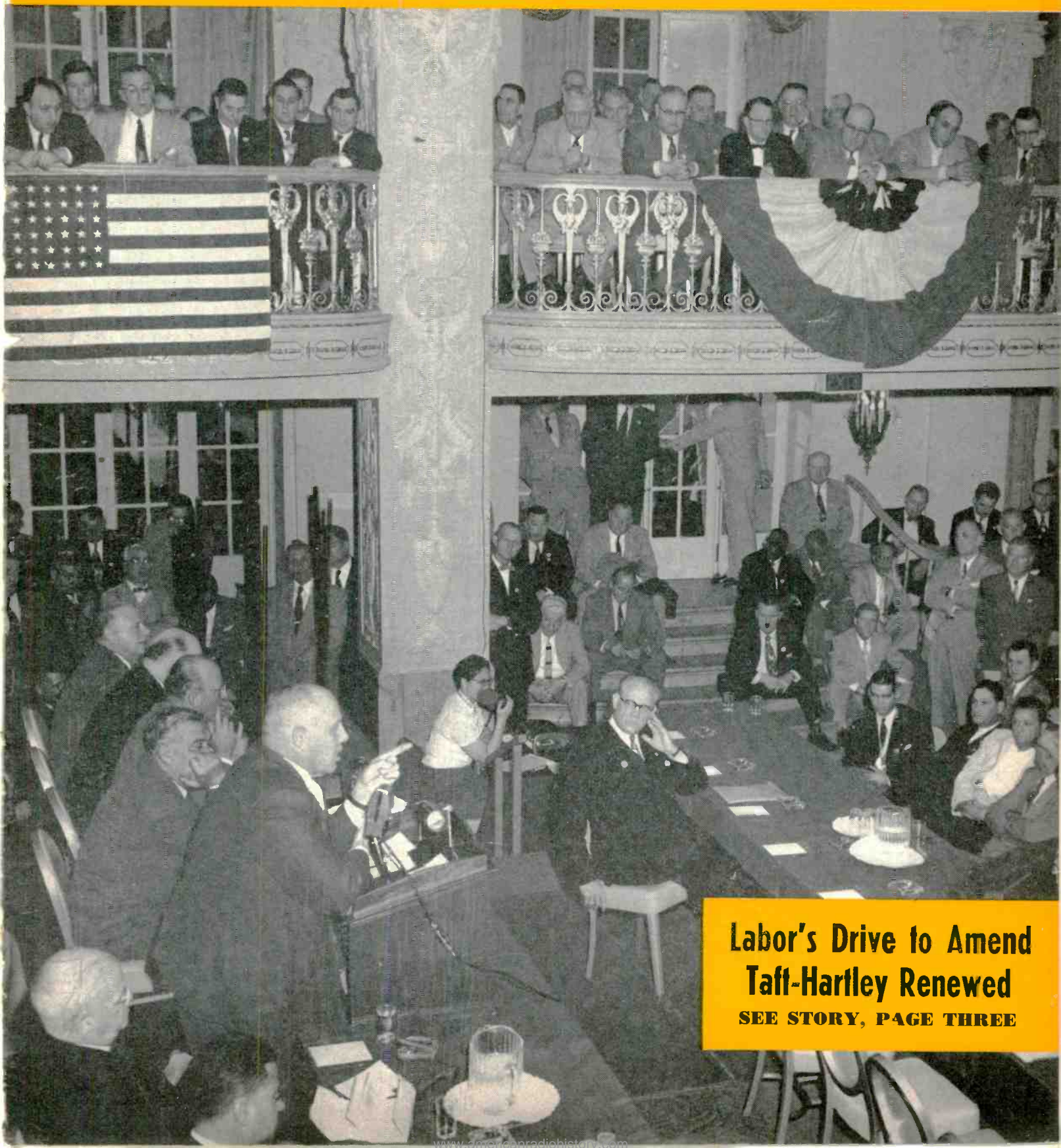


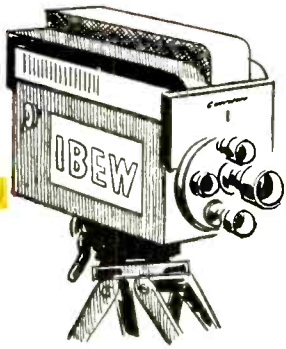
RADIO, TV and RECORDING **TECHNICIAN-ENGINEER**



MARCH, 1955



**Labor's Drive to Amend
Taft-Hartley Renewed**
SEE STORY, PAGE THREE



COMMENTARY

The Blight Engulfs Utah

THE "Right-to-Work" blight has engulfed still another state.

