RADIO, TV and RECORDING

TECHNICIAN-ENGINEER

JUNE-JULY, 1955

J. SCOTT MILNE

1898

"I believe that every one of us . . . every man and every woman . . . who call themselves Christians, have the obligation to spread our faith, our belief, our confidence, and our hope in God to others, and particularly to working people."

1955

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The INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD of ELECTRICAL WORKERS

J. SCOTT MILNE International President
JOSEPH D. KEENAN International Secretary
W. A. HOGAN International Treasurer

ALBERT O. HARDY Editor, Technician-Engineer

. . . in this issue

. . . the cover

The portrait of our late International President which appears on the front cover of this issue was taken only a few weeks ago by a staff photographer. It reveals the strength of character and the spirit of brotherhood which was so much a part of our late leader's personage. It shows, too, the sturdy appearance of well-being which we saw in his final days. His untimely death was a shock to all of us.

The quotation which appears below the picture is from a lay sermon he delivered in a Los Angeles church, last year.

commentary

We will join the prognosticators, forecasters and crystal ball gazers this month and, based upon reports from many business fronts, will predict that prosperity will rise to new highs before the end of 1955. Large and increasing demands for consumers' goods are indicated. Durable goods are stable indicators and General Electric reports first-quarter sales of major appliances (not including TV or radio) approximately 37 per cent ahead of a year ago. Generally, sales of automobiles, refrigerators and washing machines, driers, etc., are steadily increasing. Confidence in the future, credit availability, increases in the population (nearly 8 per cent since the 1950 census) and other reasons are thought to be behind the currently-indicated boom.

The Department of Commerce's most recent releases tend to show a steadily rising family income and several other sources indicate a steadily rising population. One such source believes that the population increase over the period of the next ten years will approach 15 per cent! It follows that more people means higher production—in our case, more listeners and viewers.

The *New York Times* recently said:

"What makes the current figures on the business situation particularly encouraging is not that they show things to be better than a year ago but that the American economy is now back at a level close to that of 1953, the best year in history, and that the preponderance of evidence indicates that the trend is going to continue upward for some time . . .".

We can't add anything to that statement.

the index . . .

Two issues past we began the publication of the monthly cost-of-living indexes, for the benefit of local unions needing such information in negotiations and planning. Here are the latest figures, compared with the 1954 figures:

May, 1954—115.0 June, 1954—115.1
May, 1955—114.2 June, 1955—114.1

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In Memoriam

Our International President J. Scott Milne, passed away during the early morning hours of July 20, 1955. He was in Portland, Oregon—in the Ninth District where he had served as Vice President—in the Pacific Northwest which he loved so well.

In retrospect, we remember the sermon he delivered at the Garvanza Methodist Church in Los Angeles, California, in September, 1954:

"We as Christians, we as members of this church, proclaim Christ as our King. We pledge ourselves as Christians, to follow Him. Then I say to you, if we would love God and follow Him, then we will do as He did—go among the working people and teach the gospel even as Christ commissioned us—not a few of us, not most of us, but *all* of us—every man and woman who professes to follow Him—when He bade us 'go into all the world and preach the gospel.' Christ said that. He said it to every one of us here and every Christian in the world—'go into all the world and preach the gospel.' And if we love God, we will obey Him, and we'll spread His gospel. And we'll spread his gospel to the laboring people whom He loved. . . .

"We must take an interest in our neighbors. We must care about our neighbor and his troubles. We must be concerned about the man in the street and the man who fixes our stopped-up drain and the butcher who cuts our meat and the girl who sells us handkerchiefs in the clothing store. We must treat these people kindly—politely. Win their respect and affection. In short, we must act as Christians toward them and toward our families and our friends, toward our bosses—those who employ us, and our employes—those whom we employ. We must show love and affection and consideration for every man, for Christ said that every man is our brother and 'What ye do to the least of these, ye have done it unto Me.' . . .

"And I say to you, my dear friends gathered here today—if we will go and practice the Golden Rule and preach the gospel of Christ to just one soul—just one soul at a time, Christ will be pleased with us. And some day we'll see His beautiful eyes looking into ours, and feel His hand placed in ours caressingly, and hear His beautiful voice saying to us: 'Well done thou good and faithful servant. Come thou and rest in the home thy Father has prepared for thee.' . . ."

These excerpts from his own words are a much more appropriate obituary than any author could write. Taken with another excerpt from that same sermon (which appears on our front cover), nearly all has been said which can be said.

The International staff, our members and his thousands of friends extend their heartfelt sympathy to his family and share their hour of sorrow.

Fourth Annual Progress Meeting Report

SUBJECTS OF DISCUSSION AND REPORTS AT DALLAS

- Economics of the Industry
- Agreements and Bylaws
- Pension and Death Benefit Funds
- Political Education
- The National and State Laws
- Conduct of Officers and Stewards
- The AFL-CIO No-Raid Pact
- The AFL-CIO Merger
- Transmitter Remote Control
- Research, a Service of the International Office

PRESIDENT MILNE SPEAKS AT DALLAS

DISCUSSES BROTHERHOOD STAND ON AFL-CIO MERGER, PENSION FUND

INTERNATIONAL PRESIDENT MILNE addressed the Dallas Progress Meeting on Friday morning, June 17, and expressed his pleasure at being able to attend. He said that he did not have a formal speech to deliver but that there were matters which he wanted to discuss with the delegates. As he put it, "I would like to get the feelings of the local unions and have you in turn get the feeling of the International and of the other local unions, through the International, back to you so that we can all do a better job."

Highlights of President Milne's speech were as follows:

"I would like to discuss, for a moment, the proposed merger of the AFL and the CIO. As you know, this has been 'on the fire' for a long time. And, as you are probably aware, both organizations—on a national level—have agreed to merge. The respective organizations have authorized a committee to draft a proposed Constitution which will apply to the new Federation. This Constitution was recently tentatively approved by the Executive Council of the AFL, and now it is in the process of being sent to the various International Unions for the purposes of corrections, suggestions, criticisms and what have you.

Merger Planning

"The AFL was supposed to have met in Chicago during September of this year. In view of the fact that the feeling of the AFL and the CIO that the merger should take effect as near the end of this year as possible, it has been agreed that the AFL will meet in New York on the second and third of December and the CIO will convene a separate meeting in New York on those same dates. Then, on the following Monday, a joint meeting will be held—the first meeting as a merged Federation. Since the AFL has no provision in its Constitution that a Convention may be postponed, the meeting must be held in Chicago on the twelfth of August, go into regular session for an hour—for the sole purpose of postponing its Convention until December.

"There appear to be only one or two things which are causing difficulties. One is, what will the name of the new Federation be? Naturally, the AFL wants its name to be retained—some segments of the CIO oppose this name. Similarly, there is a problem in the differentiation of unions in the merged Federation—there is a United Automobile Workers, CIO and a United Automobile Workers, AFL.

"Now, in this merger—it has a tremendous effect on the IBEW, as you can well imagine. We are one organization in the AFL which will cut across as many, if not more than any other union in the AFL, across the CIO organization. In other words, there are several organizations in the CIO which have members in the same category as the IBEW—the group which is your counterpart, for example, NABET; there are the telephone workers, the utility workers and the IUE—there are a lot of problems here as to how one group will affect another when we merge.

