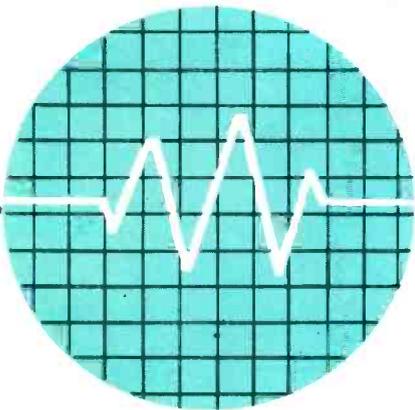




PRESIDENT JOHNSON SPEAKS TO THE BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION TRADES LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE, SEE COMMENTARY, Pg. 3



TECHNICIAN ENGINEER

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

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS — AFL-CIO

Full-time Political Programs Developed by Labor 1948

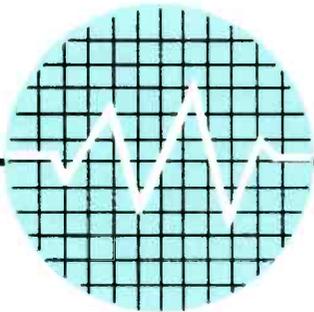
One of the most stunning blows struck against organized labor in modern times was the passage of the Taft-Hartley measure over the veto of President Harry S. Truman. The new law brought home to the unions that they would have to become effective politically if they were to exercise any influence on the course of legislation.

In 1947 the American Federation of Labor at its convention authorized a political education program which came into operation the following March. The new program was under the direction of Labor's League for Political Education. This marked a full-time entrance by the AFL on the political battle-front although it had a long tradition going back to Samuel Gompers. The Federation had not utilized a full-time political education program, however.

The Congress of Industrial Organizations through its Political Action Committee had been active since 1944. Both PAC and LLPE cooperated in efforts to elect favorably inclined candidates in the 1948 elections and both were strong supporters of President Truman who was running what seemed to many a hopeless race.

The success of the unions through their political arms made it clear that organized labor was in politics to stay. Today with a combined political effort through COPE, Committee on Political Education, labor looks back at the development of full-time political work as an important landmark.





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



TECHNICIAN ENGINEER

VOL. 14, NO. 5
 ALBERT O. HARDY, Editor

in this issue

Radio Liberty, Unsung and Little-Known Voice	4
The Unguarded Moment	6
1965 Elections Will Have Double-Barrelled Importance	8
The Labor-Management Whirl	10
Technical Notes	14
Station Breaks	16

the cover The AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department held its annual National Legislative Conference, May 3-7, in Washington. An unexpected highlight of the meetings was the appearance of President Lyndon Johnson, who took time out from work on pressing foreign affairs to talk to delegates. With him at the speaker's rostrum is Building Trades President Neil Haggerty.

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 1964 figures: March, 1965—109.0; March, 1964—107.8.

commentary President Lyndon Johnson's speech to the Building and Construction Trades Legislative Conference contained these significant statements, which bear repeating.

"As a citizen, you must be proud of the fact that you are the builders of America. You know what it is to make something rise, with toil and sweat and effort. . . . The product of your labor is the face of America itself, throughout all the world.

". . . I came here this afternoon to pledge to you that together we are going to build an America that Roosevelt began, that Harry Truman worked for, and that John Kennedy died for.

". . . There is crisis and conflict in many lands at this hour. And we have very great and overpowering responsibilities in a very turbulent world. But we are going to fulfill those responsibilities.

". . . I think I can say that never in the history of the Republic has there been more cooperation with any President, the 35 men who have preceded me, than the cooperation I have received from labor, from business, from government."

RADIO LIBERTY

UNSUNG AND LITTLE-KNOWN VOICE OF FREEDOM



ABOVE: The "old" Munich Airport Building, which now serves as the headquarters for Radio Liberty.

RIGHT: A map of divided Germany, today, showing the headquarters of Radio Liberty at Munich, in the southern part of West Germany.



PHOTOS BELOW: (left) Radio Liberty's Master Control; (center) the former Munich airport control tower, now loaded with antennae as Radio Liberty's monitoring center; and (right) a typical control room and studio.

TWENTY-PLUS years ago, when foreign correspondents' reports were relayed to the U.S. by something-less-than-wholly reliable radio links, a standard gag in studios in the U.S. was "This is Minsk, calling Pinsk." Delivered with feigned foreign language accents, such humor was received with varying degrees of smiles, guffaws or even groans.

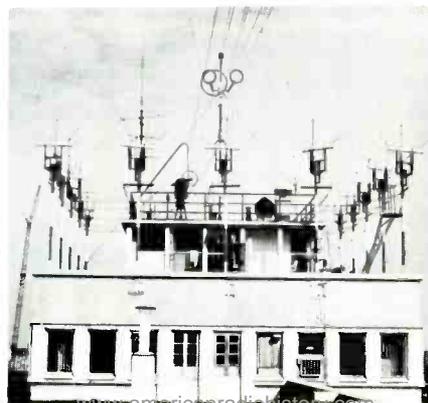
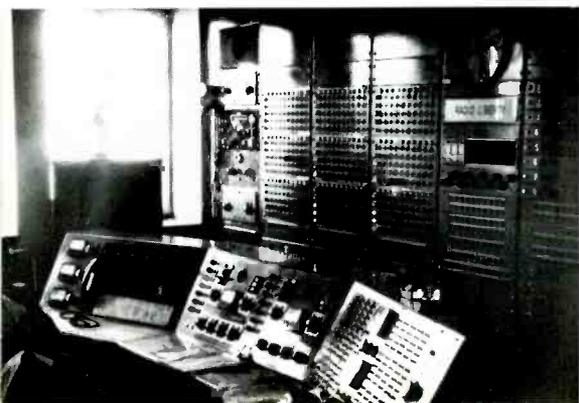
With the high development of antenna curtains, specialized receivers, etc., broadcasting to places like Maykop, Makhachkala and Tbilisi are almost routine. But the routine is nonetheless spectacular when the facts are examined.

On March 1, 1952 Radio Liberty began broadcasting to the U.S.S.R. and now, 13 years later, its transmitters in Spain, Germany and Taipei are on the air with some 262 hours of programming per day. In 17 different languages, news and feature programs are broadcast to the Soviet Union through the combined efforts of nearly 300 announcers, editors, producers, reporters and writers and 440 technicians and engineers.

The studio and operating center for Radio Liberty is at Munich, Germany. The much-remodeled building containing its studios, receiving facilities and offices was originally the administration building for the Munich airport. The nearest transmitter is at Lampertheim, where two 20,000 and six 50,000 watt transmitters are fed by land lines about 180 miles in length.

Many times further away and across two international boundaries are the transmitters in sunny Spain. Almost on the beach at Pals, one 100,000 watt and two 250,000 watt transmitters are in service. Technical difficulties having recently been eliminated, the two 250 kw. transmitters are often operated as one—a 500 kw. signal is a formidable problem for the jammers. On the "other side" of the world, two 25,000 and two 50,000 watt transmitters near Taiwan, Formosa, are also beamed toward Russia.

