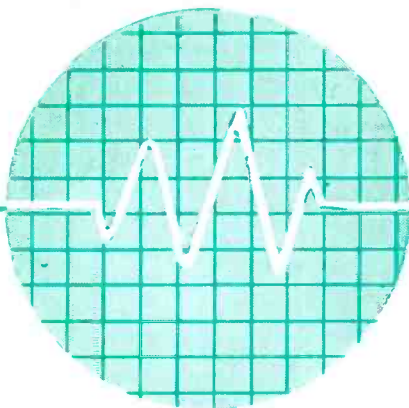




**SPECIAL STORY ON
VIDEO AMONG THE
PALMS OF HAWAII**



TECHNICIAN ENGINEER

AUGUST, 1959

Published for the Employees of the Broadcasting, Recording and Related Industries

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS — AFL-CIO

RISE OF THE LABOR PRESS

The working people found their voice in the early decades of the last century through the publication of the labor press. These early labor papers were in the tradition of pamphleteering, a legacy from the successful days of the American Revolution, when ardent voices of protest found expression in newspapers and pamphlets. Among the early labor newspapers were THE MECHANICS' FREE PRESS (1827) called "America's first labor paper"; THE WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE (1831) and such regional papers as THE DELAWARE FREE PRESS, Wilmington, Del.; FARMERS' & MECHANICS' ADVOCATE, Charlestown, Ind.; THE NEW ENGLAND FARMER & MECHANIC, Gardner, Me. and WORKINGMAN'S UNION, Ravenna, O.

Factory girls also took up publishing in the early days and THE FACTORY GIRL in 1842 and THE VOICE OF INDUSTRY a few years later are illustrations of the protest of the working girls and some of the language was colorful in its expressions of resentment. Some of the individual trade unions also had papers such as the Shoemaker's AWL.

The early labor papers not only were organs of union aspirations and aims, they were also articulate in expressing support for economic and political goals. These papers, many of which were short lived, formed a distinctive — and a continuing — chapter in the labor movement, a chapter which is not one but many landmarks of labor progress.



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RADIO, TV and RECORDING

TECHNICIAN-ENGINEER



VOLUME 8  NUMBER 7
 PRINTED ON UNION MADE PAPER

The INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD of ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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

ALBERT O. HARDY

Editor, Technician-Engineer

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. . . the cover

The Royal Hawaiian Hotel at Waikiki was the scene, this month, of a bustling CBS spectacular—one of the first to come out of the 50th State. IBEW technicians from the network and from Hawaiian stations teamed up to stage the extravaganza, which is scheduled for showing in September. In the small picture Dick Holmes, Charlie Gariat and Kim Mun Chun tie up the loose ends of a camera installation on the hotel roof. Meanwhile, down among the palms below, other technicians were setting up equipment to pan around an outrigger canoe on the hotel lawn.

commentary

The Labor Department's report that 67.6 million Americans held jobs as of mid-July 1959 is good news. It reflects the increasing well-being of the nation after the serious recession of 1957-58.

But buried in the same report celebrating this new all-time record employment are future danger signals for the stability of the nation's economy.

Unemployment has leveled off at about 5 per cent of the labor force and is expected to remain near there for the rest of the year.

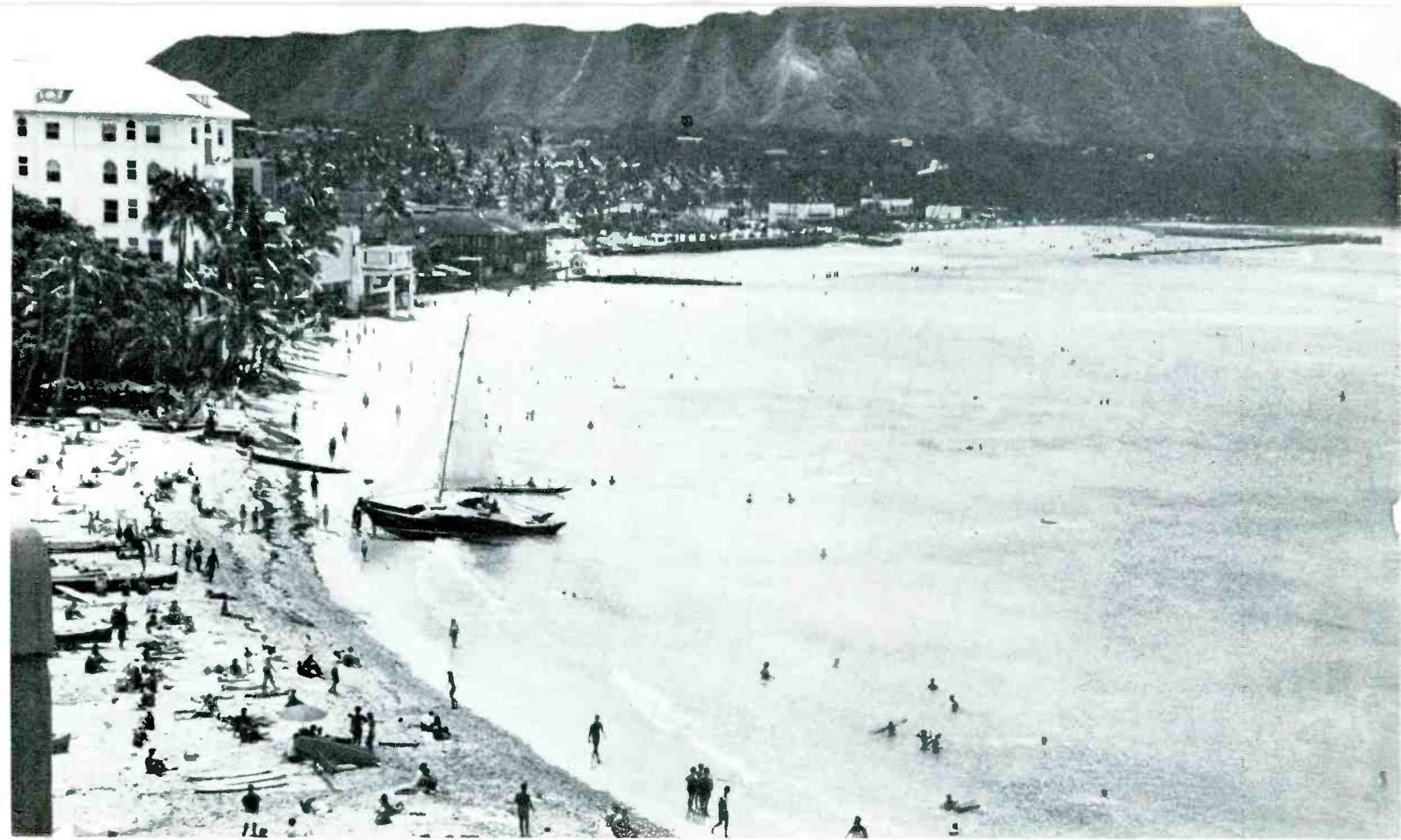
With productivity increasing and more workers hunting fewer job openings, America faces a new crisis in the early 1960s unless there is an increased rate of economic growth to about 5 per cent a year, a rate that is being subverted by the Administration's continuing emphasis on restrictive economic measures to combat a non-existent inflation.