Utility Workers

"We have had some meetings with the utility workers who are now affiliated with the CIO—there are about 60,000 of them—I think we are pretty close to accord and to what we can do to get together. As far as the telephone workers are concerned, it doesn't appear that there is any possibility—at least, at the moment—of a merger with the CWA. The CWA officers have indicated that the IBEW should transfer all its members who are telephone workers to the CWA. Our position is that we are not going to give up the telephone workers, the people that you represent, those we represent in the utilities or any other group. All our members are IBEW members by their own choice—if they want to leave voluntarily, that might be a different story. But for us to simply sit down and agree to transfer them—no, we will not do it under any circumstances. They are members—they are people—not pawns in a power game. They are here and we're not going to barter in human lives. We have telephone workers who have been in our Brotherhood and under agreement with the Bell System and other telephone companies for the past fifty years.

"With respect to NABET, we have had

Our late International President in one of his last talks to an IBEW group.

no official meetings with NABET looking toward amalgamation. We have had some skirmishes, what you might call arm's-length talks, and we've had some of their people talk to our people, and so on. If a merger can be effected by a vote of the NABET membership to come into the IBEW and make us all one group, I am all for it. Whether it will or not is a question to be answered in the future.

Education Plans

"The next point I would like to bring up here is that of education. What we need most of all, it seems to me, in this Brotherhood of ours is education along the lines of what we can do, how we can do it and when we can do it so that we can benefit all of the people who belong to the IBEW. To be helpful in this respect, we are working with some people to make some film—to inform our members and to inform 'outsiders,' whether they are prospective members of ours or not, just what we do, what we can do and just what our problems are. We want to make up educational films, which can be sent to our locals unions, covering all branches of our industry. We are hoping, by this means, that we will be enabled to bring a message to our people that they can't get otherwise. In spite of the very best effort put forth, delegates to meetings such as this one, can't carry the whole story back to the membership. I hope these films will be a means of making up for part of just those kinds of deficiencies.

"I also want to talk to you for just a few minutes about the school for representatives. Four of the radio field staff have already been through this course. We have, so far, had five classes—with fifteen men in each class. The classes have been discontinued for the summer and they will start again in the fall and will continue on into next May. By next Spring, we will have had the opportunity to have had all the International Representatives and the Vice Presidents attend the school. I have been amazed to find out what the school has done for some of our people, the efficiency and the quality of the work which has resulted has been so improved as to be amazing. The school has already proved to be worth the time and effort—and the expense—which have been put into it.

School Effect

"How is this school going to affect you? I will say again, as I have before, that we're going to boil this information and this knowledge down—so that it will take from ten days to two weeks—and then we're going to bring it to every local business manager. We will bring it to the local unions in the various areas—this will be quite a problem and it will be quite a task to do it—but we're going to do it so that you, as representatives of local unions, will have the same information that the International men have and so that you will be better able to serve the people whom you represent.

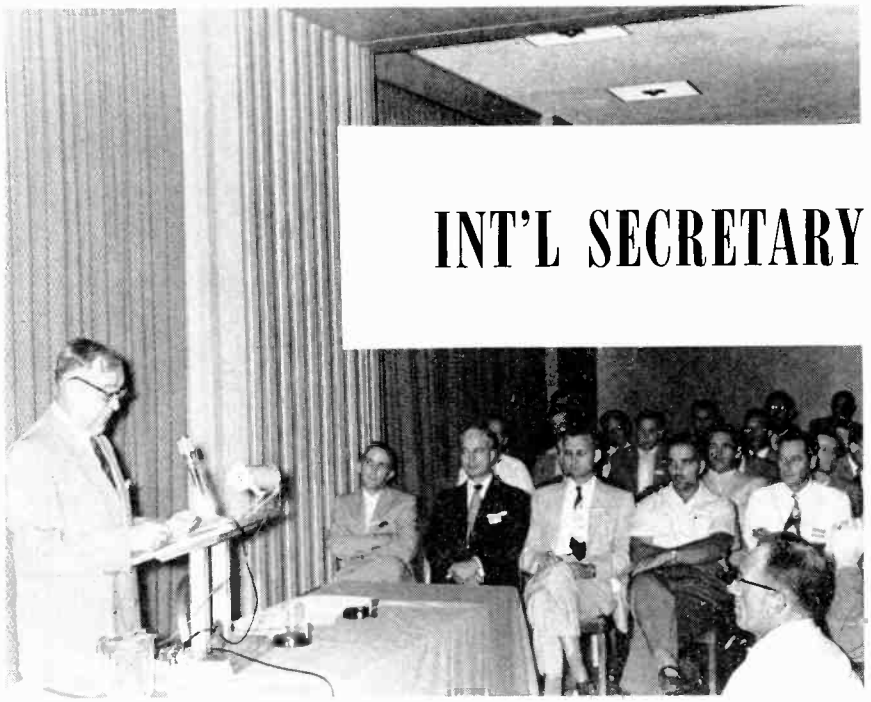
"Next, I want to talk to you about the processing of by-laws—there has been an earlier mention of this subject during this meeting. The processing of all by-laws in the International Office is now done in one office. Whether you have five members in your local union or five thousand, your by-laws are going to receive the same consideration. We are striving to establish relative uniformity, and if your by-laws come back to you with some changes, you can be sure that they have been changed to conform to the policies and the laws of our Brotherhood, and every one is going to be changed accordingly. All by-laws and all agreements are now coming to the International Office *through* the offices of of the Vice Presidents. We have asked each of the Vice Presidents to send one of his staff members to Washington, to sit in and take part in the work in the by-laws and agreements office so that he will become familiar with what we do with by-laws and agreements when they come in to us. Thus, the Vice Presidents' offices will be in a better position to make recommendations or changes before they are sent to the International Office.

Pension Fund

"Since I have just mentioned agreements I want to make a comment on that subject. We feel that your industry should fully participate in the 1 per cent payments to the pension fund. I'd like to say to you that I think you have done a very fine job, during the past year, in adding the 1 per cent clause to your agreements. At the same time, I must say that I think you could do a much better job. I commend this to your attention—it's vital to all of us.

"Now, let me provoke your thinking by asking some questions. What are we? Where are we? Where can we go? You know where we are, you know what we are. We can go any place that you individually and that you collectively are willing to help go—with the others in our organization. Its only by and through your cooperation—only by your help and only by a lot of hard work—that we have come as far as we have and can go further. In your particular field there is a tremendous job ahead. You won't get any special attention other than that given to anyone else—but as long as you are a part of this Brotherhood you're going to get everything we've got—men, money and effort. That goes for you and the people you represent and for all the members of the IBEW, as well.

"In conclusion, I want to say thank you—to each one of you for your help in the past year; we've some tremendous problems facing us but in brotherhood and in unity and by a lot of hard work we will all find that our horizons are unlimited."