And jammed they are. One of the measures of Radio Liberty's success is the effort made to jam its programs. It is conservatively estimated that it may cost in excess



of \$120,000,000 annually to make such an effort. A second is listener response which, despite censorship and intercepted mail, indicates it is getting through. It is also obvious that Radio Moscow has actually changed its programming schedules to compete with Radio Liberty. Additionally, constant attacks via editorials and articles in Soviet daily, weekly and monthly publications are evidence of its listenership.

In 1951, various emigre groups and interested Americans formed the "American Committee for Liberation from Bolshevism." From this Committee finally came Radio Liberty Committee, Inc., as it is now known, and numbering such distinguished Americans as Eugene Lyons, its first head, its current President Howland H. Sargeant and its Honorary Chairmen Dwight D. Eisenhower and Harry S. Truman.

From its very inception, Radio Liberty has never encouraged violent revolution or even overt resistance, which might result in only fruitless sacrifice. It keeps pounding away with truthful news and commentary and points out that freedom and democracy behind the Iron Curtain can only be achieved by education and information and the will and endeavor of the Soviet people themselves. There are about 108 distinguishable languages in Soviet Russia—"Great Russian," its official language, is only one of them. Hence, the 17 tongues broadcast are the principal ones in use, and among which are Armenian, Azerbaijani, Turkoman, Iranian, Uzbek, Ossetic, Kazak, Adighe, etc.

More than 100 Soviet stations are regularly monitored and tape-recorded, on an around-the-clock schedule, to keep up with what "the competition" is saying. The many staff members who formerly lived under Soviet governments were writers, teachers, scientists and political leaders and they write and speak with a background of personal experience and first-hand knowledge, as well as a viewpoint of sympathetic understanding.

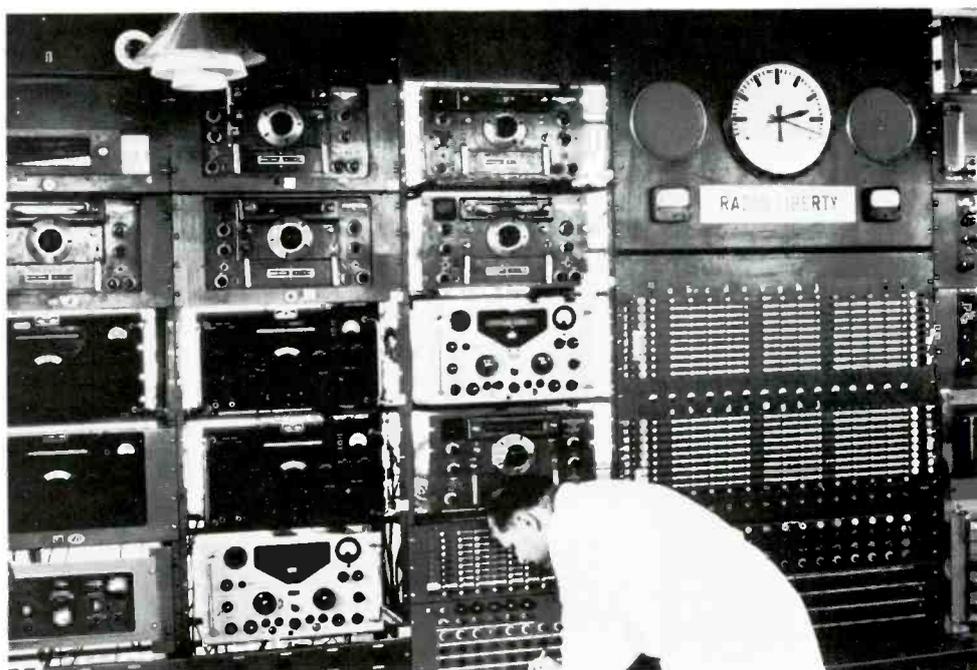
This, then, is Radio Liberty—a voice of free people and personal conviction speaking to millions of enslaved people . . . and serving as a soldier in the Cold War.



ABOVE: What time is it at Radio Liberty? The news room knows.



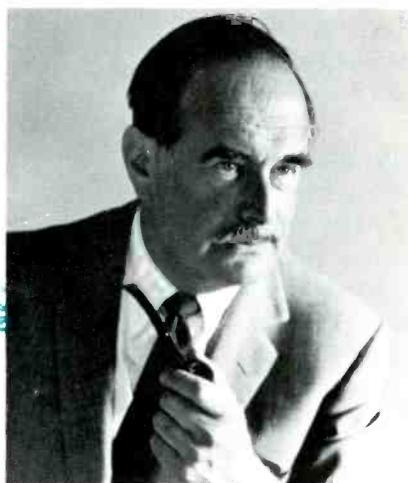
ABOVE: One corner of the monitor recording room at Munich.



ABOVE: A part of one bank of Radio Liberty monitor receivers.



“the UNGUARDED *moment”*



Fred Plaut, Columbia Records sound engineer, member of L.U. 1212, whose book of portraits of celebrities we review.

As an engineer with Columbia Records, Fred Plaut sees hundreds of celebrities come and go. Before, after and even during recording sessions Fred, a member of Local Union 1212 in New York since 1940, has had ample opportunity to practice his hobby of photography. Shooting candidly, often without his subjects' knowledge, expert lensman Plaut was able to capture something of their natures in "The Unguarded Moment," title of a book of extraordinary photographs published by Prentice-Hall.

The sound man's first excellent candid picture, of Igor Stravinsky, was seen and praised by famed professional photographer Edward Steichen. Since then many Plaut photographs have been on exhibit at the Museum of Modern Art, included in "The Family of Man" exhibit and published in many first-ranking picture periodicals.