Utah, on February 25, became the 18th state to feel the manacles of an oppressive union-busting "Right-to-Work" Law clamped upon it. On that date, the state's extreme Right-wing Republican Governor, J. Bracken Lee, signed the obnoxious measure into law over the last-minute pleas and protests of the Utah Federation of Labor, which urged the Governor to veto the unfair statute.

Lee is the same man who recently stirred a flurry of third party conjecture with his charge that the Eisenhower Administration is "too liberal."

While Utah was moving from the light of Freedom and Democracy into the shadow-land of union oppression, Labor was busy girding itself in other states where "Right-to-Work" bills are either pending or have already been deposited in legislative hoppers.

Kansas and Ohio at present have "Right-to-Work" bills awaiting action by their respective legislatures. Tremendous anti-labor pressures are being exerted by the foes of Labor in these states in the hopes of getting the unjust and un-American measures rammed through the legislatures and signed into law.

All is not darkness in the "Right-to-Work" battle, however. While Labor haters are feverishly attempting to saddle more and more states with medieval labor laws reminiscent of the days of

the "sweat shop" and the "yellow dog contract," Labor has been able to array itself effectively in several states where "Right-to-Work" moves have recently failed.

In both Massachusetts and Idaho, anti-labor groups caused "Right-to-Work" measures to be introduced into those states' law-making chambers. Both attempts failed completely.

The campaign to foist upon the American people, state by state, intolerable "Right-to-Work" laws, shows no signs of abating.

For some time to come, therefore, Labor must continue to battle for its rights in the legislative halls of the nation.

What has just occurred in Utah must not happen again.

Our Cover Pictures

THE response to our February cover, showing two technicians baffled by a table model radio, was so good, that we want to give credit to the subjects. The two members of Local 1215 who found themselves beset by troubles common to the younger generation were, on the left, Harold Saylor, and, on the right, Harry Remmers.

This month, our cover shows a view of the Grand Ballroom of the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D. C. AFL President George Meany is addressing a special conference of AFL Building and Construction Trades delegates, who are seeking amendments to the Taft-Hartley and Davis-Bacon laws.

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J. SCOTT MILNE, *President* • JOSEPH D. KEENAN, *Secretary*
ALBERT O. HARDY, *Editor*

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THE Building and Construction Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor held a Conference in Washington, D. C., March 7-10, for the primary purpose of advancing a program to amend the Taft-Hartley Act and the Davis-Bacon Act. These amendments have far-reaching implications in the entire community of organized labor, going far beyond the specific problems of the construction trades.

A trio of competent and hard-working attorneys are primarily responsible for the essence of the proposed amendments. All of labor owes a debt of gratitude to Cornelius R. Gray, research director of the Building Trades Department, AFL; Charles Donahue, research director of the United Association of Plumbers, and our own general counsel, Louis Sherman. Working under the direction of the Building and Construction Trades Department and its executive council, language of unassailable logic was formulated and has already been presented to the Congress of the United States.

A bill, known as S. 1269, was introduced on March 2 by Senator Earle C. Clements of Kentucky (for Messrs. Murray, Douglas, Lehman, Pastore, Kennedy and McNamara) and has been referred to the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare. In the House of Representatives, a companion Bill (H. R. 4565) was simultaneously introduced by Representative Fogarty of Rhode Island and has likewise been referred to committee.

The conference was apprised by Cornelius Gray, Building Trades research director, in what he referred to as "bread and butter" terms, of the essence of the bills introduced. Following his explanation of the features of the amendments, Louis Sherman detailed the thinking behind the Taft-Hartley proposals and the specific language of the amendments to the LMRA. Donahue supplied similar technical details of a bill which would amend the Davis-Bacon Act, a law which establishes wages on Federal contracts. The latter is of considerably less interest to our broadcasting membership; hence, our report of the conference will be largely confined to an explanation of the proposed amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act.