INT'L SECRETARY KEENAN SPEAKS

REVIEW OF PRESENT AND FUTURE PLANS IS DISCUSSED IN MORNING ADDRESS

ON Saturday morning, June 18, International Secretary Joseph D. Keenan joined the Progress Meeting and delivered an address to the delegates. He said that he appreciated the opportunity to speak to the delegates and enjoyed seeing and meeting many old friends and acquaintences. He delivered a report on the activities of the International Secretary's office, covered many developments which have come about since the adjournment of the International Convention last fall and mentioned some of the plans of the International Office for the future.

Brother Keenan praised the efforts of our Local Unions and the International Field Staff, who continue to organize and so increase the membership of the IBEW and the AFL, in the face of more and more restrictive state laws and despite the opposition of some die-hard employers who are determined to keep organized labor at a disadvantage. He gave a capsule report on the status of the five International Funds and extended his personal thanks to those Local Unions which have loaned money to the Pension Benefit Fund. A total of about $6,250,000 has been so loaned, to date.

He said that, despite economies which have been made and a sincere effort to keep expenses down, it appears that it will be necessary in the foreseeable future to increase the present 50c per capita tax. Certainly, the alternative of a reduction in service to the membership is unthinkable. On the contrary, the ever-increasing service to IBEW members justifies an increase in what is probably the lowest per capita payment in any union affiliated with the AFL.

Brother Keenan said that the present status of the IBEW Pension Plan is good enough to warrant long-range thinking about increasing the pension benefits. However, he added, if something should upset the present dollar-value of construction work, we could be in trouble. Thus, the necessity for negotiating 1 per cent payments by more employers is clear. It is basically unfair, he said, to expect the construction industry to bear the whole cost represented by employer participation in terms of payments to the National Electrical Benefit Fund.

Actuaries who have been consulted have stated that the total payment, per month, to the Pension Plan should be approximately $4.50 per member. At the present time, each member pays $1.60 per month and a like sum is paid for each member by the Benefit Fund. Careful investment of existing funds make up part of the difference but he added, "I cannot overemphasize the importance of beforehand action; we must be vigilant to protect the future security to which each member is entitled in our Pension Plan".

Purchase Explained

Brother Keenan explained some of the details of the recent purchase of the American Standard Life Insurance Company by the Brotherhood. This Company was originally formed, as a source of insurance for electrical workers who could not buy life insurance because of the nature of their (then considered) hazardous work. During the depression years which followed 1929, the stock was sold to others by the Local Unions and members and reassumption of control of the Company has only recently been accomplished.

Secretary Keenan said that he believes there is hardly any more important aspect of the operation of labor unions, in many ways, than their activities in the field of social security. With that philsophy in mind, the International Office has been investigating the possibilities of what might be called "open end" policies for sickness, accident, hospitalization, etc. He said that, far too often, a change of employers or employment has resulted in the loss of such insurance coverage and that the need of our members for insurance of this kind has prompted several propositions from four or five well-known insurance companies. When a feasible plan is worked out, it will be offered to the members of our organization.

He commented on the important part played by the broadcasting industry in civil defense and the importance of the industry as a key to alerting and instructing the population. He was quite impressed, he said, with the efforts being made by civil defense agencies and the centering of their plans about the communications industry.

Brother Keenan urged the participation of the delegates and the membership in Labor's League for Political Education. He emphasized, "The future of America will depend upon what the labor movement does to protect itself in the political arena. What is going on in Argentina today is one example of control of the population by a dictator. The vital key to this control is the labor movement." He continued, "The general policy of the AFL, for many years, was to stay away from politics. Now that Federal and State laws and the State and Federal Courts have so large an effect on the welfare of our members—in dollars and cents, job security and the exercise of personal freedom,

union members today must take part in political campaigns, interest themselves in political issues and see to it that their unions take a militant part on political fronts. Support Labor's League—make your voice heard in the public forum and support those candidates and promote those issues which are in your own interests."

Power Capacity

Secretary Keenan reminded the delegates that published figures show that in 1941, some thirty-nine million kilowatts of electric power were available for distribution and that about one hundred and ten million kilowatts are being produced today. In the next fifteen years, this capacity will probably increase to somewhere near one hundred and ninety-five million kilowatts. However, about 65 per cent of the present power is being used, directly or indirectly, for the potential end-use of the destruction of mankind. He added, "I hope that one of these days we can be so assured of peace that this tremendous energy can be released for the benefit of mankind."

Secretary Keenan closed by saying,

"I say to you—this is a most serious time in our history. This country moves in cycles—if the cycle is liberal the average political person will move to the liberal side but let reaction set in and they'll move to the reactionary side. It is doubtful—because we have watched these fellows move from time to time—and the best way to assure ourselves that we are safe is to select men who we know believe in the things we believe in. Get behind them and elect them—and then we'll have them and we won't have to worry whether they will be affected by the pressures which are brought to bear upon them. It is a job for all of us.

It would seem almost incredible that after all the years of effort put in to develop our labor movement to its present strength that just from neglect we can destroy it. We not only would do an untold harm to ourselves and our families and our country but we can destroy whatever hope there is in the world for peace.

Throughout the world today the only force the people of the world are looking to get them out of their trouble is the labor movement of America. We've spent millions of dollars. We have people assigned all over the world trying to bring them confidence and with the hope that through our organizations we can get Congress and the President to see how important it is to give the wherewithall necessary to keep body and soul alive in those countries.

If we can only get to every member the important part they play in this scheme of things it wouldn't be any trouble. There are always a few who have to carry on. I'm sure that few won't quit—in spite of it all and with effort I'm sure that we can bring about corrections which will allow us to continue to improve our lot as well as improve the lot of all of the people of the world."

SOME ASPECTS OF OUR LABOR LAWS

PARTIAL DIGEST OF REMARKS BY LOUIS SHERMAN, GENERAL COUNSEL OF THE IBEW

ONE of the most important parts of the annual Progress Meetings is the address and remarks of the IBEW's General Counsel, Louis Sherman. Together with the inevitable question and answer period which always follows, no subject is given more impressive attention than the field of labor law.

Although Brother Sherman was introduced by a note of informality and with a quip or two, his message to the delegates was far from whimsical or jocular—and it was so received. His assumption of the floor was marked by the obvious interest of his audience. If a pin had been dropped while he spoke, it would indeed have made a very large and noticeable noise.

He opened his remarks by commenting on the necessity of recognition of how the law fits into the scheme of things and the relationship of the field of law to the membership of the IBEW represented by the delegates to the Progress Meeting.

He continued:

"Behind the wheels of industry, the lines of communication, the railroads and the broadcasting industry—is the balance wheel of the law. In the course of doing

what we want to do, we somehow or other have to take account of the rules. This is particularly true of the labor field, because there is no field which contains the intricacies, the scope and the sheer volume of the labor field. The National Labor Relations Board has ground out almost a hundred and twelve large volumes of cases during the past 20 years. The United States Supreme Court, Federal District Courts and the United States Courts of Appeals have, from a proportional point of view, no more important field of activity and jurisdiction than labor.

"The State Courts—all forty-eight of them—and the County Courts in all of the some three thousand counties in the United States and the labor law agencies of the Federal and State Governments add their share to the complexity of this field. Finally, we get down to you—your operations and your field of interest. Obviously, it is no exaggeration to say that labor law is a field of great importance. It bears lengthy and careful study, not only by those who are the so-called experts in it, but also by those who have to live by and live with it.