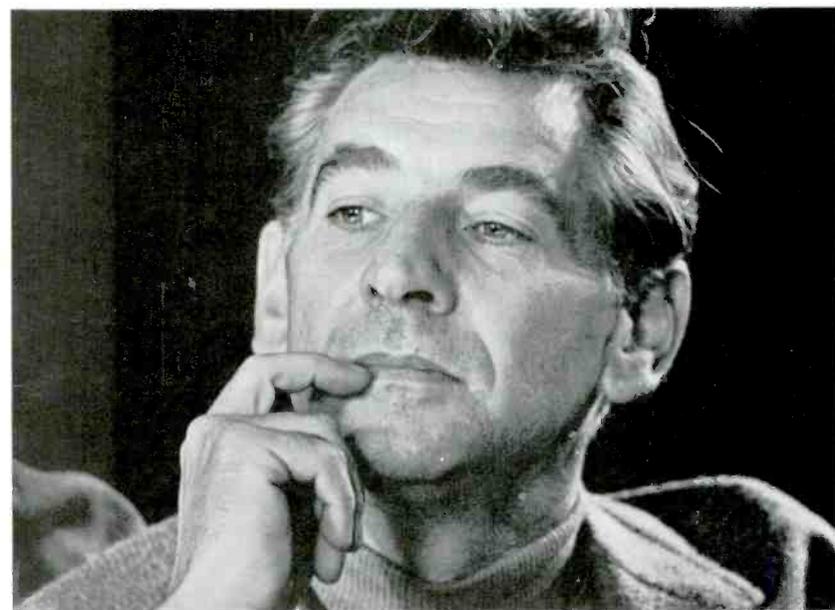
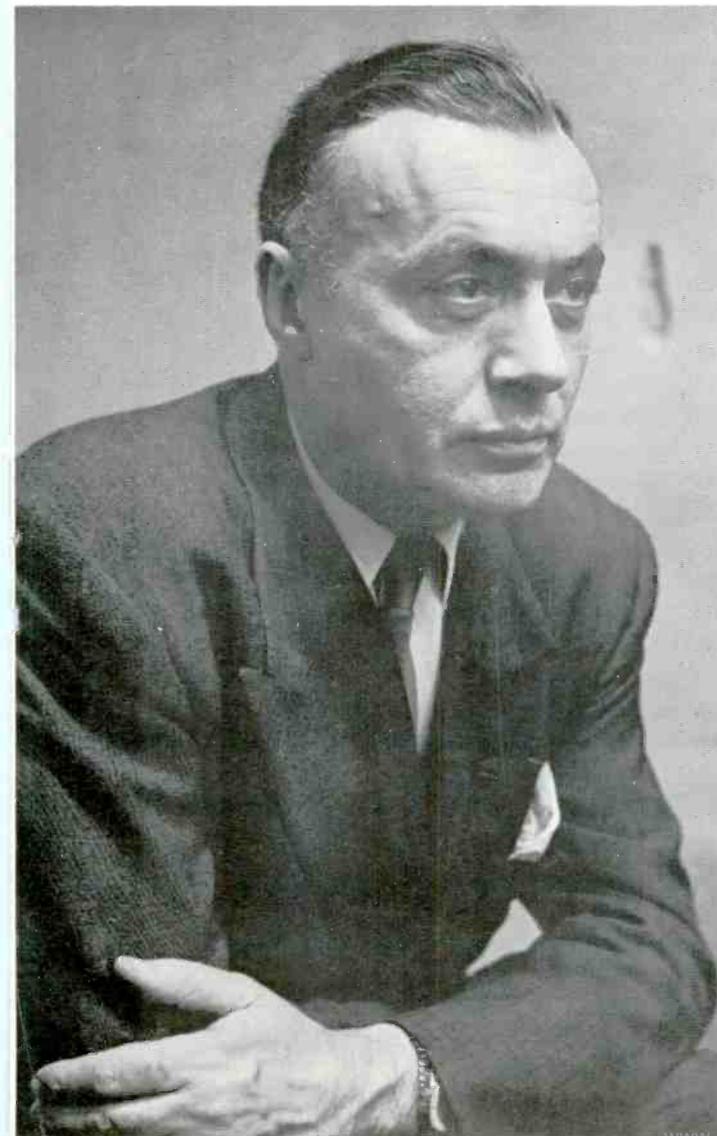
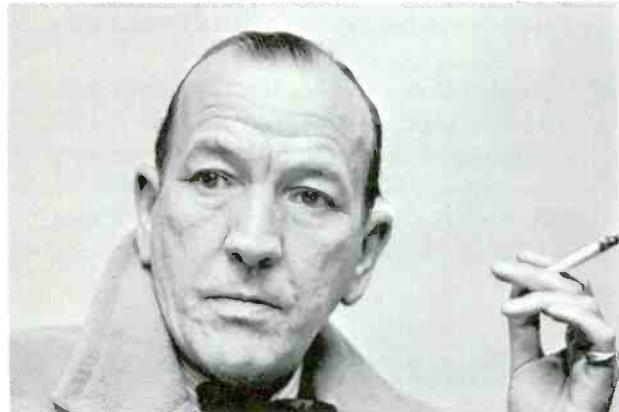
Born in Munich, Plaut studied at the Institute of Technology there. He opened a recording studio in

CONTINUED ON PAGE 8

Technician-Engineer



Selected at random from "The Unguarded Moment," a collection of candid portraits by L.U. 1212 member Fred Plaut, are at left, Louis "Satchmo" Armstrong. Lower left is Charles Boyer. Immediately below is Noel Coward with Mahalia Jackson snapped during a recording session. At bottom is Leonard Bernstein as he listens to a play-back.



'The Unguarded Moment'

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6

Paris and also acted as a consultant for other recording firms. In 1940 he and Mrs. Plaut came to the U. S. where he joined Columbia Records and L.U. 1212 and has been with both ever since. Classed as a senior recording engineer, he works primarily with symphonic orchestras and chamber music groups but reports he also does Broadway shows, dramatic plays "and a little jazz."

In all, 72 individuals of distinction in music, arts, literature and other callings appear in the 9 x 12-inch volume. In addition to those pictured in this issue, they include such notables as Mary Martin, Marlene Dietrich, Edna Ferber, Alec Guinness, Thomas Merton, Wanda Landowska, Albert Schweitzer, Somerset Maugham,

Ezio Pinza, Edward Steichen, Carl Sandburg and Fritz Reiner.

Plaut used strobe only once. All other pictures were with available light, using a Contax and a Nikon with lenses from 35 mm to 85 mm. He used Tri-X film indoors at ASA 350 and Plus-X outdoors at 160 ASA, using standard developers. There was no retouching.

Plaut convinced Dame Edith Sitwell to allow herself to be photographed right after she had categorically refused a famous portrait photographer. When Plaut photographed Burl Ives, he had a look at the goats, cats and dogs which enjoyed the free run of the Ives apartment. There are many memorable moments behind "The Unguarded Moment," not the least of which was Charles Laughton's classic comment on himself at the time Plaut pictured him: "I have a face like the behind of an elephant." Plaut's classic portrait gives Laughton's statement the lie.

1965 Elections Will Have Double-Barrelled Importance

THEY may not pack the wallop of the Johnson-Goldwater contest of 1964, but the city, county and state elections of 1965 have their own special importance.

Elections are scheduled this year in more than 1,000 cities of 10,000-and-over population in 43 states. In addition to these municipal elections, state and county elections will be held in nine states: Connecticut, Illinois, Kentucky, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Wisconsin.

The officials who will be elected by the people will make decisions that vitally affect the communities you live in, and your personal welfare and security. Industrial safety, local tax laws, schools and roads, street lighting and even garbage collection . . . decisions on all these and other important issues are made by the officials who conduct the affairs of your town, your county and your state.

So working people and their families have a vital stake in this year's elections.

But there is another point about the 1965 elections. As National COPE Director Alexander E. Barkan points out, city, county and state elections are not only important in themselves but they are "equally important because of their potential effect on state and national elections in 1966."