This growth rate, combined with immediate congressional action to aid depressed areas where the bulk of current unemployment is located, can help create the conditions for full employment rather than another wave of joblessness in the next few years.—*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 1958 figures:

July, 1959—124.9; July, 1958—124.1.



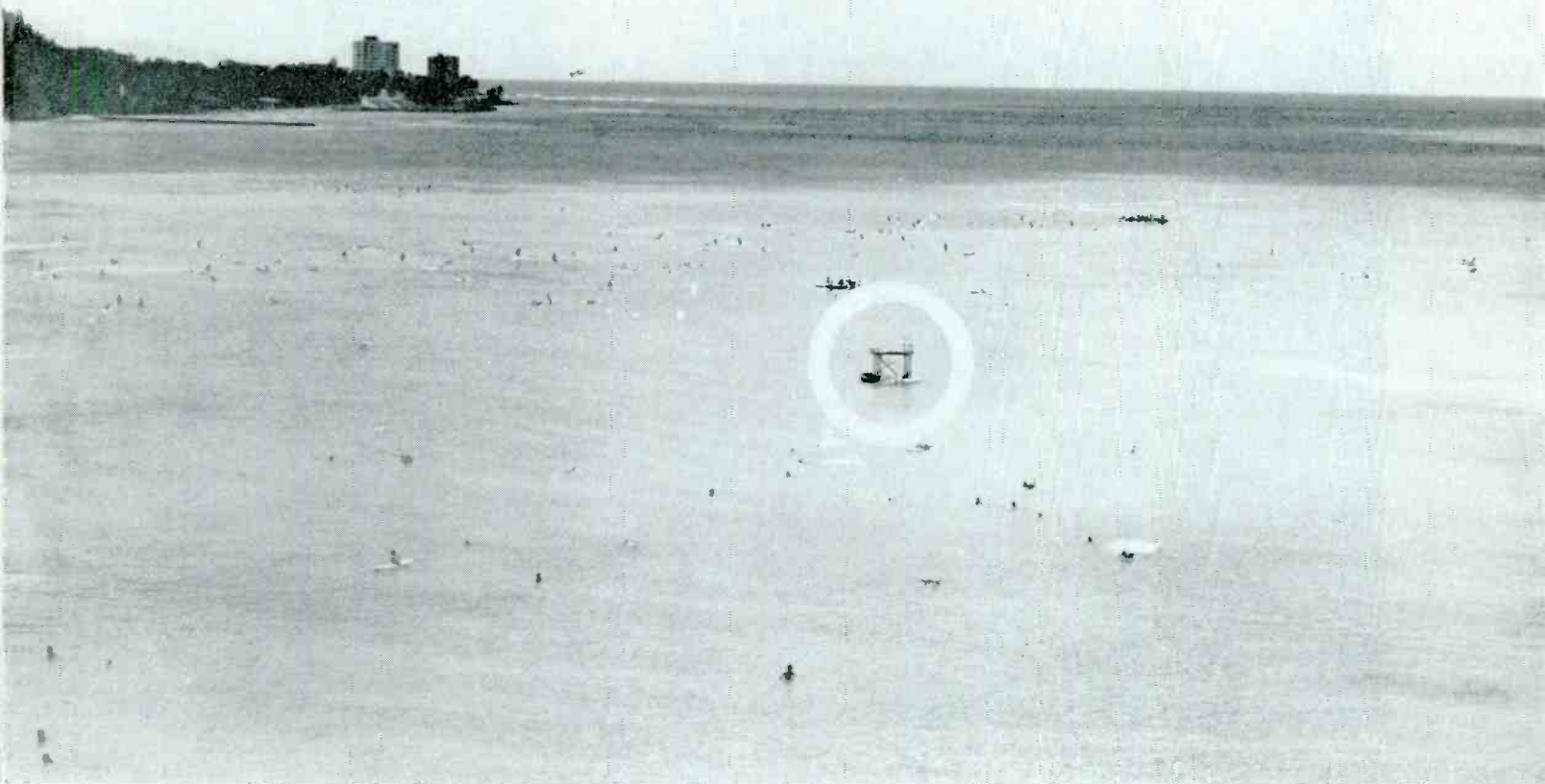
Spectacular Is Our 50th

IBEW members perform many broadcasting and recording functions at the Crossroads of the Pacific. Two network spectaculars show some of the lighter side of Hawaiian life.

