their influence to bear when the issues do arise.

Under the legislative heading, the first and most important issue is the matter of State right-to-work laws. I think you ought to know about a few developments that have occurred in terms of State decisions under the right-to-work laws, which serve to bear out the things that have been said about them and prove that we are not just stating conclusions. These developments serve to prove that, as much as we fear the State right-to-work laws, our fears are not broad enough.

No Flights of Fancy

I had the privilege a month ago to be called upon by the Building Trades Department in its legislative conference in Washington to address the representatives (approximately 2,500) who had come into Washington for the purpose of pushing the Building Trades legislative program. I chose to speak on that portion of the legislative program which ties in with the State right-to-work laws. The main point I tried to make there, and which I would like to leave with you here, is that when we say the right-to-work laws are intended to destroy collective bargaining, we are not engaging in wild flights of fancy. You all know that under the right-to-work laws you cannot have any form of union security, you cannot have union shop, you cannot have maintenance of membership, you certainly cannot have a closed shop. Of course, there are many people who think that is right. They say, "Why should a man have to join a union in order to have the right to work?" Well, I think you all know the arguments in answer to that question. But even the defenders of the State right-to-work laws are quick to deny that these laws have anything to do with collective bargaining as such. They say they are in favor of collective bargaining. Their ostensible point is that union representatives should not try to use shortcuts for the purpose of bringing employes into the union. These State right-to-work laws have a lot more in them than the regulation of union security clauses in collective bargaining contracts. Perhaps the most extreme illustration of it is to be found in a case which was decided a few months ago by the Supreme Court of Louisiana under the right-to-work law in Louisiana. That decision was rendered in a case known as *Piegts vs. Meatcutters Union*.

Here are the facts in that case: There were two meat-

cutters in a supermarket and they had a workweek which they thought was a little bit long; it was 72 hours a week and then on alternate weeks they had to put in an extra five hours on Sunday. So it was 72 hours one week and 77 the next. They appealed to the Meatcutter's union to help them out; to come in and try to work it out. The Meatcutters came in. They did not ask the employer for a contract which would require anybody to join the Union. They asked the employer to sign a contract in which he would recognize the Union as the exclusive representative of the employes in the unit. This, of course, is the ordinary language in any collective bargaining agreement and, in fact, is the central facet of the Federal law on the subject. The supermarket was in intrastate commerce and the Federal law did not apply.

Well, that was their offense—they asked for a provision in an agreement which made the Union the exclusive representative of the employes in the unit. You can see that had nothing to do with the question of whether anybody was required to join the Union. Nevertheless, Mr. Piegts sought to enjoin the picketing which was apparently upsetting his business. The case finally reached the Supreme Court of Louisiana, which decided that the picketing was in violation of the right-to-work law and therefore should be enjoined. One of the dissenting judges wrote an interesting opinion on the subject. He said that the effect of the majority decision was to make collective bargaining impossible. The majority of the court took a different view of it and they used language which is quite unusual in this day and age. They said the whole idea of the right-to-work law was that each individual employe should be free to decide for himself what he wanted to do. If each of the employes in the unit wanted to authorize the Union to act as his agent, that might be alright but the majority of the employes did not have the right to make an agreement with the employer whereby the employer would recognize the Union as the bargaining representative for the unit. They also said that if a man had a family he might be willing to make concessions on things like hour, wages and the like and the whole purpose of the right-to-work law was to free him so he could do so.

Based on Right-to-Work

The decision of that court is not based on the common law, nor on the civil law. It is based on the right-to-work law, in effect, makes collective bargaining impossible and destroys it. I do not go in for extreme conclusion but I can find no words strong enough to describe the effect of this decision in *Piegts vs. Meatcutters* in showing the actual danger—not the potential danger—of these right-to-work laws.

We have had another illustration of what these laws mean. This case involved the IBEW itself—not in the radio and television industry—but in the building trades.