"The 1965 elections," Barkan said, "afford a splendid opportunity to maintain and improve existing COPE machinery, to train new recruits and to provide additional activities to those who did such a good job in the COPE program in 1964."

He urged union members to regard this year's elections "not only in the light of their own very real significance, but as an opportunity to broaden all aspects of our political education program."

Although the elections of 1965 do not compare in over-all significance with those of the past year, it is nevertheless important that all members and their families register and vote.

In the year of 1965, many local problems of immediate and direct concern to the people will be voted on in municipal elections. More than 1,000 such elections are scheduled for voters in cities of over 10,000 population, in 48 states.

WRITE A LETTER!

Write a letter—not "to get a letter"—but to urge your Congressmen to vote for repeal of the excise tax on record players, radio, and television receivers.

An excise tax cut will be passed along to the buyers; the industry's pledge will be kept, and lower prices will result. The passage of the All-Channel Law by Congress has inevitably raised the cost of television receivers, and this added price burden can be offset by excise tax repeal.

Congress has scheduled excise tax consideration to begin this month. So the hour is late, and you should write NOW. You can point out that the All-Channel Law amounted to a double-taxation, that radio and TV receivers are no longer considered luxuries but are really necessities, that they are major sources of news and entertainment and that Congress acted in 1954 to reduce taxes on practically all common household items and left the 10 per cent excise tax on radios, TV sets and phonographs.

This is a matter of concern to you as a citizen and a householder; you should also be concerned as a worker in the industry. A 5-cent stamp, a few minutes of your time in writing a short letter, will be a worthwhile investment. Do it NOW.

EIA Land Mobile Unit Asks Safeguards

The Electronic Industries Association's "Land Mobile Communications Section" has suggested that the Federal Communications Commission establish "appropriate legal and technical criteria to assure that areas now deprived of TV service, and only those areas, will be able to obtain TV translator service."

The EIA unit's filing before the FCC constituted its reply to other comments in the agency's proposed rulemaking to permit high-power 100-watt TV translators on unoccupied assignments. In its reply, the Land Mobile Communications Section's comments said that "as representatives of one group of other users of the radio spectrum, we must object to . . . potential proliferation of invaluable radio spectrum where there is no public convenience, interest or necessity involved."

Chief criticism was directed to comments by the Association of Maximum Service Telecasters Inc., which the EIA comments said, "seem to interpret the commission's proposal as an open-end invitation to flood the UHF spectrum (ASMT points out that there are few unassigned VHF channels involved) with TV translators, which could become regular TV stations in the future. Meanwhile this space would be 'protected' from possible future incursions by other users." The EIA units reiterated its support of the FCC's stated purpose of bringing TV to remote areas that are removed from "stations in large centers or shadowed from these signals by intervening terrain." The section said that the bulk of comments were from broadcasters or associations located in or operating in these areas and their support indicates the FCC proposal would help this situation materially.

Repeating its concern that the rulemaking proposal transcends "that laudable purpose" by permitting translators to move into any area on virtually any VHF or UHF frequency, the EIA unit noted that this concern is shared by "others." For instance, the National Association of Broadcasters urged that translators be restricted from duplicating programming already being received in a locality, the EIA said, quoting NAB's assertion that "the principle justification of expanding the translator service is to provide additional program choices to many small communities." Accordingly, the EIA section said, it agrees with the National Association of Manufacturers' Communications Committee that the criterion for establishing a translator station on an unassigned UHF or VHF channel should be a showing that the area to be served currently lacks adequate television service. The fact that the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking sets no such standards raises the possibility that results in excess of that aim may follow if this proposal is adopted, EIA concluded.

May, 1965



EDWARD R. MURROW

1908 - 1965

A GREAT deal has been said and written about Ed Murrow since his passing on April twenty-seventh. The eulogies expressed were deserving of the widespread publication received, as was the man, without question. But the "little people" who knew and worked with Ed have also expressed their sorrow, their admiration and their feeling of loss—without publication.

Those who worked with him perhaps remember him best for his consideration of them, his unflinching courtesy, his friendliness and his personal interest and consideration—and even his sometimes dry humor, with a hidden and gentle rebuke.

Our readers will also remember his "Workers in the Vineyard" article, which appeared in the N. Y. *Herald Tribune* and was reprinted by permission in the July 1954 *Technician-Engineer*. He highly complimented the engineers who, as he said, "have to watch and listen, whether they want to or not," who "are adaptable—I've known reporters to get excited, but never the technicians and engineers." He referred to them as "a whole band of virtually forgotten men" and those "who make the programs possible and perform technical tricks beyond the understanding of those of us who work in this business."

He mentioned seeing them work 52 hours at a stretch; putting video cable up 21 floors of an apartment house, erecting microwave towers, battling light reflections, street noises, last-minute equipment breakdowns. And, he so aptly said, they "always hope for the best and anticipate the worst." He really knew engineers—and he understood people. This latter could be a proud epitaph for any man—"He understood people."



THE 1965 AFL-CIO UNION INDUSTRIES SHOW will be held May 21-26 at the Civic Arena in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. This is an annual extravaganza of displays, prizes and giveaway . . . but primarily an exhibition of union-label products and services. The IBEW will be a major exhibitor. Plan to attend!

THE LABOR-MANAGEMENT WHIRL



As reported by Les Finnegan in CAVIL-CADE, distributed by Press Associates, Inc.



Janitor — Friend of Taxpayer!

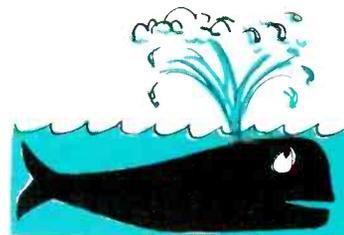
● IN LOS ANGELES, the ultimate answer to automation was discovered quite accidentally by a janitor. The discovery was a very simple one if you throw away a computer's cards it is completely helpless. This was exactly what a local courthouse janitor did.

Thinking the hundreds of boxes of cards were trash, the janitor threw them away. But the cards were the names and addresses of 70,000 present and past county employees compiled for the purpose of mailing out Federal income tax forms.

The result was that the tax forms were mailed out weeks late as county officials sent a frantic call for help to Washington for a duplicate list. Meanwhile, the huge computer glowered silently in its private office, not a cog moving, not a light flashing.

Open Season on Foreman

● IN SAN FRANCISCO, an Auto Workers grievance chairman noted that a pompous new foreman was provoking more than a normal quota of beefs. Before getting tough with him the union official thought maybe it might help to tell him about the mother whale instructing the baby whale about the facts of life. "Remember," she said, "it's only when you get to the top and blow off that you get harpoons thrown into you."