FOR a two-week period during the first part of August, a composite crew from New York and Honolulu made a series of video tape recordings on the beautiful beach at Waikiki. The first series consisted of shoreline and beach scenes featuring Hawaiian talent and the hale and hearty Arthur Godfrey. The background for part of the series was the lush green lawn of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel and, for another part, the surf-side. Interrupted by several days of bad weather (tourist bureau please ignore) due to the fringe winds, rain and waves of Hurricane Dot, the taping was considerably delayed beyond its contemplated schedule.

One of the problems caused by the near passing of the hurricane was the demolition of a platform set up quite a long way from the shoreline (as the panoramic picture attempts to show). In just the nick of time, a complete camera chain was removed from the platform—as the last man stepped to the comparative safety of an outrigger

(Continued on page 6)



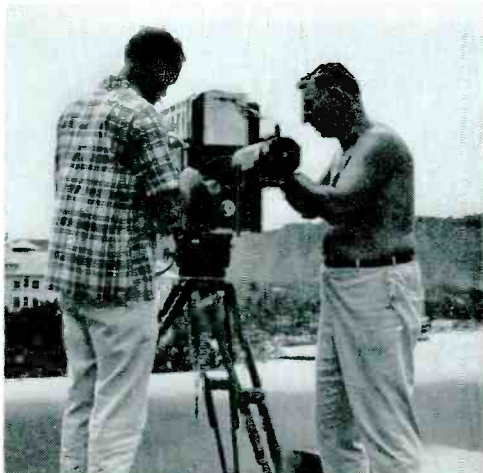
State—Hawaii

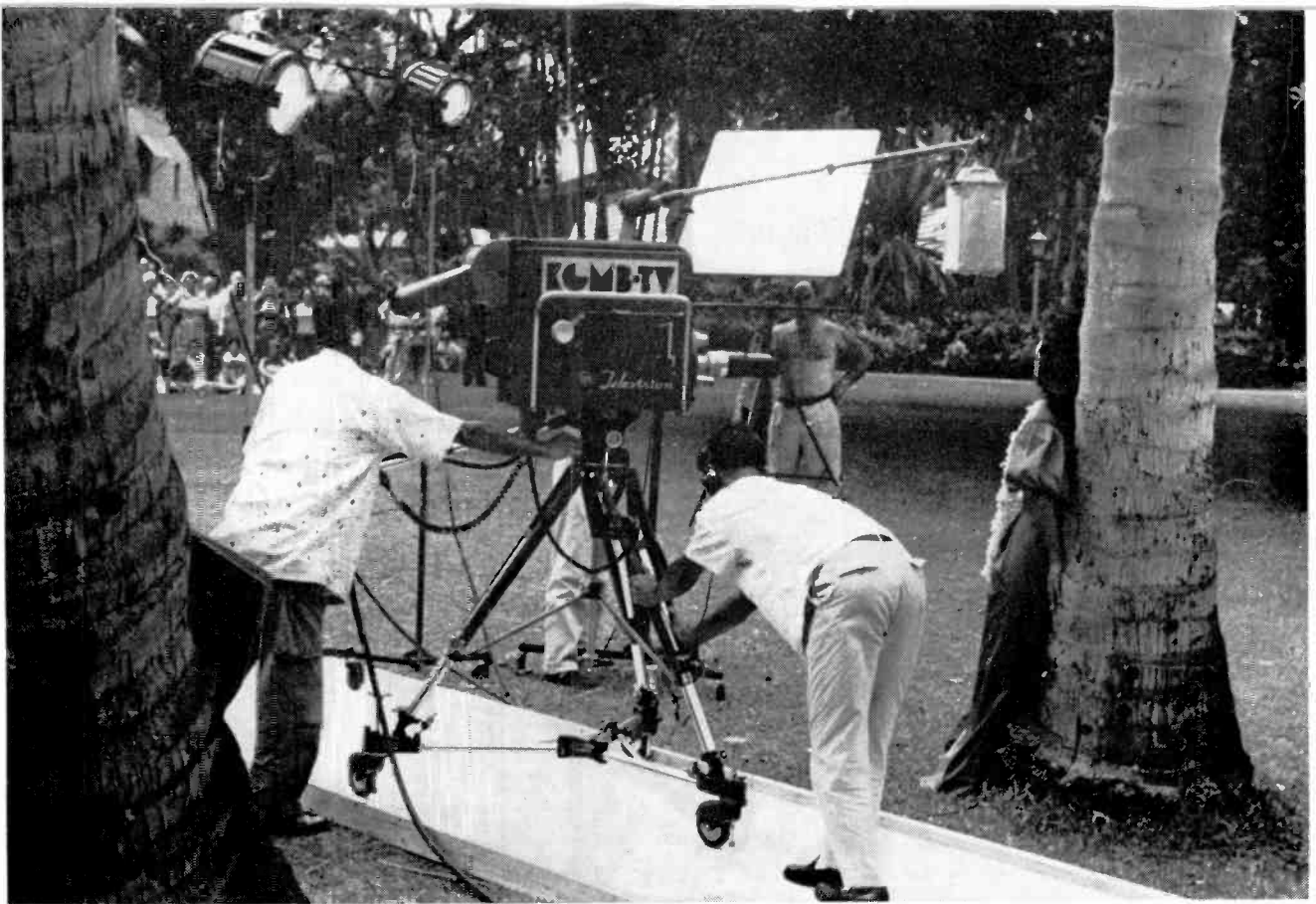
THE PICTURES:

Spread across the top of these two pages is a panoramic view of famous Waikiki Beach and Diamond Head. The picture was taken from atop the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, where IBEW Members Dick Holmes and Charles Giriati, using a little strong language and superior ingenuity, mounted a Zoomar on a camera and recorded the scene below for a CBS spectacular. (The two men are seen in the picture at center right.)