DENVER CASE INITIATES ACTION

Sherman began with a short explanation of the issues in the Denver Building Trades case which finally reached determination by the Supreme Court of the United States, which decision was not favorable to the labor movement. The NLRB had decided that an unfair labor practice existed when members of the Denver Building Trades struck and picketed a construction job, protesting the employment of non-union men by a subcontractor. The United States Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia reviewed the case and decided that a secondary boycott did not exist. Justices Black,



ATTORNEYS who drafted Taft-Hartley amendments included Cornelius R. Gray, research director for the AFL Building Trades; Louis Sherman, IBEW general counsel; and Charles Donahue, research director for the AFL Plumbers.

Taft-Hartley Amendments Are Proposed

AFL Building Trades
Spark LMRA, Davis-
Bacon Amendments in
Spirited Conference
In Washington, D. C.

Douglas and Jackson, upholding the Court below, found themselves in the minority when the case reached the attention of the Supreme Court. This unfavorable latter decision is primarily responsible for the AFL proposal that Section 8 (b) (4) (A) of the Act be amended to grant union men the right not to work with non-union workers. Specifically, the amendment reads:

"(A) forcing or requiring any employer or self-employed person to join any labor or employer organization or any any employer or other person (herein called secondary employer) to cease using, selling, handling, transporting, or otherwise dealing in the products of any other producer, processor, or manufacturer, or to cease doing business with any other person (herein called primary employer), unless such secondary employer is engaged together with the primary employer involved in a labor dispute, in a construction project or similar undertaking at the site of such concerted activity."

Similarly, an amendment is proposed to Section 8 (b) (4) (B) so that the Section will read:

"(B) forcing or requiring any other employer to recognize or bargain with a labor organization as the representative of his employees unless such employers are engaged together in a construction project or similar undertaking at the site of such concerted activity or unless such labor organization has been certified as the representative of such employees under the provisions of Section 9."

This amendment would permit union men to strike for recognition and bargaining rights by "employers who are engaged together in a construction project or similar undertaking."

PRE-HIRE AGREEMENTS PROPOSED AS ANSWER TO PRACTICAL PROBLEMS

Section 8 (d) is proposed to be amended by adding a new sub-section:

"(e) It shall not be an unfair labor practice under sub-sections (a) and (b) of this Section for an employer engaged in a construction project or similar undertaking to make an agreement covering employees engaged (or who upon their employment will be engaged) in construction work with a labor organization (not established, maintained or assisted by any action defined in Section 8 (a) of this Act as an unfair labor practice and which at the time the agreement was executed or within the preceding 12 months has received from the Board a notice that it has complied with the requirements imposed by Section 9 (f) (g) and (h) of the Act) because (1) the majority status of such labor organization has not been established under the provisions of Section 9 of this Act prior to the making of such agreement, or (2) such agreement requires as a condition of employment, membership in such labor organization after the seventh day following the beginning of such employment or the effective date of the agreement whichever is later, or (3) such agreement requires the employer to notify such labor organization of opportunities for employment with such employer, or gives such labor organization a reasonable opportunity to refer qualified applicants for such employment, or (4) such agreement specifies minimum training, apprenticeship or experience qualifications for employment or provides for priority in opportunities for employment based upon length of service with such employer, in the industry, or in the particular geographical area: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall set aside the final proviso to Section 8 (a) (3) of the Act: *Provided further*, That any agreement made pursuant to this subsection, not otherwise constituting a bar to a petition filed pursuant to Section 9 (c) or 9 (e), shall not become a bar to such petitions solely by reason of this subsection."