Union Men — Professional 'Debuggers'

● IN WASHINGTON, D. C., for 15 years or more the U. S. State Department has been "bugged by bugs" in U. S. Embassies abroad, especially behind the Iron Curtain. Try as it might the State Department has not been able to eliminate the hidden listening devices and even cameras planted in the American embassies. Finally and at long last the State Department remembered the "miracle men" of World War II. The famous Seabees, Construction Battalions, were estimated to be 98% union men and performed the impossible from one end of the Pacific to another. We've decided we'd better leave the solving of this problem up to the Seabees," the State Department told the House Appropriations Committee, and asked for \$900,000 to put the Seabees to work. The result: 21 Seabee electricians, carpenters, plumbers and plasterers will work on all important embassies to be built or repaired from now on, and 38 other Seabees will supervise and keep under "constant observation" all foreign workers hired for embassy construction. "Debugging by Seabees will make us termite-proof," explained a Navy officer.

Big Business Needs Screwballs

● IN TORONTO, CANADA, the big business insistence on conformity was blasted by Paul Pigors, Industrial relations professor at Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Addressing the Toronto Personnel Association, Pigors contended that "Every company should have a few non-conformists, screwballs, dissenters and generally unreasonable employees." Probably with little hope that his advice would be taken to heart by the big business hierarchies, Pigors added, "A reasonable man rocks no boats; he is content to go along with things as they exist. But the unreasonable man is a dissatisfied worker who will come up with new ideas."



Technician-Engineer

THE MAIL IS PILING UP in your Congressman's office from reactionary employers, chambers of commerce, etc., urging that Congress deny President Johnson's request for repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Law. We'll never get repeal of this union-busting portion of the law (which permits state "right-to-work laws) UNLESS YOU AND THOUSANDS OF OTHER UNION MEMBERS SEND LETTERS CALLING FOR REPEAL OF 14(b) NOW! Urge your Congressman to vote for HR 77. Let's swamp Congress with mail for repeal of 14(b). Act now!



Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 89th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 111

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1965

No. 84

House of Representatives

REPEAL OF SECTION 14(b) OF TAFT-HARTLEY

Mr. GRIDER. Mr. Speaker, I have recently announced to my constituents of the Ninth Congressional District of Tennessee that I favor repeal of section 14(b) of Taft-Hartley. Because there has been so much misunderstanding concerning this proposal, I would like to state my views and give my reasons for taking this position.

Section 14(b), simply stated, permits States to enact legislation outlawing agency shop and union shop agreements. They call such legislation "right to work laws." This cruel misnomer has resulted in widespread misunderstanding of the effect of 14(b). One prominent government official in Memphis, Tenn., thinks that the right-to-work laws "guarantee every person the right to work." A leading businessman wrote me that repeal of the States' right-to-work law will automatically require every worker to join a union. Of course, both of these premises are incorrect. The repeal of section 14(b) would not automatically require anyone to join a labor union and certainly, as many Tennesseans who are now unemployed know, the right-to-work law does not guarantee them that right.

When Taft-Hartley with section 14(b) was enacted in 1947, it created a dual system under Federal law. This section is the only part of the Nation's labor law permitting the States to impose restrictions on the historic freedom of employer and employee to bargain collectively. Its repeal would establish a uniform set of laws and permit workers and employers in Memphis, Tenn., to bargain on the same terms as workers and employers in the leading industrial States, none of which have right-to-work laws.

Many people have expressed to me the view that no man ought to be forced to join a union against his will. Such a statement naturally appeals to our patriotic and liberty-loving instincts. No man ought to be required to do anything against his will except where a greater, public good is involved. We Americans cherish this concept. However, there are many things that we must do against our will, and many of them are good. For example, it is basic to the American concept of government that the minority must be governed by the will of the majority. Logically, the same concept ought to apply in labor relations. It seems to me, therefore, that when the majority of the workers in a plant vote to be represented by a particular union, then all of the members of the plant ought to abide by that decision. Even today, with 14(b), they are bound by the agreement made between the union and the employer. They are bound by, and generally benefit from, the wage scale agreed upon, the fringe benefits, the vacation periods and all of the other clauses in the contract.

Certainly the worker is "free" to vote against the union, but where the majority has voted for the union, I think it fair to question whether that worker should be "free" to withhold all support from the union thereafter. He enjoys the benefits; it seems reasonable to expect him to pay the cost. Those who voted Republican in the last election are still expected to pay taxes.

Another argument often made is that unions treat the employees with more consideration if they know that the employees have the right to quit the union. This view overlooks the fact, expressed to me by many outstanding employers and businessmen, that unions in such situations tend to be far more militant. If they have to continue to attract workers as well as represent them, they tend to be in continual conflict with management in an effort to show the workers the results. This is bad labor relations and, in my view, a weak argument.

This is not to say that I have a great and undying love for union shops. I know many good companies that do not have labor contracts of any kind. On the other hand, there are many, many companies that do have union shop agreements and many employers who prefer them. The point is that I see nothing in union shop agreements so sinister, so evil, so contrary to public policy that they should be declared illegal. The right-to-work law does exactly that, and it puts a union shop agreement in the same category as a common crime. This seems unrealistic and contrary to good public policy.

The word "freedom" is often used by proponents of right-to-work laws, but they ignore the freedom of contract now denied employers and unions in those States that still have these laws.

Of course no one would be forced to join a union by the repeal of a right-to-work law. Repeal would simply open up the field for negotiation. Employers who feel strongly against union shops would still be free to refuse to make such a contract.

Many people have union shops confused with "closed shops." As most people know, a closed shop is one which requires union membership as a condition precedent to getting a job. In a closed shop the union virtually does the hiring. I am against closed shop agreements and they are in fact outlawed by the Taft-Hartley Act and will continue to be after 14(b) has been repealed.

Many of my constituents have written me that Tennessee's right-to-work law attracts industry and is responsible for higher incomes. But the hard fact is that the per capita income in the right-to-work States is far lower than in the States that do not have it. What is worse, the gap is getting wider every year. In 1947 when the Taft-Hartley Act was written, the average income of

the right-to-work States stood \$230 below the national average. By 1950, this imbalance had increased to \$281. And in 1961, it was \$379.

Statistics show that the per capita income in the Southeast—where all States except Kentucky have right-to-work laws—has increased 87 percent since 1947, while the national average increased only 72 percent. While this statistic is impressive, it does not hide the fact that the per capita income in these States is falling farther and farther behind the national average. The high percentage of increase is due to the fact that they started from such a low base.

In my efforts to be objective in this matter, I have chosen that State nearest Tennessee which does not have a right-to-work law to compare the progress of that State with Tennessee. Kentucky does not have a right-to-work law, although it is similar to Tennessee in many other ways. I asked the Library of Congress to compare the industrial growth of these two States. Between 1954 and 1962 payrolls in Kentucky increased 61 percent. During the same period, payrolls in Tennessee were up 59 percent. Value added by manufacturers increased 78 percent in Kentucky and 80 percent in Tennessee during these years. Average gross weekly earnings of production workers increased by 37 percent in Kentucky and by 36 percent in Tennessee.

These statistics seem to indicate that Kentucky's lack of a right-to-work law makes little difference. The real difference is shown in the weekly earnings in these two States. In 1962 in Kentucky the average weekly earning was \$91.03 while in Tennessee it was only \$78.26. If this is an advantage to the people of Tennessee, I cannot comprehend it.