Another camera was to have been set up on platform out in the water (circled in the picture above) to pick up Hawaiians in outrigger canoes, etc., but along came Hurricane Dot, and the platform collapsed. Fortunately, just moments before the collapse, the gear had been removed. Davy Jones almost got an entire camera and chain. Another platform was erected, and only a camera was mounted. A camera cable was run to the control point on shore, and the sequence was finally recorded.

The fellow with the telephone and earphones is Bob Hanford. He watches a monitor while checking with the recording end of the microwave loop.





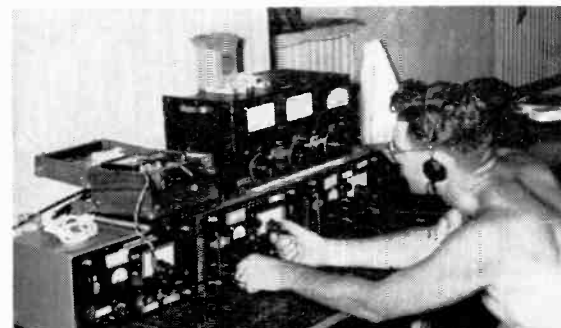
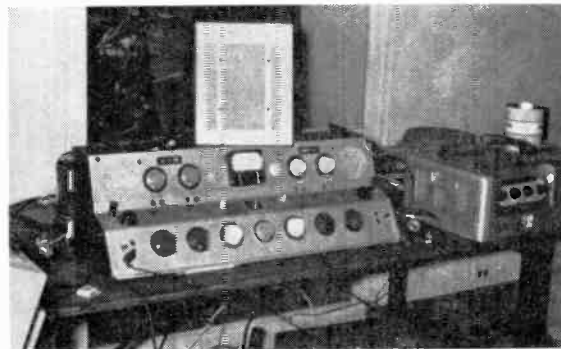
As a crowd watches from the edge of the lawn, technicians move into position for a closeup of an Hawaiian girl and her necklace of flowers. That's not a lantern hanging from the boom. It's a mike, dressed in a green paper shade to prevent wind noise.



UPPER LEFT: A control center was established in a corner of the Royal Hawaiian lobby. Audio gear was the portable console in the foreground. Video is at rear.

CENTER LEFT: A closeup of the portable audio console and associated intercom and P.A. facilities.

LOWER LEFT: The Budelman mike control position at the Royal Hawaiian, with John Satter watching the diversity receivers.



(Continued from page 4)

canoe, the floor disappeared beneath the waves.

After the storm fringes passed, a new platform was found to be practical and about a 1,000-foot cable was run to the new platform for a camera—again. This time, the combination of ingenuity, Hawaiian sunshine and Hawaiian hospitality proved unbeatable. (ED. NOTE: *What's that got to do with it?*)

Facilities were quite complete, considering the field setup—talkback, playback, Budelman mike equipment, plus more-normal audio—the overall combination of CBS, KGMB-TV and KHVH-TV equipment and manpower worked out very well. The tape was made to be integrated with other program material which is planned to herald Arthur's return to the air soon on the CBS-TV network.



TOP, ABOVE: "Snooks" O'Brien throws a cue from beside a camera on the lawn of the Royal Hawaiian.

CENTER, ABOVE: A highly technical conference proceeds while highly technical equipment stands by.

BOTTOM, ABOVE: Producer Charley Andrews, facing camera, and a fellow named Godfrey, perched on the outrigger canoe, prepare for a scene. This is work?

RIGHT: Identifying the next tape insert of the series.

At the conclusion of the tape sessions at the Royal Hawaiian, the crew moved down the beach to record some scenes for a forthcoming Coca-Cola spectacular this fall as "America Pauses In September." The well-renowned Kaiser Hawaiian Village Hotel provided the background for the typical Hawaiian entertainment there.

Informality was the order of the day(s). The crew broke out in a rash of Aloha shirts, shorts and various styles of comfortable slippers and shoes. This added a flavor of local color which, unfortunately, will be lost to the air audience. Our cameraman has tried, in the accompanying pictures, to afford the general idea.

All the recording was done on an Ampex recorder at the KHVH-TV studios, relayed there by microwave and with a return microwave link to the points of origin, for playback purposes.

Needless to say, the Honolulu members of the crew belong to Local Union No. 1260 and the CBS crew sent from New York are members of Local Union No. 1212. Those from the Honolulu local union were John Chun, Tadashi Ege, Richard Holmes, Tooru Iwahashi, Hiroshi Kaneshiro, Masayoshi Oshiro, Akio Sakata, Edward Tanabe and Shigeo Toyama; from New York, Joe Tier, John Satter and Bob Hanford. Technical coordination and supervision was handled by Charlie Gariat from CBS, New York, formerly a member of 1212. Our thanks to all for a brief view of the 50th state.