The Building and Construction Trades Department contends that this new sub-section will correct the in-



LEADERS—Frank A. Bonadio, secretary-treasurer of the AFL Building Trades Department, left, with Richard Gray, Building Trades president, discussing the Washington agenda.

equities which have hitherto existed, in terms of the inability of a contractor to make any reasonably accurate bid for construction work since rates of pay and the overall cost of working conditions must be fixed by agreements prior to the bidding. It is quite obvious that the egg must come before the chicken—only when a contractor knows what his labor costs will be can he afford to bid on the work to be done. The present law prohibits the making of an agreement prior to the commencement of the work. Secondly, the amendment proposes that the 30-day period now referred to in the Act shall be shortened to seven days—an employee is proposed to be required to make application to join the organization representing his craft in this shorter period of time. It is again quite obvious that a 30-day period may extend beyond the duration of the work performed. The further proposal is made that labor organizations should be given a reasonable opportunity to refer qualified applicants for employment and that agreements may specify "minimum training, apprenticeship or experience qualifications" or provide for priority in opportunities for employment based upon seniority with the employer, in the industry or in the area.

ABOLITION OF MANDATORY INJUNCTION SIGNIFICANT TO BROADCASTING INDUSTRY

A proposal very significant to all of organized labor is made in an extremely simple statement in both Bills: "Strike out all of Section 10 (1) of such Act." This proposal would correct an existing practice forced upon the General Counsel of the NLRB. It is well known that an unfair labor practice charge which leads to an issuance of complaint by the Board and is followed by a hearing before an Examiner is then referred to the consideration of the NLRB. However, if the General Counsel has reasonable grounds for believing the charge

is well founded *he must* go to the Federal District Court for an injunction—even before the Board decides that the subject action is illegal. This procedure is usually confined to charges involving picketing. Organized labor contends that restraining conduct which may later be found to be legal is not only unfair but perfectly ridiculous.

PROBLEMS OF STATE LAWS SOLVED FOR OUR MEMBERS IN BROADCASTING

The last of the proposed amendments to the Act have to do with Section 14. Section 14 should be amended by striking all of Section 14 (b), thus leaving Section 14 (a) as the whole of the Section. This amendment would restore the sovereignty of the Federal Law and render impotent all of the State "Right-to-Work" laws in industries and activities involving interstate commerce. While some persons have raised the false issue of "State's Rights" in arguing against deletion of the State's authority in this area such is a quite faulty argument which is raised only to obscure the issue. Mr. Sherman emphasized this point in his discussion of the amendments and pointed out that the LMRA includes *Territories* and poses the question that if only State's rights are involved why are Territories included in the coverage of the Act? Organized labor is asking for equal status with the workers covered by the Railway Labor Act—this Act, covering railroads, airlines, etc., supersedes the laws and statutes of any State.

IDAHO SUPREME COURT SAYS "RIGHT-TO-WORK" IS MISLEADING TITLE

It should be noted here that a court decision exists in connection with the commonly used title "Right-to-Work." The Supreme Court of the State of Idaho heard a case brought by the Idaho State Federation of Labor based upon the petition of the State Federation for revision of the title "The Right-to-Work Initiative Proposal" which had been applied by the Attorney General. The Court decided that such a title was deficient and it, therefore, was "disapproved": the Court ordered the Attorney General to prepare a different title in accordance with its (the Court's) views. In essence, the State Federation alleged that the title was a misnomer since it lacked reference to membership or non-membership in a labor union or organization. Organized labor's long-standing contention that all such laws are deficiently described is, therefore, buttressed by the decision of a very respected Court. (*Idaho State Federation of Labor et al vs. Smylie, Attorney General*, No. 8160, June 30, 1954).

FINAL AMENDMENT WOULD RESTORE WORKERS' PERSONAL RIGHTS

The final amendment proposed would change Section 303 (a) to define as lawful a refusal by any person to cross a picket line if the line is established as the

result of a strike authorized by a representative whom the strike-bound employer is required to recognize under the National Labor Relations Act. This issue has been much clouded by the courts but, to make the Section conform to the proposed amendment to 8 (b) (4) (A), its amendment is also proposed.

DAVIS-BACON ACT AMENDMENTS

Coverage of the Davis-Bacon Act is sought for Federally-assisted projects and enforcement of the Act by the Secretary of Labor is proposed by H. R. 4566, introduced by Representative John Fogarty. (Federally-assisted projects, for the purposes of this report, include road programs, FHA and VA insured and guaranteed home loan programs for single-family homes, REA assistance and similar types of Federal interests.) Also included in the Bill are provisions for the inclusion of fringe benefits in wage determinations as well as work week standards as to hours-per-week and hours-per-day—in terms of given patterns in each geographical area.