Brotherhood Local in South Dakota Told to Pay 'Exemplary' Damages

One of our Locals in South Dakota engaged in picketing where there were non-union men on the job. You will notice that in the Piegts case, an injunction issued but there were no money damage or penalties assessed. In the South Dakota case, however, we see another aspect of the right-to-work laws. In this case, in addition to the injunction which was secured against the Local Union, the jury figured that the contractor who had been disadvantaged by the picketing had suffered actual damages of \$3,000. They went ahead under the charges which were delivered to them by the trial judge and decided to impose what are known as "punitive" or "exemplary" damages. These are damages which are assessed not for the purpose of compensating the injured party, but of teaching the defendant a lesson so that others may profit from the example—thus the phrase "exemplary" damages. So, the contractor having suffered—as he claimed—to the tune of \$3,000, the jury tacked on \$20,000 for good measure.

I think that this case presents an important issue. Our local counsel in South Dakota advised me, when he telephoned to describe what had happened, that this case was shot through with legal error. That, of course, is a matter which can be resolved only by an appellate court. The case, however, is shot through with something else which I think some of us are inclined to overlook—or forget—or gloss over. It is shot through with an attitude of mind. I don't know who comprised the jury. I wasn't there but they were 12 men good and true, as the phrase goes. Nobody could have forced them to say, "Hand out \$20,000." I assume they did it because they liked it and you have to have a certain attitude of mind to hand out that kind of a judgment. I think that sometimes we ought to take into account the fact that there are a great many people in this country who believe quite differently from the way we believe. There are some who appear to have a fundamental belief that a Union is outside the law. I think you have to believe that in order to come out with a result of this sort. I am emphasizing this point because I think it sets the measure of the task which I believe the labor movement and each of us who are part of it must face and that is to realize that every part of the public of the United States is not completely sold on the union proposition. We have quite a job to do in terms of informing and educating the people to realize the sound objectives of the labor movement and their importance to the welfare of the public.

I can assure you that this matter of public opinion is more real—more powerful—than a punch in the nose or other evidence of physical strength. The really big things that happen in this country are the result of a developing public opinion and not the consequences of physical controversy and strife.

The men in international buildings talk amongst each other. They do not have to convince themselves of the justice of labor objectives. I am sure that you folks sitting on central bodies and the like know what is right. Every once and a while something happens which makes one realize there are many people who have a different approach.

The question is, what do you do about State right-to-work laws? Obviously, in each of the states I'm sure that action is going to be taken before your state legislative body in an effort to secure repeal or to prevent enactment where there is no such law. There is another phase of this problem which I had the privilege of calling to the attention of the Convention of the IBEW in 1954, almost two years ago. The practical answer to this problem is to recognize that the power to enact these law depends not only upon state law but also depends on a few lines that are written in the Federal law. I refer to Section 14(b). As you know, the Federal law is supreme except where the Congress has seen fit to authorize a state to enact state laws superior to the Federal. This is not generally done, but in the union security field, it has been done. Since 1947 we have had a situation where the States have the power to enact laws which prohibit union security—by Federal permission. If that Federal permission is withdrawn, these State laws will fall, insofar as interstate commerce is concerned.

A great deal of work has been done on this proposition. A bill was put forward in the last session of Congress as part of the move of the Building Trades to secure relief from the difficulties with which they are faced. But it should be noted that the provision with respect to the repeal of Section 14(b) is not limited to the Building Trades. It is applicable to everybody and anything subject to the jurisdiction of the Federal Act, including radio and television.