"When a political issue arises in the United States each of the opposing sides would like to have their way in full. But if these opposite sides are fairly evenly matched, such cannot be done. And so, each side tries to advance its cause by methods which do not appear to be in outright opposition.

"I'm sure there are a great many employers who really believe that unions are a detriment—that they are not conducive to the economic welfare of the employers and the national economy and that they should be destroyed. But there are no words which can cause more of a political conflagration than the words 'union-busting.' That was evident from President Eisenhower's approach in his political campaign . . . he was going to get rid of the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act which amount to 'union-busting.' Any legislative agent who maneuvers his client into a position where the client can be charged with union-busting is asking for trouble. Therefore, if that object is to be accomplished or advanced, the way to do it *and the way it is being done* is by sheer complexity. If the spokesman can get the issue off the main track, so to speak, and envelop it in a great many details—he may be able to lose the opposition along the way and he will have accomplished his end—or at least a portion of it."

Mr. Sherman went on, at some length, to explain and comment on legal aspects of jurisdiction, injunctions, organization, picketing and the rules, regulations and procedures of the National Labor Relations Board. Space prohibits our printing most of his remarks but the interrelationship of state jurisdiction, the present proposals for amendment to the Taft-Hartley Act and the necessity of understanding some of the real issues are so important, they should be read by all of our members. On these subjects, our General Counsel said:

I WOULD like to call your attention to the words of the Constitution, sometimes referred to as the supremacy clause—Article VI—I think it bears some repetition. That reads, "This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof shall be the supreme law of the land and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitutional laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding."

From this Constitutional language there flows the doctrine of preemption which, stated simply, is that if Congress has occupied a field of regulation—as in the Taft-Hartley Act—the jurisdiction of the federal government is exclusive and the states may not enter. If Congress has by express declaration or by implication permitted the states to have concurrent jurisdiction the doctrine doesn't apply. Let us see what the broad scope of the Taft-Hartley actually is. First, that Act which, as you know was originally the Wagner Act, empowers the Board to conduct representation proceedings under Section 9 in cases affecting commerce to determine the exclusive bargaining representative of the employes in the bargaining unit. Second, to protect the rights of labor by preventing unfair labor practices committed by employers and third, to prohibit unfair labor practices committed by labor organizations.

There is a section of that Act which is defined as Rights of Employes. I think you ought to be aware of its scope. It says, "Employes shall have the right to self-organization, to form, join or assist labor organizations, to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing"—and I want to emphasize this—"*to engage in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection.*" In other words, this law gives a general protection in broad language to "concerted activity or mutual aid or protection. . . ." Section 7 goes on to say, "They shall also have the right to refrain from any or all such activities except to the extent that such right may be affected by an agreement requiring membership in a labor organization as a condition of employment as authorized in Section 8 (a) (3)." What they are referring to there is a union security clause.

The Prohibitions

Now, there is the picture—we've got broad protection from the Act for labor and, as you very well know, we have some mighty detailed prohibitions against labor. These include secondary boycotts, jurisdictional disputes, strikes against certified unions and conduct intended to cause an employer to engage in discrimination against employes because of union or non-union membership except as authorized by Section 8 (a) (3).

Let us go into this question from the standpoint of some concrete problems as they arise in daily life—first, the matter of representation proceedings. The Supreme Court made it clear in the case of the *LaCrosse Telephone Company and IBEW Local 953* that where the National Board has jurisdiction over the representation

proceedings of an industry—in this case, telephones—the State is excluded from exercising its jurisdiction even though the National Board has not acted. I might say that when we had that case up, the IBEW was thinking of the *whole* problem and tried to secure the broadest rule it could get. The NLRB, which participated as *amicus curiae* wanted to get a more limited form of rule. The Supreme Court came out with a very broad rule, which was to the effect that even if the National Board has not acted the State still may not act. I may say, in connection with the problem of the NLRB's declination of jurisdiction in cases of less than $200,000—in radio and TV broadcasting and in other areas of industrial life—a question has arisen of what may be called a "no-man's land." If the National Board has legal jurisdiction as it has in these cases of less than $200,000 gross annual revenues, hut itself declines to act does the State Board thereby acquire jurisdiction? The Supreme Court has not answered but I think they have given us some indication in recent decisions, where they have described the *LaCrosse Telephone Company* case as meaning that probably the Court will let the State Board act if the National Board does not act. But that is all in the realm of the future—we don't have any definite ruling as yet. The general rule is that the State Boards are deprived of jurisdiction if the National Board has such jurisdiction.

Who Certifies?

The reason I say what I do is that in the recent case known as *Weber vs. Anheuser-Busch* Mr. Justice Frankfurter, writing the majority opinion, for a unanimous court said, in describing the ruling in the LaCrosse case, "The LaCrosse rule means that a State may not certify a union as the collective bargaining agency for employes where the Federal Board, *if called upon*, would use its own certification procedure." And since, as we know, in these cases the Federal Board—if called upon—would not use its own certification procedures it would apparently follow that the court is hinting that if the Federal Board declined to assert jurisdiction then a State Board may exercise it. Of course, that's important to us from a practical point of view because there are some ten States where there are State Agencies and it may be possible, therefore, to utilize those facilities. That number ten is, of course, a much greater issue in a different way. We believe that an important issue is created by the National Board's Press Release of July 15, 1954, which expanded the scope of the area in which the Board would decline to assert jurisdiction. The fact is that even if the State Board can act in the so-called "no-man's land" arising from the Board's administrative refusal of jurisdiction, there are only ten States in which there are State Boards authorized to conduct representation proceedings. In the remaining 38 States, the Board's refusal to assert jurisdiction means that in the area covered by such refusal there is no peaceful procedure of law through which the right of unions to secure recognition can be established. It is our view that certain aspects of the National Board's rulings of July, 1954, are lacking in logic and will not effectuate the policy of the Act. Where is the logic in the Board's decision to refuse to assert jurisdiction in the case of radio and television stations with gross annual revenues up to $200,000? The Federal interest in these instrumentalities of communications is apparent. They are part of the national system of communications and Federal licensing procedures must be gone through before the franchise to use a frequency channel is secured. Yet, the Act which is supposed to secure peaceful relations in this industry is frustrated by administrative decisions. And this, in the face of the provisions in Section 10 (a) forbidding the National Board to cede jurisdiction to State Boards even under an identical law if communications are involved "except where predominantly local in character."

The next issue which arises under this heading is the invalidation of State labor laws which conflict with Federal labor legislation. The broad scope of Section 7 which I have read to you has had the effect of knocking out certain state laws intended to restrict labor. Thus, back in 1945 the Supreme Court ruled in *Hill* v. *Florida* that a state law under which a union and its business manager were enjoined from functioning as such under a Florida law because the business manager had not secured a license from the State and the Union had not filed certain reports, conflicted with Section 7 of the Act which authorized employes to exercise full freedom of choice in selecting their bargaining representative.