Before we bid the islands goodbye and they drop into a travelogue sunset, however, let us tell

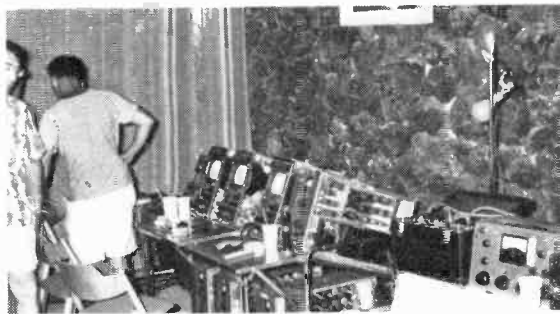




The receive and transmit dishes on the lanai adjoining a 10th floor room.



One of the more luxurious transmitter-receiver locations in the world—a 10th floor room at the Hawaiian Village Hotel.



Above: The control room setup in a corner of the Hawaiian Village, while the crew had paused for refreshment.

A link transmitter's view of the Honolulu yacht harbor.



you a bit more about these components of our newest state:

First of all, Hawaiians long ago changed from "grass skirts" to work clothes. By December, 1957, there were 204,000 in the labor force. The number of young, skilled workers is growing constantly, and by 1975, economists estimate, it will increase by at least 50 percent. Except in the realm of finance, insurance, real estate, and agriculture, average weekly wage rates in Hawaii are lower than those on the Mainland.

In 1957 the average weekly wage for all non-agricultural activity in Hawaii was \$65.38, while the Mainland average was \$84.18.

Organized labor is making great strides in the islands, however, and now that statehood is a reality, improved wages and working conditions will become evident.

Three commercial television stations, three television satellite stations, 15 commercial radio stations, and two educational radio stations operate in Hawaii.



The beginning of a busy day for Francis J. Kennedy, business manager of Local 1260, Honolulu.



*Labor Day Messages
From the AFL-CIO's Top Officers*

George Meany Warns of Another Kind of Warfare:

TODAY the trade union movement needs above all a rebirth of that fortitude and resolution which enabled Sam Gompers and his associates to lead a parade of progress for humanity unparalleled in human history.

They fought and won despite open warfare by employers and handicaps so great as to make their ultimate victory almost miraculous.

Today, labor faces another kind of warfare—a cold war deliberately invoked against the whole trade union movement by the big business interests of the nation.

The spokesmen for these interests—such as the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce—pay lip service, of course, to the undeniable fact that unions have done a great deal to improve the American way of life and that unions are therefore here to stay.

But at the same time, big business leaders are doing everything in their power to weaken and destroy our trade union movement. Let me cite three major examples:

They have come out for a wage freeze, forming a solid wall of opposition to any further economic gains by the workers of this country. The steel strike, forced upon 500,000 steelworkers and their families, epitomizes this new form of economic pressure.

They have undertaken an all-out campaign of high-powered deception to prevail upon Congress to enact restrictive anti-labor laws in the name of accomplishing labor reform.

They have financed at the state level a blistering bombardment to undermine the security of trade unions through adoption of the mis-named "Right-to-Work" laws.

These developments are not haphazard or unconnected. They didn't just happen spontaneously. They have been carefully planned and deliberately organized and heavily financed by the big business interests which are determined to cut down the power of organized labor.

That power has been a power for good for the people of our country. It has enabled the workers of America to gain for themselves the highest standard of living prevailing anywhere in the world. It has created the mass markets which have made industry and the farmers prosperous. It has made it possible for the great majority of the people of this country to live in decent homes, to send their children to school and to enjoy some measures of economic and social security.

Are the workers of this country willing to submit tamely to the forfeiture of these gains? Or are they ready to stand up together again, as their forefathers did in the old days, and fight for the preservation of their rights and their trade unions?

The American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations doesn't have to take a Gallup Poll to obtain the answer to these questions.

We know from direct contact with the members of our unions and the leaders of those unions that they are ready to meet the challenge head-on.

William Schnitzler Calls For Action on Social Security:

LABOR builds for the future. It can never complacently accept the status quo. The entire history of labor is the story of a movement, marching forward. On this Labor Day American labor is writing new history.

For today the labor movement is driving ahead toward a new goal—the establishment of health and hospitalization insurance for the older men and women of our country.

Already we are encountering bitter opposition. The American Medical Association, the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce are up in arms against the proposal. These and other reactionary organizations have consistently resisted every bit of progress ever accomplished for the benefit of the American people. We find them, at the same time, lending strong support to pending legislation to cripple the effectiveness of the trade union movement. They want to tie labor hand and foot in a vain attempt to halt our forward march.

But the trade union movement will not be deterred.

We know where we are going. We are sure of our ground. We are convinced that the great majority of the American people support us in our efforts to make their lives happier and more rewarding.

Every once in a while, we read about explorers discovering jungle tribes who kill their older people. We shudder at such barbaric practices. But from their point of view it is kinder to kill than to let the aging die a slow death from starvation and illness.

In our own country, it was only a quarter-century ago that we established social security. Before that, improverished elderly people had to depend on private charity or go to the poorhouse to live out their days.

It is hard to believe now that anyone could oppose social security. But we had to overcome tremendous obstacles to put it across. It was denounced as a Socialistic dole. We were warned that if people could retire on Government-insured pensions after their working days were over, it would destroy private insurance companies. Now, after 25 years, Uncle Sam is still doing business at the same old free enterprise stand. The private insurance companies have prospered beyond

their wildest dreams. And the American people are immeasurably better off as the result of the Social Security system.

In recent years, medical science has found new ways to prolong human life. It is predicted that anti-biotics, vaccines, improved surgical techniques and other discoveries will increase the life-span of the average American citizen far beyond the Biblical three-score and ten.