The Federal pre-emption problem, of course, is much broader than the question of Section 14(b). The Federal pre-emption rule today stands as the primary bar against State court action prohibiting labor activity. Those of you who have had experience with the State courts know that the injunctive process works in a manner which is difficult for labor. It was because of the Federal pre-emption rule, as you know, that the case of *Garner vs. Teamsters* was decided by the Supreme Court which held that even though picketing is prohibited by Taft-Hartley, a State court cannot enjoin it.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: *Mr. Sherman's speech will be continued in the July issue.*)

Louisiana Governor's Inauguration Televised In Pioneer Operation

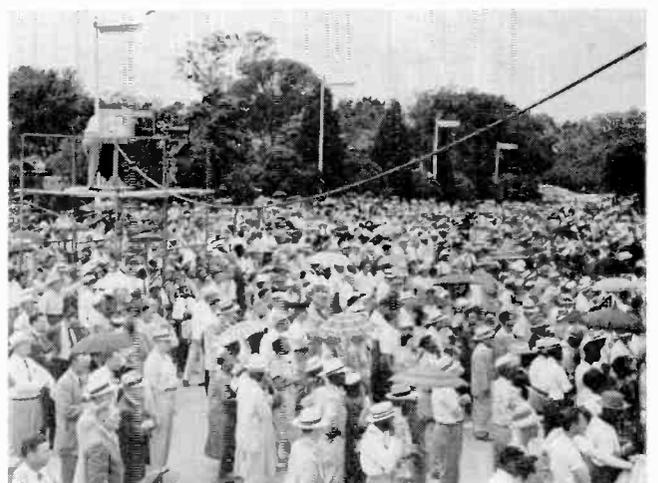
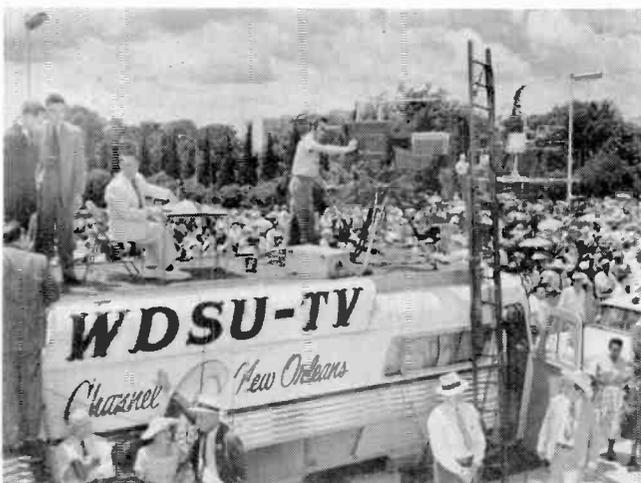
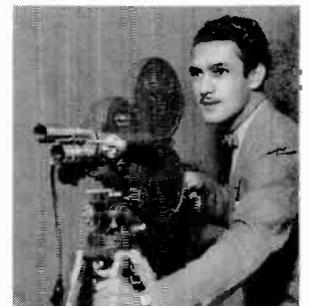
Right: Gov. Long sworn in. Below: Engineer Don Simmons and Announcer Bob Searce on the job.



Tuesday, May 15, was Inauguration Day for Louisiana's 52nd governor, Earl K. Long. For the first time in the history of the State of Louisiana the inauguration ceremony was televised and not only locally, but on a statewide network of five television stations.

Engineers from WAFB-TV, Baton Rouge, and WDSU-TV, New Orleans, using the remote equipment of WDSU-TV televised the entire proceedings from the front of the skyscraper state capitol building. The WAFB-TV engineers are members of the Local Union 995 of the IBEW, and WDSU-TV engineers are members of Local Union 1139 of the IBEW.

The ceremonies were filmed for local newscasts by Cameraman Carlos Lopez of Local 995. (Shown at right).





An overall view of one of the many intensive sessions held by the representatives of CBS employees.

CBS

Contract Negotiations

Views of IBEW and Net Representatives Around the Bargaining Table



Howard Lester, Local 1212, and Ross Murray, Local 45, find the proceedings agreeable.

As a result of negotiations in Washington from April 16 through April 28, and in New York from May 15 through 18, a new agreement covering the radio and television stations owned and operated by CBS has now been ratified by a national referendum. The vote of 621 to 413 clears the way for the new agreement to become effective in New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Los Angeles, Milwaukee and San Francisco. It also covers the company's technical employes in the short-wave operations at Wayne, Brentwood and Delano.