In *UAW* v. *O'Brien*, the U. S. Supreme Court invalidated a law of the State of Michigan requiring a 20-day strike notice and majority authorization of a strike. The Supreme Court said the Michigan law was invalid because it conflicted with Section 7 and, in particular, the words which I emphasized to you—protected concerted activities for mutual aid or protection. And, of course, you are all aware of the case of *Amalgamated Association* v. *Wisconsin Employment Relations Board* where, again Section 7 of the Act meant that the State law of Wisconsin prohibiting strikes and lockouts on public utility properties and requiring compulsory arbitration was invalid.

Re Section 14(b)

You are aware of the move which is being made by the American Federation of Labor and the Building Trades to repeal Section 14 (b). I think you ought to be aware of the fact that the opposition has a wall which it is always trying to back us up against. This figurative wall is the matter of States' Rights. You know how serious an issue that is in certain States. There's no point in going into the rights and wrongs of it now. I respect the people who have a sincere and honest belief in States' Rights. But I think there are many occasions when that fine principle is misused. The effort is made to take a proposition which actually raises no question of States' Rights and develop it to do so in order to summon up the kind of political support which will help to overcome a proposal on behalf of labor. I would suggest that in considering the issues raised by Section 14 (b) it might be well to inquire as to whether there really is a substantial question of States' Rights.

It is somehow difficult to think of either the Wagner Act or the Taft-Hartley Act as based on a States' Rights philosophy. The very scope and extent of the labor restrictions contained in the Taft-Hartley Act represent a serious extension of Federal power and an automatic diminution in the power of the States in the field of labor law. Furthermore, there is a Section of the Act—14 (a)—which is drafted in terms which are the very opposite of the States' Rights position. I refer to the language in this Section which provides that, "No employer subject to this Act shall be compelled to deem individuals defined herein as supervisors as employes for the purpose

The "boys in the back row" follow the discussions: Owen A. Lehr, Local 1299; Claude Hall, Local 662; Norman Day, Local 108; Walter Reed, Local 1259; O. E. Johnson, international representative, and Walter Reif, international representative.

IBEW GENERAL COUNSEL SAYS OPPOSITION BACKING LABOR AGAINST STATES' RIGHTS WALL

of any law, either national or *local*, relating to collective bargaining." In other words, the draftsmen of the Taft-Hartley Act put a provision in that law which forbade—which prohibited—any State from defining a person as an employe and thus entitled to whatever protection that State law might give them if that person is deemed a supervisor under the National Act. Now, there is a direct prohibition from the Federal Government to a State Legislature that is in the Taft-Hartley Act. The question, therefore, is how can anybody say that the Taft-Hartley Act was written in terms of protecting States' Rights? And yet, it is the argument on States' Rights which is used to try to protect 14 (b).

More on Section 14(b)

As you know, 14 (b) authorizes a State to enact legislation on union security which either prohibits any form of it or restricts it more severely than does the National Act. As you read 14 (b), you find that the permission granted therein is not limited to the States. The permission granted therein is also accorded to the Territories. Since the Territories are instrumentalities of Government, entirely Federal in character, their inclusion in Section 14 (b) would appear to negate the theory that the Section had its foundation on a theory of State sovereignty. If Section 14 (b) had such a foundation would it not have provided that the States could adopt legislation in the area of union security in their complete discretion, subject only to Constitutional restraints. Section 14 (b) does not cede jurisdiction to the States to legislate as they see fit on the subject of union security. It gives the States a choice only as to whether they wish to legislate more severe restrictions than are imposed by the union security regulations of the Federal Act. I want to emphasize that point. If Section 14 (b) were a States' Rights provision it would have said that a State may enact any legislation it sees fit on union security. That, of course, would have meant that in many, many of the States the closed shop, for example, would have had a completely legal foundation. But the supporters of the Taft-Hartley Act were not trying to develop any States' Rights doctrine. What they were trying to do was to establish a plan and method of procedure under which they would get the most restrictive action possible—depending upon the political situation in each part of Government where the action was to be taken. I want to explain that a little bit. There is no question but that labor is politically stronger on a Federal basis than it is in certain States of the Union. That comes about, quite naturally, and I don't think it requires any great explanation on my part. The proof of the pudding is that the 80th Congress which was certainly no friend of labor, nevertheless did not have the voting strength to put over a provision of law on union security more restrictive than the law which was finally enacted. This did permit, after all, a modified form of union shop. But, in certain States and as I've indicated, it is not limited to the South—the State of Utah has joined the ranks now and there are included a number of mid-western states. In certain States the political strength of the opposing parties is such that the State Legislature can effectively legislate against labor more restrictively than the Federal Congress. So, I think the picture is quite clear as to what was intended by Section 14 (b). It didn't arise from any theory of political science—it didn't arise from any theory of protecting States' Rights—it didn't arise from any theory against centralization of Government. It *did* arise from the very point that they couldn't do any more than they did in the Taft-Hartley Act as far as the United States Congress was concerned and they were going to leave the door open for any State where there is sufficient political anti-labor strength to abolish completely union security. And, I would like to add, I want to emphasize that the draftsmen of the Act also intended that if in a particular Federal territory of the United States the political strength in the Legislature was such that they could enact a more restrictive form of union security, or abolish it entirely, they should be able to do so. When you are faced, as I'm sure you're going to be, with the argument "Don't repeal Section 14 (b) if you believe in States' Rights" please point out that Section 14 (b) has nothing at all to do with States' Rights—it has to do with the question of labor, it has to do with the question of union security and it has to do with the political calculations of persons opposed to labor.

Precedents

Now I think you're aware of the fact that we do have precedents of conservative character in support of our position on Section 14 (b). The Railway Labor Act Amendments of 1951 permit union security on the railroads and do not contain any provision similar to Section 14 (b) in the Taft-Hartley Act. On the contrary, the Congress of the United States said that the union security provisions in the railroad industry should prevail *notwithstanding* any other provisions of any other statute or law of any State. And, in 1951, again, the late Senator Robert A. Taft—and the present Vice President, Mr. Richard A. Nixon who was then the Senator from California, sponsored a bill (S. 1973) which would have repealed Section 14 (b) insofar as the Building and Construction Industry was concerned. This Bill was adopted unanimously by the U. S. Senate but did not reach a vote in the House. I'm not mentioning these facts just to go over the history of it—I think the facts are very important when the union security issues arise and when you actually get into participation on them. These matters are going to come up in Local Unions, Central Bodies and perhaps in debates which will take place in your community. You ought to know these little details because it's on these details that the issue is finally going to turn. I mentioned this Bill of 1951 and I think it sort of emphasizes the importance of just bearing with the trouble and the time it takes to run a thing down to its last little point. I had always known that the late Senator Taft had sponsored that Bill but it wasn't until a month or so ago that I got the Bill out and took another look at it. And when I did, I found that not only was Mr. Taft's name on the Bill but also Mr. Nixon's. And, of course, to those of you who are familiar with legislative procedure—its a very important thing that Mr. Nixon who is now the Vice President of the United States once did sponsor a Bill—and presumably voted for it—which would have *repealed Section 14 (b)*. Now it is true that this Bill applied only to the Building and Construction industry but if the present Vice President, Mr. Nixon, and if the late Senator Taft thought they could sponsor a Bill to repeal Section 14 (b) in any area how, then, can some of our opponents claim that when we seek to repeal 14 (b) in its entirety, we are infringing upon the principle of States' Rights or any other doctrine which commends itself to the people in both the Republican and Democratic parties? So, I mention these details because it seems to me that they are the sort of thing that you should know when these legislative debates start—when you write your letters in and all the other things you'll be doing. After all, folks aren't going to be with us just because we say we would like them to be with us. There are other folks who will also be giving them their arguments and I think the only way to win out is to beat them in the field of argument. And I have great confidence that if we chase the facts down and get our arguments properly marshalled, we can develop the kind of public opinion which will secure relief on this union security problem and also on the other problems with which we are faced.