But what good are these advances in the healing arts when they are priced beyond the financial reach of retired workers?

Take a retired couple who have saved some money during their working years and are now enjoying a modest income over and above Social Security payments. They plan for a reasonably comfortable and dignified old age. But if one or both become sick, bill for doctors, hospitals, drugs and appliances can add up in a short time to thousands of dollars. Their whole foundation for retirement is swept away. For fear of such loss, many couples postpone seeking medical attention until too late, with tragic results.

Surely, we in America can do better than that!

More Pictures of the 1959 Progress Meeting at St. Louis



The wives of delegates sat in the rear of the hall and listened to many of the discussions.



Jimmy Burns and M. C. Averett from Mobile relax during the hospitality hour sponsored by Local Union 4.



Vice President Frank W. Jacobs of the 11th District welcomed the delegates to his home office area.

WHDH-TV Goes Remote at the Boston Arts Festival

ON a beautiful summer day in June, the opening day of the annual Arts Festival, the WHDH-TV remote crew set up shop in Boston's historic Public Gardens.

A crew of 12 technicians, all members of Local 1228, spent 15 hours working and absorbing culture as WHDH-TV originated four programs, two live and two video-taped, from as beautiful surroundings as anyone could wish.

Exhibitions were housed in tents at the edge of the pond under huge willow and elm trees. The cameras dollyed from tent to tent panning hundreds of paintings ranging from classic to impressionist. There were sculpture, architecture and handicraft exhibits also.

Four cameras, including one on a 30-foot forklift, were utilized. The major work problem presented to the crew was the routing of camera and audio cables to cover the entire exhibition without detracting from the decorum of the setting but still allowing cameras to move around without getting hung up on tent wires, trees and thousands of people.

The whole project was handled in a skilled manner, and many New Englanders were able to sit at home while WHDH-TV took them on a special tour.



William McGrath, vice president and managing director of WHDH-TV, watches with interest as audio man Paul Levin manipulates controls of eight mikes scattered throughout the exhibition. The plaid shirt seen to the left of the audio gear belongs to Brother Howie Rouse, newly-elected treasurer of Local No. 1228. Howie is adjusting a monitor on the grass.

August, 1959



M. C. Jim Britt discusses portrait of Poet Robert Frost as camera man Curt Reichenback focuses on famous picture. Brother Owen Kelleher, in plaid shirt behind Curt, worked hard keeping the cables clear of posts and people.



George Washington displays great interest as camera man Bill Guardino, who loves heights, operates a zoomar on the fork lift.



The huge willow trees provided welcome shade for the remote truck as the day grew hot.



Ampex Cruiser Demonstrates

MOBILE VIDEOTAPE



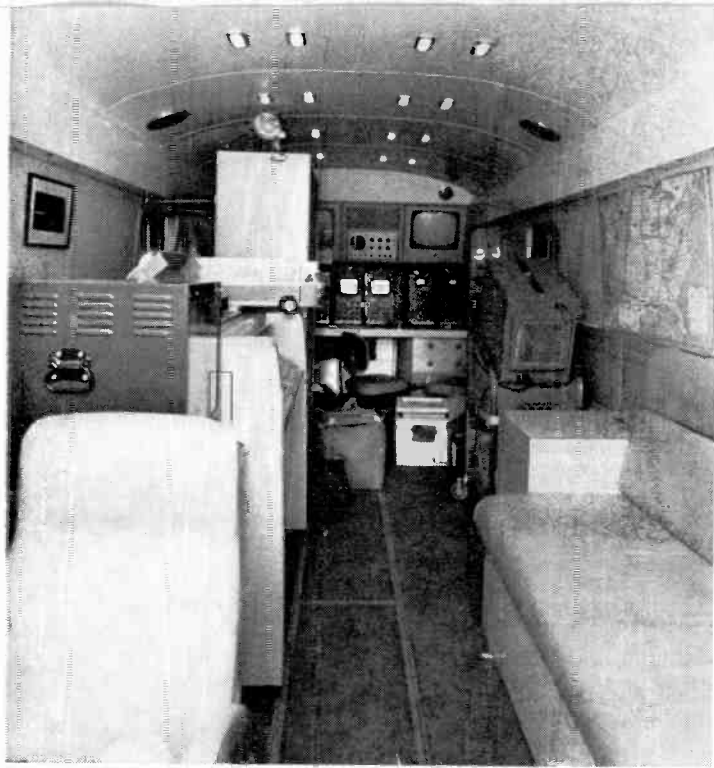
COMPACT is the word for it. The Ampex Corporation's "Videotape Cruiser" has roamed all over the map, demonstrating the flexibility and reliability of television tape recording.

We caught it during its visit to the Washington, D. C. area. It was a featured exhibit at the Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association annual convention, where hundreds of visitors took a tour of familiar Washington tourist attractions, via tape. Perhaps the most striking of the demonstration pictures were those made in motion. The adaptation of the Flxible bus to this special use was shown to be completely practical. A built-in hydraulic hoist facilitates camera removal to the especially-reinforced roof and pictures from this vantage-point were "loud and clear."

Because of the equipment weight—two camera chains, monitors, the tape recorder, auxiliary generator, special batteries, etc., the bus had to have super-duty springs installed—but this also made for a very comfortable ride. All the comforts of home—well, almost all—were included: a Bell System radiotelephone, air conditioning, picture windows and television (!).

The cruiser was manned on its cross-country jaunt by Ampex staff engineers, who gave demonstrations of the equipment in more than a dozen cities during its eastward trip.

E. S. Busby, engineer for the Ampex Corporation, who accompanied the roving demonstrator, demonstrates use of the cruiser's prize package.