In the fall of 1961, the Southern Governors' conference met in Nashville and was presented with a report showing that the annual per capita income of Southern industrial workers was \$800 below that of other regions because the South had not been selective in attracting new industry. Three months earlier a Vanderbilt University historian denounced the policy of trying to attract investors by "the promise and guarantee of low wages and low taxes." He underlines the connection between these practices and the right-to-work laws existing in these States.

I prefer to think that plants locate in Tennessee because we have a market for their products and because we offer certain advantages in transportation, low-cost TVA power, and other benefits. In my view this is an infinitely more powerful and dignified argument than to say that people in Tennessee will work at lower wages than those in other States.

These are the considerations which inclined me to favor a change in section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.



Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 89th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 111

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1965

No. 84

Preserving the Taft-Hartley Act

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. JOHN J. GILLIGAN

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, May 11, 1965

Mr. GILLIGAN. Mr. Speaker, the Citizens Committee To Preserve Taft-Hartley, a national organization headquartered in Washington, D.C., inserted a full-page advertisement in the Washington Post on May 4, 1965.

The purpose of the advertisement was to for public opinion to support retention of section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. It was entitled "Keep the Taft-Hartley Act Intact and Protect Fundamental American Rights."

As I read the advertisement, Mr. Speaker, I was delighted by the high aims of this group of citizens. I read that the committee sought to "safeguard an employee's right to make a free choice regarding union membership." Further, I found that the committee was working to prevent serious weakening of "the fundamental right of every American to work in his chosen occupation."

What American could deny that these are desirable goals? Impressed by these statements, I read further. An interesting statement of the beliefs of the committee was presented:

We believe that good labor-management relations depend upon the proper balancing of the rights of individual wage earners, labor organizations, and employers, so that the interests of all are served.

We believe that the Taft-Hartley Act helps to achieve this balance by placing reasonable restraints on the powers of each group involved.

Finally, the committee stated that the President and the Congress should stand firm against pressures to reduce the effectiveness of the Taft-Hartley Act.

As I read the advertisement, I wondered who are these fine businessmen who are willing to stand up to be counted publicly on the side of the American workingman and to defend him against all sorts of unlawful abuses? What forward looking men they must be who pledged themselves to protect an important Federal law regardless of the consequences, and who felt that they had a duty to "protect fundamental American rights."

I must confess that I was shocked, Mr. Speaker, at the very first name heading the list of 34 active committeemen. It was none other than Mr. A. D. Davis, president of the Winn-Dixie Stores, Inc., cochairman of the committee.

I recognized the name of this company, Mr. Speaker, because it was involved in a Federal court action in the city of Cincinnati in my district just 9 weeks ago. The court action involved the findings against the Winn-Dixie Stores, Inc., made by the National Labor Relations Board that the company was guilty of unfair labor practices, and that it had violated the Labor Management Relations Act, otherwise known as the Taft-Hartley Act.

The National Labor Relations Board—143 NLRB No. 848—had found that the Winn-Dixie Stores, Inc., was guilty of four charges of unfair labor practices. The company had:

First. Illegally refused to bargain with employees.

Second. Illegally demanded that employees should provide the company with statements given under protection of the law by the employees to investigators from the National Labor Relations Board.

Third. Illegally interrogated employees as to their desire for a union.

Fourth. Illegally threatened reprisals against employees, including the threat to close the store if the employees there voted for a union.

These are very serious findings, Mr. Speaker, which were made by the National Labor Relations Board, a Federal Government agency set up to enforce the Taft-Hartley Act and to prevent abuses to both employers and workingmen.

The Winn-Dixie Stores, Inc., refused to abide by the finding of unfair labor practices by the NLRB, and would not respect its working people as bargainners for wages. It was necessary for Mr. Arnold Ordman, General Counsel for the NLRB to bring the Winn-Dixie Stores, Inc., before the U.S. Court of Appeals, Sixth District, Cincinnati, for trial. The case is known as the National Labor Relations Board against Winn-Dixie Stores, Inc. and Winn-Dixie Louisville, Inc., and was decided on February 27, 1965, just 9 weeks ago.

Were the Winn-Dixie Stores, Inc. guilty of unfair labor practices as charged? The U.S. court of appeals agreed with the NLRB and sustained the findings against the company.

First, did Winn-Dixie illegally refuse

to bargain with employees? The court said:

We find substantial evidence on the record considered as a whole to support the holding of the Board (concerning procedures requesting bargaining) and that respondents (Winn-Dixie Stores, Inc.) violated Section 8(a) (5) and (1) of the act (the Taft-Hartley Act) in refusing to bargain with the union.

I ask, Mr. Speaker, does this sound like an attempt to "keep Taft-Hartley Act intact and protect fundamental American rights"?

Second, did Winn-Dixie illegally demand that employees should provide the company with statements given under protection of the law by employees to the NLRB?

The court said:

We approve the following language of the Board's decision on this point.

The Board was concerned that if the employers "knew of the employees' statements to them, what they contained, or how the union was viewed, it would exert an inhibitory effect on the employee's willingness to give a statement at all or disclose all of the matters of which he has knowledge for fear of saying something that might incur the employer's displeasure and possible reprisal," and issued orders to Winn-Dixie Stores, Inc., to cease its activities in this respect.

Mr. Speaker, does this charge bear out the advertisement's statement that the committee—of which Mr. Davis is co-chairman—and the members of it desired to "safeguard an employee's right to make a free choice regarding union membership"?

Third, did Winn-Dixie Stores, Inc., illegally interrogate employees as to their desire for a union? The U.S. court of appeals says it did, and that it should not have interfered in—

Matters of union membership (discussion of) the nature of extent of union activity, or (the dissuasion of) employees from joining or remaining members of a union or otherwise to interfere with the statutory right to self-organization.

Mr. Speaker, does this finding bear out the statement of the committee—of which Mr. Davis was co-chairman—and its members that it is in favor of placing reasonable restraints on the powers of each group involved?

Fourth, and last, did Winn-Dixie illegally threaten reprisals against employees, including the threat to close the store if the employees there voted for a union? If Winn-Dixie did, then it is guilty of a dastardly action, threatening reprisals against a group which cannot defend itself, and which fears that its very means of livelihood might be taken away. The court said:

We find substantial evidence on the record supporting the Board's conclusion that respondents violated section 8(a)(1) (of the

Taft-Hartley Act) by interrogation and threats of reprisal, including a threat to close the Owensboro store in event a majority of the employees authorized the union to become their bargaining representative.

Does this square with the assertion of Mr. Davis, as a member of the committee, that he desires to assure the fundamental right of every American to work in his chosen occupation?

Can it be said, Mr. Speaker, that it was only one store of a number of stores owned by the Winn-Dixie Co., Inc., which did these dastardly things, and that Mr. Davis, as president of the company cannot be connected with the action of one of its stores?