VICE PRESIDENT EDWARDS SPEAKS

. . . ACQUAINTS MEETING WITH TEXAS STATE LAWS

Vice President Edwards

IT is quite a pleasure for me to have received the invitation to come over and attend this Progress Meeting and to meet with you because I am quite interested in listening to discussions of the problems affecting this industry. Let me say to you as the Vice President of this District where you're meeting, I welcome you not only to the State of Texas but I welcome you to the Seventh District. There are four more States in this District other than the State of Texas. I'm not a native of the State of Texas and I can talk about it without bragging about it.

Your problems of organizing or negotiations with the radio and television broadcasting industry are not substantially different than they are in the other branches of the trade. Our broadcasting representative in the Seventh District, Jack Conley is, I think, having about the usual kind of problems in attempting to organize this branch of the trade that we are having in the other branches. Jack organizes stations, files petitions for elections, goes to hearings, and then from the time that the boys first blow hot and the time of the election they blow cold and when it comes time to vote we don't get enough votes to win. If we do win the election, if we do squeeze through somehow then the stations with which we start negotiations continually drag out by taking advantage of the anti-labor laws that we have. We often fail to get an agreement. That is the chief problem which we are confronted with in the broadcasting and television industry in this District. But we are making progress. Now and then we pick up some stations, we get agreements, we get good groups, good members and we improve the agreements as we go along.

Much Anti-Labor

I want to talk to you for just a minute about some of the laws—and I think it would be quite appropriate that we talk about some of the laws that we have here in the State of Texas and in one other State which is in this District. Now Al has told you that the State of Texas is a large State, the people brag about it. Everything they do is big, they do things better than anybody else in the country and that applies to our anti-labor laws too. We have more anti-labor laws on the statute books in the State of Texas, more restrictive legislation —legislation that is designed to destroy labor unions—than any other of the eighteen states in the United States that have anti-labor laws on the statute books. Our campaign in the State of Texas is not a state campaign but it's a national campaign. The campaign for the anti-labor laws is being fought and the national battleground today is in the State of Texas.

Beginning in 1942, restrictive labor legislation was passed. It almost put labor unions out of business in the State of Texas. The American Federation of Labor tested the cases in court and were successful in getting certain provisions and certain sections of the law declared null and void. But that wasn't enough. They continued to pass laws. In 1943, 1944, and in 1947 it seemed that maybe 1947 would be the end of anti-labor laws in Texas because that year the legislature passed twelve anti-labor laws at one time. Well, we just thought that would be the end. We just couldn't visualize any more laws that could be more restrictive to labor than those which had already been passed.

Two Laws Noted

In 1950, Texas already had two so-called "Right-To-Work" laws on the statute books. We don't have one—we have two. Incidentally, I think that we of the labor movement should stop using the terminology, "Right-To-Work." As far back as 1903 the National Association of Manufacturers and the steel companies originated the term "closed shop." It didn't originate with the labor movement—it came out of the proponents of these laws. In 1906 they originated the terms "open shop" and "union shop." If you'll look at the records of the American Federation of Labor you'll see that Samuel Gompers, as far back as 1913, said that he felt that it was time that the labor movement stop using the terms "closed shop, union shop and open shop" which were misnomers of conditions affecting labor. They have come up now with the phrase, "Right-To-Work." I think it is time that we should stop using the term "Right-To-Work" and put the right kind of label that belongs on it and that is, "Restricted, Destructive Labor Legislation." The longer we use the term; the longer that we use it in our magazines, our publications and our papers and as long as the labor movement uses it—the harder it is going to become to get rid of that terminology, "Right-To-Work."

As I said to you, in 1950 we had two of these laws that prohibited union security provisions in the State of Texas. They were not satisfied with that so then they passed what we call the Parkhouse Bill. The Parkhouse Bill provides for a penalty of $1,500 a day on labor unions for signing an agreement with any kind of a union security provision in it or having any kind of an understanding with the employer where a condition of employment is to belong or not to belong to a union.

In 1951, when this law became effective, it became necessary that the agreements in the State of Texas be amended to exclude any kind of a union security provision. In addition to that we had to amend our Local Union by-laws to keep some of our Local Unions from getting into court. We didn't want our by-laws used to win damage cases or suits against our unions. But that was only the end for that session of the Legislature. There were three more anti-labor laws passed during the current session of the Legislature this year that make it impossible for craft unions to survive in the State of Texas.

I think that the labor movement in the State of Texas really has something to brag about. They are first and they are leading the field. I'm not opposed to Texas —I'm not against Texas—but I'm certainly against some of the laws they have on the books which make it almost impossible for craft unions to continue to operate in this State. The reason that I am talking to you about these laws is because you boys who come from the other 47 states in the United States should become militant and alert to your political situation and not let happen to you in your home town and your home state what has happened in the State of Texas. We are due for a long, hard court fight on these laws that have just passed. If a union gets into difficulty with an employer and does not represent all of the people on the job it's impossible for us to strike and picket because the employer would be permitted an injunction and then the court would order an election for all of the people on the job and not just within the craft which is involved in the labor dispute. That is one of the laws which has just been passed by the current session of the legislature.

In conclusion, let me say to you that it has been a pleasure to be with you and I appreciate the invitation. Any time that we in the Seventh District can be of any assistance to employes of the radio and television broadcasting industry we want to do it. Thank you.

Wives, Local Groups Support Arkansas Strike Effort

By CECIL MORROW
Business Manager, Local 1304

PICKETING BANNERS being sewn by officers of the Women's Auxiliary of Local 1304. Mrs. Cecil Morrow, president, works the sewing machine; Mrs. Frank Dickson, vice president, hand stitches.

MEMBERS of the Women's Auxiliary, above, include Mrs. Glen Gardner, Mrs. Morrow, Mrs. Dickson, and Mrs. Tommy Spencer, treasurer.

PRIOR to being organized by Local 1304, the engineers at radio station KGHI in Little Rock, Ark., were working for 75 cents per hour and working conditions were, to put it mildly, sub-standard.

Under the able direction of Taylor L. Blair, International Representative of the Twelfth District, Local 1304 set about seeing what could be done to remedy the situation.

After nine months of fruitless negotiation, and a six-week strike, a contract was signed for one year which improved working conditions and raised wages from 75 cents per hour to $1.50 per hour. In fact the late esteemed International President Tracy in a letter dated January 13, 1954, said of the contract, "We feel that extended comments on the terms of this agreement would be superfluous. It should suffice to say that the improvements in wages and working conditions represented by the agreement, in comparison to former conditions, are so marked as to be aptly described as phenomenal."