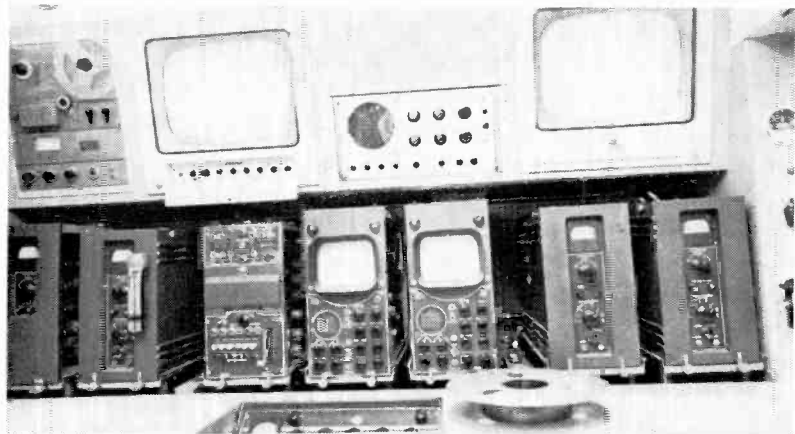
A view of the interior of the cruiser as seen from the entrance showing rear operating positions and lounge area.



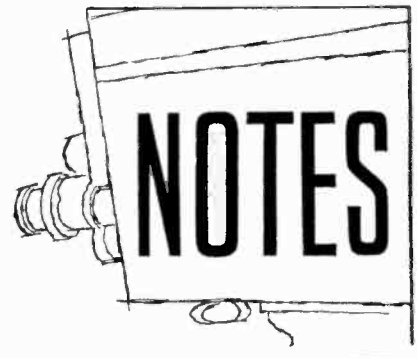
Busby examines the wave form of the recording on the oscilloscope.



Int'l. Rep. Ken Cox gets an explanation of recording head operation.



A closeup of operating positions in the rear of the bus, with audio recorder on left and monitors and radio telephone equipment on right.



Jet Age Communications

From their new 600-mile-an-hour jet plane, top government officials will be in continual touch by radio with points anywhere in the world where there are communications facilities.

The \$5,500,000 plane is a Boeing VC137 and the first of three to be delivered for use of both military and civilian officials.

Aboard the big four-engine jet is some of the most modern communications gear in the world. A key element is a revolutionary long-range communications system using single-sideband radio, the AN/ARC-65 system, used in Strategic Air Command bombers for world-wide communications.

Incoming messages are reproduced on a teleprinter in the plane by means of a single-sideband converter (the CV-257/A). Conversely, it adapts outgoing teletype messages for radio transmission. Message secrecy is maintained by use of supplementary equipment.

For all official messages, the executives aboard the plane will rely on the teletype, although voice radio is also available when needed. The normal channel would be through the Pentagon communications center, which can "patch in" the exchange of messages with other communications facilities, including the Signal Corps teletype network, the SAC network, the Bell System network and RCA Communications, Inc., for transmissions abroad. It can also be in direct contact with SAC bases both in the United States and abroad and with the North American Air Defense Command.

Because of its range and dependability, even under conditions that would impair the performance of ordinary radio, the single-sideband system will thus assure that government officials can be in touch at any time with the Pentagon, the White House, government offices, defense posts, foreign governments and other offices throughout the world.

The jet, a military version of the Boeing 707, will be used mostly by Cabinet members and other high officials. The president will continue to use the *Columbine* as his personal plane, probably using the jet on rare occasions.

The single-sideband equipment was flight-tested in the *Columbine* for more than a year and maintained communication with Washington from such places as Hawaii, London, Paris and Bonn while in the air and on the ground. The system was flight-tested for SAC during the historic non-stop round-the-world flight by B-52 Stratofortresses in January of 1957.

Supplementing this equipment is a UHF transmitter-receiver—an AN/ARC-34 remote-controlled command communications set, also developed by RCA—which serves as an "always ready" emergency channel. This is a line-of-sight system, operating within the bounds of the horizon, used for navigation and flight communication to air bases and control towers along the plane's flight path.

The plane has numerous other electronic devices of the latest design for navigational purposes, such as an automatic pilot, automatic direction finder, marker beacon for visual and oral signals in landing approach, a distance measurement device, glide slope receiver, and even a high-fidelity tuner for both AM and FM radio operation.

Woodpecker Tapping

The woodpecker has discovered the television antenna. As an instrument for the woodpecker's early-morning concerts, the metal antenna can hardly be surpassed by the most resounding tree.

When he taps a TV antenna, the woodpecker is not hunting for grubs, we are told. He seeks a lady-love. Explained naturalist John Burroughs: "Among all the woodpeckers the drum plays an important part in the matchmaking. The male takes up his stand on a dry, resonant limb or the ridgeboard of a building, and beats the loudest call he is capable of."

As the birds of a species tend to pick up habits from each other, more and more TV owners probably will awaken in spring to the staccato of a woodpecker's ardent rapping. Reports of TV drumming have come from such widely scattered cities as Rye, N. Y.; Washington, D. C.; Cleveland, Ohio; and Pittsfield, Ill., the National Geographic Society says.

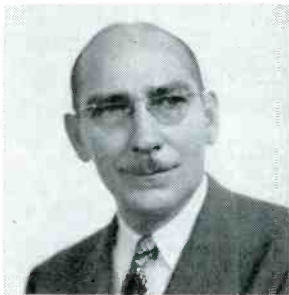
Station

Breaks

Congressman's Card

Congressman Edward A. Garmatz, Maryland Democrat, made the following remarks on the afternoon of August 24, 1959, on the floor of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Speaker: "Next month will mark 40 years of my



Rep. Garmatz

membership in the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. I am proud to be a member of this union, one of the many labor organizations which has had a splendid record during its 68 years of existence. Therefore, I am quite dismayed that many persons seem to believe that the International

Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers are one and the same organization.