Approximately three million building tradesmen are represented by the unions which make up the Building and Construction Trades Department. Together with their families, it is evident that these tradesmen represent a very substantial part of the population of the country. Protection of their rights, their wages and other benefits are, therefore, essential to a healthy national economy.

ANNUAL CONSTRUCTION WORK INVOLVES BILLIONS OF DOLLARS

During 1954, some thirty-seven billion dollars were expended for new construction and an additional fifteen billion is estimated to have been spent on maintenance and repair work. Direct Federal construction—military, administrative and similar agencies' work accounted for approximately 9.2 per cent of the total work done and an additional 3 per cent of all construction work consisted of that accomplished on Federally-assisted projects. The AFL is asking that the Secretary of Labor be empowered to predetermine wages and working conditions for approximately 37 per cent of all construction work. Such authority would abolish the inequities which presently place union contractors at a complete disadvantage and directly affect the welfare of the contractors' employees, at all levels.

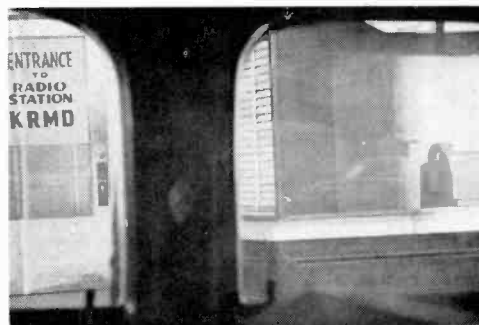
CONFERENCE APPROVES AMENDMENTS SUBMITTED

The proposed amendments were carefully considered and heartily approved by the some 1,500 delegates to the Conference, representing working men of 45 States and the District of Columbia. The delegates pledged their efforts toward the support of the amendments and expressed their desire to apprise their representatives in Congress of their very strong feelings. All the labor movement should follow suit.



PICKET CAR for the Shreveport strikers is an early-model Chevrolet, parked here in front of the struck station.

VIEW from the picket car of the front of the KRMD studios and transmitter. The facilities are in a downtown Shreveport hotel building.



PICKET LINE IN *Louisiana*

THREE MEMBERS of Local 1178 on the picket line—left to right, Jack Murray, Sam Contonis, and Bob Long. The strike is now beginning its fifth month.



MONITORING the station's programming is a veteran member of the local, W. J. "Dub" Wilkinson.

Members of IBEW Local 1178 combat management tactics in a right-to-wreck state

By **LEIGH CARDWELL**, President, IBEW Local 1178

THE strike by Local Union 1178 against Radio Station KRMD in Shreveport, La., has now entered its fifth month. It began last November, when the announcers and technicians were given notice by the station that their contract was terminated and the man-

agement refused to bargain for a new agreement. Federal and state assistance in mediation and conciliation was refused by the management—as was an offer by the union to arbitrate the company's claims of inability to operate at a profit under union conditions.

The station lost no time in instituting their "new order." Split shifts, short rest periods and seven-day

work weeks immediately became commonplace; the usual assortments of scabs were readily available. Inexperienced youngsters willing to gain experience regardless of the cost to their self-respect and drifters whose irresponsible natures embarrass the local residents by uncouth behavior can always be found to replace true craftsmen. A typical strikebreaker causes a strike-bound concern as much damage as the strike itself—such has been the case in Shreveport. Irresponsibility to the community, the advertisers and even to themselves has been noticed by the public and left deep scars to mar the previous record of local pride and mutual respect.