Things went along smoothly until the anniversary date of the contract. The company then gave the union notice of cancellation, fired two men, and installed Telemetering equipment to remotely control the transmitter.

The station management was requested to meet with Local 1304, but refused. The State Labor Commission and the Federal Mediation and Conciliation. Service were called in but KGHI refused to meet with them too. As a last resort Local 1304 was forced to strike December 21, 1954, and to appeal to the public for support.

The station has been picketed since that time, and the station's sponsors have been made aware of the situation through a campaign of personal contact, post cards, and the circulation of mimeographed lists, and of 74 sponsors, only 15 are advertising now. Other unions in this area have rendered invaluable assistance.

Local 1304 is fortunate in having a Women's Auxiliary which has monitored the station, typed post cards, mimeographed lists of sponsors, and carried on most of the clerical work.

The manager of KGHI was contacted recently by Brother Blair and made the comment that he had saved enough money to get along if the station folded up, and that he would close the station up before he would sign another union contract. Apparently he has no regard for the other employes who would be out of a job if he did this.

The International has given us the maximum support possible, which we appreciate. We could not have gone as far as we have without it.

JOHN M. PERRY had worked for KGHI for nine years. Now he was walking in picket line to keep up with the cost of living.

A financial appeal was sent out, and so far 22 locals have responded with contributions. Since Local 1304 has only 20 members and has been pioneering this area for three years, the contributions have kept our heads above the water. We have expressed our appreciation in letters sent to the locals who have contributed, but words can't express the gratitude that we feel, not only for the financial assistance, but for the moral support as well.

The local union distributed a mimeographed flyer calling attention to program sponsors still doing business with KGHI in spite of the strike. The flyer said in part:

"KGHI management flagrantly violated their contract with the KGHI engineers. They TRIPLED the work load of all announcers and studio technicians. They fired and locked out their radio engineers who had been with them for many years. KGHI management has refused all requests by Local Union 1304 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, A. F. of L. to settle the strike and negotiate a fair contract and stop their UNFAIR LABOR tactics. They have refused all requests by the Commissioner of Labor for the State of Arkansas and the United States Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. The NLRB is now investigating UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICES AT KGHI. In 1952 KGHI was FOUND GUILTY OF UNFAIR LABOR PRACTICE by two agencies of the Federal Government. To comply with government orders they did negotiate a contract with the engineers, but in less than a year the contract was violated and the engineers were FIRED AND LOCKED OUT!

"YOU CAN HELP: Most of the KGHI advertisers and sponsors who believe in fair dealings have cancelled all advertising and support of KGHI. Listed below are the names of sponsors still doing business with KGHI. YOU CAN HELP by calling and having your friends call these sponsors and tell them that if they want organized labor's business and your business they will have to show that they appreciate it by withdrawing all advertising and support from KGHI until the strike is over and the engineers are put back to work."

CECIL MORROW, business manager of Local 1304, talks to Taylor Blair, Jr., IBEW international representative.

IBEW Represented in NABET-KPIX Hearing

ISSUES IN KPIX CONTROVERSY EXAMINED BY FCC PROCEEDING

A HEARING was held in San Francisco on May 3-5 and on May 19, 1955, on the matter of the proposal by the FCC that three men employed by KPIX (TV) have their first-class operator licenses suspended for violation of Section 303 (m) (1) (c) of the Communications Act and Section 13.69 of the Commission's rules. This hearing was a matter of concern to all Unions involved in technical operations of the broadcasting industry, since the broad statements which were made in connection with the strike of NABET (CIO) members against KPIX on December 13, 1954 could have been interpreted to have included the theory that a strike can be construed to violate the Communications Act and the rules of the FCC.

On the basis of the broad principle which seemed to be involved, the IBEW was represented at the hearing and the record indicates that IBEW counsel was associated with the legel representation of the respondents. Further, IBEW counsel appeared as an Intervenor and requested the opportunity to file a brief as amicus curiae. The Examiner indicated, however, that leave to file a brief could be obtained only by pleading, which would be ruled upon by order. Counsel for the Respondents then suggested that the IBEW counsel be recognized as associate counsel on behalf of the respondents and the Presiding Officer made a ruling to that effect.

At the very outset, the Assistant General Counsel said:

"The particular nature of these actions (by the Respondents) range over a series but they were all primarily actions carefully calculated to disable the transmitting equipment to prevent its operation, upon the arrival at the transmitter, by any authorized personnel of the station who might choose to go there and operate the station on the day of December 14, a day upon

which the working operators themselves had availed themselves of their right to go on strike.

"We have no intention of claiming the fact that the operators went on strike or themselves left the transmitter has anything to do with our charges; as far as we are concerned, it is completely irrelevant.

OTHER MORNING ACTIVITIES

"Our showing, as far as we are concerned, is entirely connected with what other activities they took that morning, other than merely leaving their place of work because of a strike which then took place."

The Presiding Officer, near the end of the hearing, stated:

". . . The fact that a strike did occur is not in dispute. . . Consequently, I have indicated earlier and I now reiterate the view which I hold that it is wholly irrelevant to the matters at issue in this proceeding to inquire into what negotiations, agreements or disagreements preceded the strike or how much ill-will may have been engendered on one side or the other or on both sides in connection with those matters.

Counsel for the Respondents inquire ". . . whether or not the Commission's position is that a strike by employes at a television transmitter wherein they cease work and leave the property is, in and of itself, a violation of a Commission rule or any section under the Act?" The Assistant General Counsel of the Commission made immediate reply that ". . . It is not in violation of any of the rules or sections of the Act cited in this case and that, therefore, the mere fact that there is a labor dispute which culminates in a strike and that, as a result, operators who otherwise would be on duty leave their duty and cease operating as operators does not constitute either of the charges which constitute the issues in this case."

The Examiner concluded the hearing with the direction to all parties that proposed findings of fact, conclusions of law and briefs upon the matters of law presented should be filed with the Commission on or before July 15, 1955.

The Presiding Officer was Mr. J. D. Bond, Mr. Richard A. Solomon and Mr. John H. McAllister appeared for the Federal Communications Commission, Mr. James Harvey Brown appeared for the Respondents and Mr. Robert Le Prohn was recognized as associate counsel.

Arnold Rosenzweig, a member of Local Union 1212, operating the Ampex equipment at UN Headquarters.

UN 10th Anniversary Recorded by Local 1212

Ten recorders from Ampex Corporation, Redwood City, Calif., manufacturer of magnetic tape recorders, were loaned to the United Nations for its Tenth Commemorative Session, held in the San Francisco Opera House from June 20-26. The Ampex magnetic tape recorders were located in a combination recording and master control room. They were used for recording the original and English translations of all speeches made during the sessions, and for recording the United Nations broadcasts of all meetings. In addition, a radio line was provided from New York to San Francisco and two of the machines will be used for feeding excerpts of speeches and other material to New York for translation into other official languages.