The new agreement is effective as of May 1, 1956 and carries an anniversary date of January 31, 1958. Some 24 important changes from its predecessor, which was in force from 1954 to 1956, result in the new agreement being outstanding in the field of broadcasting.

Among improvements found in the new pact are:

1. Better jurisdiction coverage, for increased job security.
2. Clarification of the work and the jobs covered, yet in full accord with pertinent NLRB certifications.
3. Prohibition against sub-contracting work involved in the

(Continued on page 15)

Right: Jim Wilkerson, Local 715; Marvin Balousek, Local 1220; Watson Justice, Local 1217; Ray Cooke, Local 715; Bob Schmidt, Local 1220; Howard Lester, Local 1212; and Ross Murray, Local 45.



Bob Schmidt, Local 1220; Howard Lester, Local 1212; and Ross Murray, Local 45, at work.



Above: Ralph Rice, Local 1294; Ray Wood, Local 1212; Walter Thompson, Local 1220; and Tiny Servoss, Local 1212.



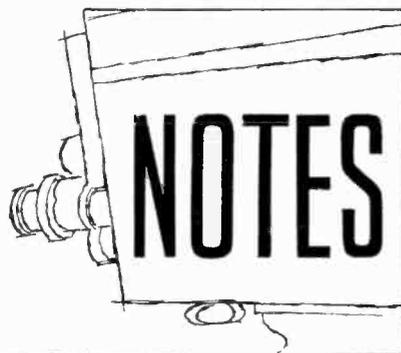
Ralph Rice, Local 1294, and Ray Wood, Local 1212, consider management's viewpoint.



Watson Justice, Local 1217, and Bob Schmidt, Local 1220, consider another proposal.



Jim Murphy, Local 45, down to shirt sleeves, says he sees it in the notebook.



Tape Transport Device

Magnecord Inc., Chicago, has announced production of a new tape transport mechanism—a professional rack-mount recorder designed for instantaneous conversion of its earlier professional sound equipment.

The model (P-63-AX) was engineered to enable broadcasting and recording studios to modernize their recording equipment while saving cost of a new amplifier, according to Arthur S. Brown, Magnecord executive vice president. Conversion is accomplished with simple plug-in of amplifier and new tape transport. Low impedance heads match Magnecord amplifiers presently in use. Speeds of $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 15 inches-per-second are changed by switch, and $10\frac{1}{2}$ -in. reels are utilized.

The tape transport is priced at \$415 without case, \$460 with, and may be supplemented with a special conversion kit.

Gates 50 KW Transmitter

Gates Radio Co., Quincy, Ill., has announced the development of a 50 kw broadcast transmitter (Model BC-50B) which is now in production. Larry Cervone, sales manager, said the new model will be ready for delivery in six months.

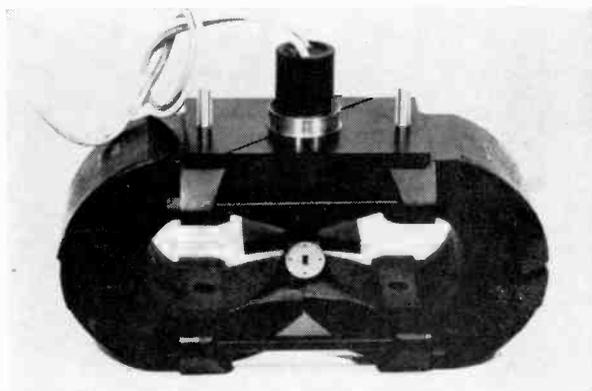
The new transmitter is designed for “reliability, economy and ease of maintenance” and features the use of only five different tubes, excluding rectifiers. The Gates am transmitter line now includes models from 250 w to 50 kw.