ADVERTISERS ARE AWARE

The lifeblood of any station—the advertisers—have not been unaware of what has been going on. Many longtime sponsors have cancelled their programs and announcements, expressing their disapproval of the station's new policies. Some 60 local establishments have refused to advertise over KRMD for the duration of the strike. Approximately 25 sponsors remain on the station, with most of them having expressed their intention to cancel their business with KRMD at the end of current contracts. All in all, by its choice to do nothing to settle the dispute in a peaceful manner, the station has alienated the great majority of its former clients, as well as potential sponsors, who demand and expect complete good will and the respect of the public to be derived from every dollar spent for advertising. Of course, some sponsors will probably stay on the station—little realizing, until too late, that the combination of union customers and those of the buying public who have a high regard for justice and fairness will trade elsewhere.

In December, the local union instituted a form of picketing which was made necessary by extremely cold weather. All the proper officials of the law were contacted and, with their approval, a car was parked at the entrance to KRMD. The pickets were thus provided with some elementary comforts—adequate heating, a portable radio for monitoring purposes, etc. Appropriate signs were placed atop the car and on the front and rear of the car. KRMD is thus confronted with a picket line which is not affected by the current bitter cold of winter and will not be vitiated by the effects of the blistering sun which always accompanies Shreveport's early summer weather.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AID

Support from both AFL and CIO locals in Shreveport has been gratifying. Both locals and individuals have taken it upon themselves to assist in the strike in many ways. Because of the employer's undemocratic stand of refusing to bargain with his workers' representatives, support, rare in its unanimity, has been experienced. The smallness of the local has no doubt been a contributing factor in arousing the wrath of the larger,

more powerful local unions. Such oneness of spirit will cause this employer, sooner or later, to be faced with dealing with the union in a reasonable, business-like manner or go into oblivion as far as radio advertising is concerned. Such has been the ultimate fate of other employers using similar tactics against organized labor.

Local 1178 fully appreciates the fact that the financial assistance given by other IBEW locals has enabled it to carry on the strike with such effectiveness. The local union extends its heartfelt thanks to the more than 30 local unions who have rendered financial assistance, to date, and to those who will undoubtedly lend their support by the time this item appears in print.

All IBEW local unions are assured that, while hoping for a peaceful, amicable and early settlement to the strike, Local 1178 will vigorously carry on the fight for so long as is required. Since money is being funneled into KRMD from its owners' interests in radio-TV properties in Jackson, Miss., Sherman, Tex., and Alexandria and Lake Charles, La., the local is prepared to go into this phase of the matter in the future, if necessary.

MEETING PLACE . . .



. . . for the Fourth Annual Progress Meeting of the IBEW Radio, TV, and Recording Division will be the Baker Hotel in Dallas, Texas. The dates are June 17, 18, and 19. The International Office is now preparing a full agenda of work for delegates. Your local union should be planning for it now. Every local should be represented at this all-important meeting!

Reading Time

Workmen's Compensation — Prevention, Insurance and Rehabilitation of Occupational Disability, by Herman Miles Somers, Chairman, Department of Political Science, Haverford College, and Anne Ramsey Somers. John Wiley and Sons, Inc., New York. 341 pages, \$6.50.

This work, in some respects monumental, is a definitive study of the oldest social insurance program in the United States. It is the first volume to cover all the various aspects of workmen's compensation, including history, legislation, administration, litigation, insurance, actual benefit experience and the closely related fields of industrial safety, health and rehabilitation.

The book's authors, factually and analytically, appraise the multitude of areas wherein are found human and social conflict.

As the most thorough work on the subject of workmen's compensation, this book may well serve as the keystone in any understanding of workmen's compensation today and its role in the social security structure of our country.

●
Electricity and Magnetism, by Ralph P. Winch, Professor of Natural Philosophy, Williams College. Prentice-Hall, Inc., New York. 755 pages. \$7.75.

This book is written as a text, and as such, approximates the average one-year course in Electricity and Magnetism at the sophomore or junior level in college.

Anyone attempting to read and comprehend the work should possess a minimum background in such subjects as elementary college physics and differential and integral calculus.

Employed throughout the text is the rationalized MKS system of units; a procedure consistent with modern engineering practice and in line with a strong current trend in physics.

Containing 19 chapters, the book devotes chapters to such subjects as: The Electrical Structure of Matter; Introduction to Magnetic Flux and Induced EMF's; Vector Method for Solving A-C Circuit Problems; The Electrostatic Field; Electrical Potential; Magnetic Force on Moving Charges; Magnetic Properties of Materials; The Single-phase Transformer and Oscillating Circuits and Maxwell's Theory.