No, Mr. Speaker, as the U.S. Court of Appeals, Sixth District, Cincinnati said:

The parent corporation, respondent Winn-Dixie Stores, Inc., is liable together with its subsidiary for the unfair labor practices found with respect to the Owensboro store.

It further said that:

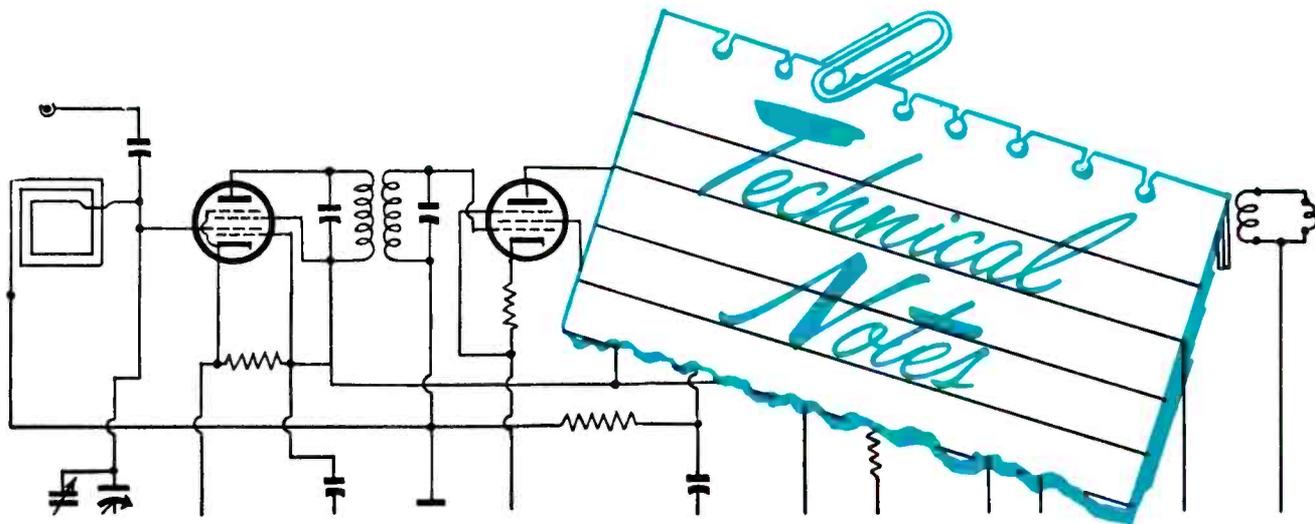
The respondents have common officers, directors, and operators; that the common directors and operators formulate and administer a common labor policy for both respondents; that the same directors sit as the ultimate managerial authority for both the parent and subsidiary; and that the basic labor relations policy of the subsidiary emanates from the headquarters of the parent corporation in Jacksonville, Fla.

In order to realize the extent of the dangers inherent in the actions of the Taft-Hartley busting company known as Winn-Dixie Stores, Inc., it must be realized that this is a giant corporation, for as the U.S. Court of Appeals, Sixth District, Cincinnati, said:

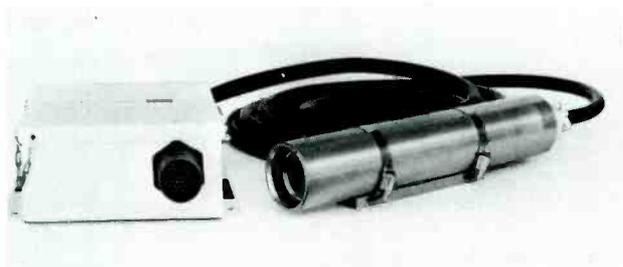
Respondent Winn-Dixie Stores, Inc., a Florida corporation, operates through subsidiaries or divisions some 600 retail food supermarkets in the southeastern part of the United States.

And so we have the whole sorry story, Mr. Speaker. It is a story of harsh, unprincipled, abusive breaking of the Taft-Hartley Act by a company whose president now serves as a co-chairman of a "National Committee To Keep the Taft-Hartley Act Intact and Protect Fundamental American Rights."

It is a sad day indeed, Mr. Speaker, when a company which has broken a national law, and unlawfully abused its employees, piously preaches about preserving a law it has so flagrantly violated, and about protecting the rights and interests of the American workingman. This sorry incident may well serve as a warning to the Members of this House that not all those who proclaim their devotion to the rights of the individual workingman, and to his right to work, deserve either the respect or attention of the Nation.



RADIATION-FREE CAMERA



A view of the compact camera.

Production of the new 2500 series radiation-tolerant television camera has been announced by Cohu Electronics, Inc., Kin Tel Division, San Diego, California.

Quality pictures can be televised from radiation environments up to a cumulative dosage of 10^8 Roentgens and/or 10^{12} neutrons/cm². The small number of electronic components in the 3-inch-diameter cylindrical camera head assures minimum circuitry exposure to radiation. Components and materials in the camera head are able to withstand gamma and neutron dosage up to stated levels with no degradation of system performance specifications.

Located in a radiation-free area, the pre-amp housing uses modular solid state circuit assembly plug-ins. Camera head and pre-amp constitute a complete camera of the 2500 series. A standard Cohu 3900 series camera control furnishes system scan signals and camera power and provides further video amplification and processing. Horizontal resolution of the 10-megacycle system is in excess of 600 lines. The camera head will operate in a temperature range of -20°C to $+55^{\circ}\text{C}$ without auxiliary heating or cooling, and in humidity up to 100%.

Camera head and pre-amp may be separated by as much as 100 feet of radiation-resistant cable; camera operating controls may be located up to 1000 feet from the camera without accessory line-driving amplifiers.

EARLY BIRD GETS ITS MAN

The new Early Bird Satellite, which hangs motionless above the Atlantic Ocean between Europe and North America, made its own news the other day. A TV viewer, who had seen a photograph of Georges LeMay, alleged Montreal bank swindler sought by the Canadian Royal Mounted Police, relayed on Early Bird, spotted him in Florida, informed police, and LeMay was captured.

SOCK-O-MATIC AGAIN

In response to inquiries we have received about the "Sock-O-Matic" wrench mentioned in our February issue, the manufacturer is the Silverbrook Manufacturing Co., P. O. Box 185, Highland Station, Springfield, Massachusetts 01109.

HOW'S YOUR MATH?

Write any four consecutive digits as a number, in descending order. Now reverse them and subtract. Now repeat the entire procedure with the new number. After seven (or fewer) repetitions of this process you will reach 7641, in one order or another. Using this same process but with but three digits, you will find 9, 5 and 4 (again, in one order or another). Why? Ask some mathematician—and if you get an answer that you can explain in your own words—write it up for the **TECHNICIAN-ENGINEER** and we'll publish it. (In less than 16 pages.—Ed.)

HIDDEN IN THE TREES

In Colonial Williamsburg, Virginia, where about 150 18th-century dwellings house 20th-century families, it's hard to keep a colonial atmosphere for the tourists without some inconveniences. Wet laundry is hung on camouflaged clothes lines; fire hydrants are tucked under boxwood bushes; and TV antennae are hidden in trees.