"James B. Carey is president of the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers. He has no connection with the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Mr. Carey's union's initials are IUERMW and much of this confusion could be avoided if this abbreviation were used in referring to his group.

"Gordon M. Freeman is president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

"The Brotherhood headed by Mr. Freeman has traditionally been abbreviated as the I.B.E.W.

"The I.B.E.W. was organized in St. Louis in 1891 and has 750,000 members in every part of the United States and Canada. Its members are employed in electrical construction; in public utilities; in every form of communication—telephone, plant and traffic as well as telephone manufacturing—radio and television, broadcasting and recording as well as manufacture, service and repair; on railroads; in every form of electrical appliance and electronics manufacturing; in atomic energy installations; in ship and plane and submarine installations; in Navy yards and other Government installations, on the TVA and in other electrical fields.

"I.B.E.W. members helped build the Nautilus, the Univac and to man the equipment at Cape Canaveral. They keep the railroads operating and provide electric energy for the entire nation."

August, 1959

Step By Step

Enlightened management at work: A worker in Farmingdale, N. Y., received three extra items in his pay envelope on the last pay day in April. They were a letter from the company president congratulating him on completing five years' service, a five-year service pin and a lay-off notice!

The Business World

The following is reprinted without comment:

Los Angeles (UPI)—A Federal audit "confirms to the penny" an embezzlement of \$3,744,410 to which a Long Beach banker confessed in a suicide note, the U. S. Attorney's office said today.

Short Strike Ends



Members of Local 1292 on the picket line at WICS during the short strike preceding contract settlement.

After some seven months of bargaining, Local Union 1292 (Peoria-Springfield, Ill.) established a picket line at WICS(TV), Springfield, as a monument to futility on July 8, 1959. The support and assistance of other unions in the Springfield area is credited as a large factor in the subsequent settlement.

Five days after the dispute resulted in a strike, equitable settlement of the issues resulted. Involved was an initial agreement for the WICS announcers and a renewal agreement covering the technical staff.

Overseas Jaunt



BERMUDA BOUND: WLWA Engineers of Local Union 1193, Atlanta, Ga., with a portion of the mountain of equipment crated for loading aboard the H. M. QUEEN OF BERMUDA. Crew shown left to right: Tommy Thompson, Chester Haldeman (supervisor), Martin Morris, Herman Burgess, Melvin Weiss, Harvey Aderhold (chief engineer). They will video tape, while at sea, a dance sequence featuring Gene Nelson for "America Pauses for September." The show will be seen on a major network on September 14.

Court Favors Local 426

The Baumgartner's Electric Construction Company case in which punitive damages of \$20,000 were assessed against the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (IBEW) and its Local Union No. 426 at Sioux Falls, S. D., has been finally decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of the IBEW. On June 22 the Court denied a petition for a rehearing filed after a 5 to 4 decision in favor of the union.

The case was brought against Jim DeVries, business manager, and O. E. Root, president of Local Union No. 426, IBEW, and the IBEW when the electrical workers union picketed Baumgartners, the lone holdout among the electrical contractors of Sioux Falls where an organizing campaign had been conducted by the IBEW in 1955. When IBEW pickets appeared, other union tradesmen quit work. Baumgartner lost eight jobs in this manner and suit was brought for a permanent injunction and actual and punitive damages under South Dakota's so-called "Right-to-Work" law.

The Circuit Court of Minnehaha County issued the injunction and, after a trial before a jury, issued a judgment for \$23,177.84 damages. Actual damages were \$3,177.84; punitive damages were \$20,000. Note that the punitive damages awarded were more than six times the amount of the actual damages.

An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of South Dakota which reversed the judgment allowing the injunction on the grounds that the Taft-Hartley Act pre-

empted the field but it affirmed the judgment for damages.

The IBEW filed a petition for certiorari in the Supreme Court of the United States. The Court granted the petition and by a 5 to 4 decision reversed the judgment for damages. The decision was based on the *Garmon* case and apparently stands for the proposition that neither an injunction nor an award for damages can be issued by a state court because of peaceful picketing in violation of a state right-to-work law. The Taft-Hartley Act is preemptive and such peaceful picketing is subject only to Federal law, according to the Supreme Court.

New Local Union Formed

In an effort toward efficiency, a new local union has been formed by amalgamating Local Unions 1400 and 1215, known as Local Union 1200. This move, long discussed by the Baltimore and Washington memberships, their officers and the International Office, was made effective on July 1, 1959.

Extensive work was done by all concerned, prior to the amalgamation—units were set up, bylaws formulated and an election of officers was recently completed. The "home office" of the new Local Union is Washington and the "new" Business Manager is Frank X. Green, formerly the Business Manager of Local Union 1215.

Governmental agencies and community soothsayers predict that within the next relatively few years, the Washington-Baltimore metropolitan area will be one, large continuous community. The airline distance between the main Post Offices of the two cities is officially listed by the U. S. Department of Commerce as 35 miles. The new IBEW organization effectively shortens this, as between its members, and anticipates the geographical growth of the two cities. In any case, coordination and cooperation in the broadcasting-recording field is much improved in the area and should accrue to the appreciable advantage of the membership.



Technician-Engineer

ALEXANDER BROWDY
1962 S STEARNS DR
LOS ANGELES 34 CALIF
45
RN