Portable Recorder

Ampex Corp. (magnetic tape recorders) has introduced a new portable tape recorder designed especially for the broadcast industry, according to Phillip Gundy, audio division manager.

Model 601 sells for \$545 and features a low impedance playback output of 600 ohms and a low or high microphone input.

An illuminated safety button prevents accidental erasure and indicates when the machine is in



A HIGH-POWERED, pulsed, fixed-frequency magnetron, designated as Type 6799, has been announced by the Electronics Division of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc.

The new tube, a power-producing component for radar applications, operates in the 34,512 to 35,208 megacycle range. Its minimum peak power output is 100 kilowatts. With this output, the Type 6799 provides high performance over long distances for radar equipment operating in its frequency range.

the recording mode. Tape speed is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches per second with a frequency response of 40 to 15,000 cycles per second. The recorder weighs less than 28 pounds.

Next Conelrad Test

A public demonstration of the entire CONELRAD, radio air raid alert, operation is scheduled for 4:10 p. m. EDT, July 20. The demonstration will require all participating stations to switch to 640 kc or 1240 kc, with FM and TV stations going off the air for 15 minutes during the test.

3-D Television

The prospect of early activity in three-dimensional television was projected recently by a London inventor.

He said a company had been formed to exploit in this country a 3-D TV system which he invented. He declined to identify principals in the

new firm, saying all details should appropriately come—and no doubt soon would—from the company itself, with which he said he has a contract.

The inventor is Leslie P. Dudley, described as holding more patents in the stereoptics field than any other living person.

Mr. Dudley said his 3-D TV "system" primarily involves the use of a 3-D filming system he invented. Films made by this system, he explained, appear in three dimensions to viewers wearing 3-D glasses, but—unlike recent 3-D pictures—appear as ordinary pictures to those without the special glasses. As he foreshadows it, films made by his 3-D process would be transmitted by networks and stations with no change in their current equipment and would be "compatible" to the home viewer with or without 3-D glasses.

A versatile new television receiver check tube which can be used to test virtually any television receiver or picture tube from 10 to 27 inches, was introduced recently by Sylvania Electric Products Inc.

Designated the 8XP4, the tube is an 8½-inch rectangular, television picture tube featuring automatic self-focusing, and parallel-mounted electron gun, thereby eliminating the need for an ion trap.

The compact, light-weight design makes the new tube easier to handle than a regular picture tube. Another feature is a distinctive carrying and storage carton with handle. The carton can also be used as a cradle for the tube while in operation in some types of applications.

As a safety feature, no external conductive coating is used. This eliminates the necessity for "discharging" the tube before handling, and is a time-saver in a tube which is to be repeatedly installed and removed in its application.

New CBS Agreement Reached, Ratified

(Continued from page 12)

recording or duplication of programs.

4. Establishment of the right of Technicians to refuse to work with other, non-union technical operating personnel.

5. Restriction of days off changes.

6. Posted notice of work-time on the second day following two days off.

7. Confirmation that Technicians on out-of-town assignments cannot be relieved at public transportation terminals.

8. Increased rates of pay.

9. Recognition of nine holidays, for severance pay calculation purposes.

10. Specification of vacation choices, by studio, master control, etc., (operating) groups.

11. Clarification of the previous practice, with respect to payment for Thanksgiving and Christmas Day.

12. Orderly and appropriate promotion of Assistant Technicians.

13. Upgrading of personnel assigned to TV Network Master Control Rooms.

14. Employment of Senior Supervisory Film Editors (New York City only).

15. Integration of the WXIX, Milwaukee, Technicians into the National Agreement.

16. Nine months' notice plus at least 13 weeks' severance pay for any Technician laid off as the result of the institution of remote control at an AM or TV transmitter.