SONAR NOW CAN BE SEEN

Sonar, which began as an audible science, has now gone visual and the principle was used to search for the hulk of the Eastern Airliner which crashed into the Atlantic south of Long Island.

Sonar is an acronym, being the first letters of "sound navigating ranging," and the name was at first applied only to equipment which transmitted sound waves and received and analyzed the echoes electronically.

In the new system, sonar devices send out ultrasonic energy waves, then picks up the echoes and reproduces the results in a series of visual television images. Developed by Westinghouse, the visual sonar equipment is enclosed in a pressure-tight casing towed behind either a submerged or surface vessel about 200 to 400 feet above the ocean bottom. "Pictures" of the ocean bottom as deep or deeper than 8,000 feet are then observable as transmitters sent out narrow fan-shaped beams

of sound energy that are reflected off of objects picked up by receivers and sent over cables to produce television-like pictures on a monitor screen.

CLOSED-CIRCUIT G.E.

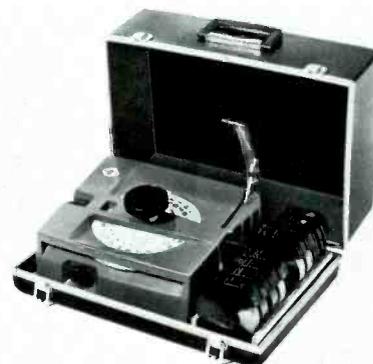
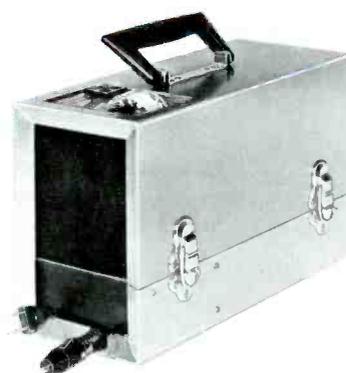
More than half the shareholders in U. S. investments are women. Easily the most-outspoken of all the millions of women investors is Mrs. Wilma Soss, who heads up an organization known as the Federation of Women's Shareholders in American Business, Inc. Mrs. Soss' latest statement on the problems of women investors is designed to cause General Electric to link stockholders in various cities by closed circuit television at the next stockholders' meeting. She says all women, not only those within commuting distance of the annual meeting, want to know what goes on for a variety of reasons, not the least of which might be that they be "in on the know" so they will have something to talk about.

New Products for the Technician

PORTABLE POWER PACK—The Terado Corporation of St. Paul, Minn., announces a new source of electricity called the Trav-Electric Power Pack, Model No. 50-160, which changes its low voltage, 12 volt storage battery, to household electricity. 175 watts of power without auxiliary engines or generators. A turn of the switch provides silent 117 volt electric power just like at home. It will operate lights (fluorescent or incandescent), tape recorders, portable television, test equipment, cash registers, electric hand tools, hedgeclippers, soldering irons, office machines and other electrical devices and appliances too numerous to mention. The frequency is maintained by the use of a tuning fork or reed and is kept accurate within $\frac{1}{2}$ cycle regardless of changing load. The device weighs but 29 lbs. complete with storage battery, charger, and inverter housed in a copper clad steel case with handle. It's ideal for campers, trailers, boats. Battery can be recharged from regular A.C. receptacle of car cigarette lighter. For more information and literature, write Terado Corporation, St. Paul, Minn.

THE TYMETER "Time-at-a-glance" numeral clock is called the greatest advance in seven centuries of clock making by its manufacturer. While time has been measured by mechanical clocks since 1363 when Henry DeVick invented the earliest self-contained counterpart of the modern clock, reading of dial faces has made for "loose time-telling." The majority of persons in every age group have been telling time all their lives habitually saying, "It's about a quarter to 10" or "It's a little after 11." This new fast air-age now makes time-telling accuracy a required habit free of "clock guessing." Consequently Tymeter's "Time-at-a-glance" numeral clock face on which time-telling is done automatically and without need for "confusing hands" seems destined to save countless lost minutes in the lives of all clock users. The manufacturer: Tymeter Electronics, Pennwood Numechron Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

A DESK MODEL EMBOSSING MACHINE—Catalogued as the M-75—that makes big, highly visible, raised-letter labels on new colorful $\frac{3}{4}$ " vinyl tape is being offered for the first time to the office supply and industrial markets by Dymo Industries, Inc., Berkeley, Calif. More legible than ever, Dymo's new, large-letter $\frac{3}{4}$ " tape will find many uses in shop, plant, and store for labeling shelves, bins, tools, counters, signs and hundreds of other items.





STATION BREAKS

WIRTZ URGES OVERTIME DOUBLE PAY

Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz has urged that the federal wage-hour law be amended to raise overtime premium pay from time-and-a-half to doubletime.

He made the recommendation in his annual report to Congress on the operation of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Wirtz also stressed that the Act should be extended to cover two million more workers, principally in the hotel and restaurant fields. President Johnson had recommended this extension in his State of the Union address.

In proposing an increase in the overtime premium, Secretary Wirtz noted that a basic aim of the FLSA when it was enacted in 1938 was to discourage excessive overtime work. The belief was also expressed that a federal ceiling on working hours would assist in curtailing unemployment.

The whole purpose of the overtime premium, the Secretary said, is to provide the substantial financial deterrent needed to discourage excessive overtime and encourage hiring.

When the FLSA went into effect, "such a deterrent was provided by the time-and-a-half penalty rate," Secretary Wirtz stated. "Such a deterrent would be provided by doubletime now."

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT

The AFL-CIO has warned that there is the possibility of extremely heavy youth unemployment unless massive job-creating programs are adopted.

There are not enough jobs to go around for the work force in general, the AFL-CIO Department of Research declares, and the jobless rate for youth already is double the national rate, with millions of young people due to pour into the labor force in the months ahead.

The Specter of Mass Youth Unemployment, an analysis in the May edition of the AFL-CIO American Federationist, points out that those born in the "baby boom" years after World War II are coming of working age.

This year, the article noted, 3.7 million young men

and women will turn 18. And the "youth boom" will continue, it added, with some 4 million youngsters turning 18 each year on through the 1970s.

MEANY ON LIE DETECTORS

In a recent article in *The Virginia Law Weekly*, published for the Law School community of the University of Virginia, President George Meany explained the thinking behind the AFL-CIO's decision to mount a campaign against the growing use of so-called lie detectors.

Labor's primary objection, he made clear, "is to the invasion of privacy—a right of American citizens we believe to be most precious." In addition, he said, it has no faith in the accuracy of the machines or the competency of the operators.

The lie detector, he wrote, is only one of the many "widespread and uncontrolled invasions of individual privacy" besetting the country.

LAST LAUGH



JACK H. CO. WILLAN
1573 HAMILIN ST.
NO. HOLLYWOOD CALIF
FD-11

Technician-Engineer