More than 25 Ampex tape machines are presently installed in the United Nations headquarters in New York. Seven studio control rooms are each equipped with three machines. Others are used for tape-to-disc dubbings and tape-to-tape dubbings. One Ampex is used in a quality check room to check quality of all United Nations recorded material. In addition, an Ampex machine is used in connection with United Nations TV audio operations in dubbing taped material into kinescope film for world-wide distribution.

Technical NOTES

Parking Service

When you enter the parking lot operated by the Downtown Merchants Parking Assn. in Oakland, Calif., an attendant scans a TV screen in his shack and quickly directs you to a vacant space. The lot has been equipped with a "pioneer installation" of RCA's closed circuit spotter known as "TV Eye". The camera is mounted atop a light standard overlooking the 225 x 300-foot lot. A special mechanism enables the camera to scan the lot continuously and thus give the attendant a constant picture of available spaces.

Cigarette-Paper Eye

A new job in industry has been found for RCA's "TV Eye" closed-circuit television system. It is speeding and improving production at the Spotswood, N. J., plant of Peter J. Schweitzer, Inc., one of the nation's large producers of cigarette paper. It is being employed for remote observation of a paper-pulp washing tank to assure against jamming or plugging which would result in a costly shutdown for repairs.

The camera is installed in the plant's pulp-washing room and connected to a television monitor two floors below. The camera is focused on the pulp-washing tank and projects a continuous picture of operations to the monitor for remote observation by an attendant in charge of various pulp-preparation machines.

Heretofore, the attendant was required to make periodic trips from the main production floor to the pulp-washing room to check the operation of the washing tank. The tank has a large revolving drum which tumbles the pulp mass. Should the pulp pile up and plug the drum, it becomes necessary to empty and clean the entire tank before operations can be resumed. The continuous, remote observation provided by the closed-circuit system warns the attendant of impending trouble in sufficient time to prevent jamming of the equipment.

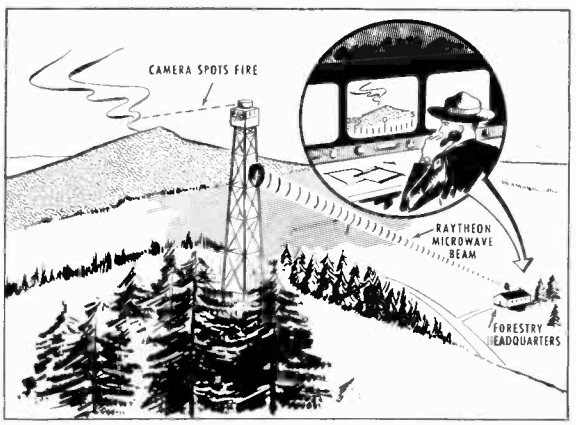
Both the "TV Eye" camera and monitor are enclosed in pressurized transparent cases to assure maximum picture clarity despite a heavy content of moisture in the atmosphere.

TV Fire Watcher

"Electronic Firewatchers", mounted on lonely lookout towers deep in the forests, can now relay television pictures of the surrounding areas back to forest headquarters, where the rangers can spot fires as soon as they start, helping to prevent the huge, costly holocausts that annually destroy $60,000,000 worth of timber. The device was demonstrated recently by Raytheon Manufacturing Company at a convention of the Forestry Conservation Communications Association at the Fort Sumter Hotel, Charleston, S. C.

A microwave beam carries the picture from the TV camera in each lookout tower, across miles of rugged timberlands, lakes and mountains, to the forest headquarters. There, a series of monitors shows the observers the scenes picked up by the cameras. The cameras rotate continuously, but may be stopped, started, or reversed by remote control.

As each camera rotates, it records not only the forest scenery, but an azimuth scale on the glass dome. Thus, if a forest fire is spotted, the camera may be stopped with its lens trained on the fire, and the scale reading, or "bearing" may be noted. When bearings are obtained from two or more towers, the location of the fire may be pinpointed on a map by the simple process of triangulation.



Newest weapon to fight America's annual $60,000,000 loss from forest fires is an electronic firewatch system. Rotating TV camera spots fire and beams picture via microwave to headquarters. Two or more unattended towers can obtain cross-bearings and pinpoint the blaze.

Station Breaks

Recent Election Results

Local Union 676 has been certified by the NLRB as the bargaining agent at WEAR-TV, Pensacola, Fla. The vote for the IBEW was unanimous; no vote was registered in opposition.

Local Union 1294 has been certified at WGTH-TV, Hartford, Conn., to represent all film room employees, as the result of an election held on June 23.

The IATSE won an election last month (June) held by the NLRB to determine the bargaining agency for the technical employes of WOR, WOR-TV, New York. The ballots showed 98 votes for the IA and the IBEW was supported by 10 of the General Teleradio employes.

WAPI, WABT on Unfair List

A "sit-tight" attitude on the part of the representatives of management of WAPI, WAPI-FM, WABT (TV) Birmingham during recent protracted negotiations led to a strike by members of Local Union 253, Birmingham, Ala., on Friday, July 1.

State and Federal Conciliators are attempting to settle the issues of wages, hours and working assignments as this issue of the TECHNICIAN-ENGINEER goes to press. The stations are operated by a subsidiary of *The Birmingham News* and are affiliated with the NBC radio and television networks.

Emergency Call

Engineers and camera crews of WCCO-TV, Minneapolis, Minn., were quick to respond to a recent emergency call from a sister station in the Twin Cities.

At 12:30 a. m., a call went out to WCCO-TV from KEYD-TV, which had scheduled a Multiple Sclerosis Telethon. The KEYD-TV show was to be a remote telecast from a local theater to the KEYD-TV studios. A defect in the microwave transmitter had stopped the show, and, while the theater audience was entertained by an impromptu show, KEYD-TV viewers witnessed an emergency program, courtesy of WCCO-TV engineers.

Bargaining Charges Filed

Unfair labor practice charges have been filed by Representative Walter Reif, on behalf of Local Union 1282, Springfield, Mass., against WHYN, WHYN-TV. Bad faith bargaining and the refusal by the Company to furnish payroll data are alleged by the Local Union. The stations are owned by principals of the *Springfield Union News* and *The Sunday Republican*, area newspapers, and the Employees Beneficial Funds at the newspapers.

The Labor Board is currently in the process of investigating the charges.

Name for AFL, CIO

Officials of the CIO and AFL on July 20 solved one of their last major problems toward merging by agreeing on a name for their newly-united labor organization —"The AFL and CIO."

Reuther, after a two-hour meeting between the Executive Committees of the two unions, said "I am sure our Executive Board will approve the new name."

Meany said he doesn't "see any major problems" now to hold up the merger, which is expected to take place in December.

As things are now scheduled, these are the actions to be taken in future weeks toward eventual merger:

On August 8, the AFL Executive Council will meet at the Conrad Hilton Hotel in Chicago.

On August 11, a special convention of the American Federation of Labor will be held to amend the AFL constitution so that the next regular convention can be postponed from September 15 to December 1.

On August 12, a special conference will consider the proposed constitution for the merged AFL-CIO, which is to come up for final approval at the December 1 convention in New York.

If that convention and a simultaneous CIO convention ratify the constitution, a joint convention of the merged organizations will be held.