17. Provision for a maximum of 15 days leave of absence per year for Technicians who are members of military reserves.

18. Clarification of sick leave program.

19. Limitation of the work of any Technician called for jury duty.

20. Provision for employment of any laid-off Technician, at other CBS stations.

21. Complaint investigation procedure.

22. All playback and all other operations relating to Minitape recorders may be performed only by Technicians. Certain former restrictions as to places and circumstances of recorder use relaxed.

23. Incorporation of a provision for Air Credits for Technical Directors.

24. Participation by consultation with union representatives, in cases of involuntary retirement.

The agreement was noted by the committee which submitted it to the membership as "In the light of the hard, good-faith bargaining which has taken place, the agreement represents a true meeting of the minds, a complete understanding and full protection of the jurisdiction and the jobs, seniority and job opportunities of the present employees."

The wage scales of the new agreement are:

Length of Service	Effective 5/1/56	Effective 5/1/57
0-3 months.....	\$ 92.50	\$ 92.50
3 months-1 year.....	97.50	97.50
1 year-2 years.....	114.00	114.00
2 years-3 years.....	127.00	127.00
3 years-4 years.....	141.00	141.00
4 years and over.....	172.50	175.00
Assistant Supervisors.....	190.00	190.00
Technical Directors.....	197.50	197.50
Supervisors.....	200.00	200.00
Assistant Technicians.....	85.00	85.00

Station

Breaks

Dakota Election Won

Representative Harold Becker reports that as the result of a company-wide election held on May 17, 1956, the NLRB has certified that the IBEW is the collective bargaining agency for employees of the North Dakota Broadcasting Company, Inc.

The company owns and operates KSJB, Jamestown; KCJB, KCJB-TV, Minot; KXJB-TV, Valley City and KBMB-TV in Bismarck. The FCC has not yet acted upon the company's request for authority to operate its own microwave link between Minneapolis and Fargo. Presently serviced by A. T. & T. facilities, the company has made a showing that its costs could be decreased appreciably if it were licensed to operate a private system.

Responsibility Emphasized

International President Gordon Freeman, speaking on June 4 before the convention of the Edison Electric Institute, an organization of electric light and power companies which sponsors the campaign "Live Better Electrically," declared:

"From the beginning, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has placed strong emphasis on the importance of *responsibility*. In our history, this theme has been constant, in good times and in bad, and we take pride today in the reputation we have built as a *responsible* labor organization. While the leadership of the Brotherhood has always recognized the welfare of the membership as its first duty, I think it has been amply demonstrated that we expect and, indeed, require, our members and officers to conduct themselves in a responsible manner."

Malcolm Romberg Dies

The many friends of Brother Malcolm H. Romberg of Local 1220 in Chicago regret his passing away at the Presbyterian Hospital of the City of Chicago on May 12, 1956, at the age of 58. He was born on Chicago's south side on October 18, 1897.

Brother Romberg had been an engineering technician of the Columbia Broadcasting System at WBBM for the past 17 years. His was a familiar face on the University of Chicago campus for many years prior to his coming to WBBM. He was employed for much of his time at the university in electrical maintenance department. Later he served as chief engineer for the university broadcasting council; originating point for the popular round table radio programs. He installed the original speech input equipment of the university at that time.

Brother Romberg attended Armour Institute, now known as the Illinois Institute of Technology; later he completed four years of study at the University of Chicago. He was a member of the Veteran Wireless Operator's Association for over 30 years. He also held the original issue radio amateur call W9BE, and was a member of the A. R. R. L. He ably served Local 1220 for many years as Treasurer.

Brother Romberg is survived by his wife Helen and his daughter Lois Ann, who reside in Lombard, Ill.

Arbitration

The American Arbitration Association, founded some 30 years ago, reports that arbitration of labor-management disputes is proving more and more popular and that 95 per cent of labor disagreements are now settled by arbitration panels.

There are some 4,000 organizations and corporations in the United States that have contracts containing arbitration clauses. The AAA services several thousand labor-management, commercial, and international trade disputes every year. The organization has volunteer panels of arbitrators in approximately 1,600 cities.

Technician-Engineer