Employed as a textbook to further one's knowledge of the basic, underlying principles upon which all electronics are based, this book would appear to represent a good investment.

CIO Moves Closer To Merger with AFL

Things have been moving along on the AFL-CIO merger front since the historic merger agreement was signed in Miami last month. On February 24, the CIO Executive Board met in Washington, D. C., and ratified the Miami agreement. (The AFL Executive Council had previously voted its approval at Miami.)

The only dissenting votes in the CIO Executive Board were cast by Transport Workers' President Michael Quill, and another board member from his union. The other 42 members of the CIO board termed the agreement a "sound, honorable and effective basis for the merger," and rejected Quill's arguments.

"All unions, big or small, will find in the agreement a document to benefit them and improve the lot of their members," the CIO leaders said in their board statement. "No union in the new organization need fear its future, because of the guarantees of integrity written into the agreement and the additional strength that will accrue to each union through unity."

The board said that a united labor movement would be dedicated to "the well-being of the people and the strengthening of democracy at home and abroad." Next step will be ratification of the agreement by the conventions of both groups in the fall.

As things now stand, both the CIO and the AFL plan to meet in Chicago in September and hold a joint conclave following their separate meetings.

The international affairs committees of both the AFL and CIO have mapped a united labor front in the international field. They formulated plans for labor's unified participation in the biennial meeting of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, which will be held in Austria on May 20.

In a joint statement, AFL President George Meany and CIO President Walter Reuther, said, "The AFL and CIO committees have met to make clear that as the merger of our organizations nears fulfillment, American labor has a unity of viewpoint in the field of international labor affairs just as the same identity of view prevails in domestic affairs.

"For free labor there can be no compromise at home or abroad with a Communist conspiracy which openly seeks the enslavement of workers. We oppose with equal vigor those who, consciously or unconsciously, give aid and comfort to the Communists by advocating preventive war."

Another union signed the no-raiding agreement during the past month. President David McDonald, of the CIO Steelworkers, announced that he would sign the pact, after George Meany appeared before the Steelworkers' executive board in a precedent-setting appearance and emphasized the evils of raiding.

Congress Studies Bills to Lower Social Security Eligibility Age



Proposals to establish a Federal agency to act upon problems of the aged population also go into the Congressional hopper

TO date, a total of 25 bills have been introduced in this session of Congress regarding Social Security. Some of them are so significant that they should be understood by every member of organized labor and given earnest support when such support is needed.

A major effort is being made, for instance, to lower the eligibility age for Social Security benefits from age 65 to age 60. Meanwhile, a move is gaining momentum to establish a Federal agency to act upon problems of the aged.

These, and other moves, are part of an overall effort by labor to improve the whole Social Security program. Last year, the program was extended to 10 million more Americans, including many professional workers. The AFL, through its Social Security Committee, is working for even more extensive coverage. A program of increased benefits is also being pushed.

These are the bills now before Congress:

Senate Bill 658, introduced by Senator Irving Ives, of New York, calls for the establishment of a Commission on Programs for the Aged. It has been referred to the Senate Labor Committee.

House Resolution No. 2825, introduced by Congressman Coudert, of New York, also calls for such a com-

mission, and it has gone to the House Commerce Committee for study.

The bill which seems to have greatest support regarding this matter is one bearing the name of Senator Charles Potter and the endorsement of 54 other Senators, which practically assures its passage in the Senate and the likelihood of its becoming the law of the land. The bill calls for the establishment of a "U. S. Commission on the Aging and Aged."

Among the measures covering the matter of age eligibility are the following:

- One by Congressman Bentley, of Michigan, to reduce from 65 to 60 years the age at which benefits may become payable to widows thereunder.
- Another by Congressman Fina, of New York, to amend Title II of the Social Security Act and provide that those monthly insurance benefits which under present law are not payable until age 65 be made payable at age 60 in the case of men and at age 55 in the case of women.
- A bill by Congressman Gray, of Illinois, would also amend Title II reducing eligibility age for both men and women to 60.
- A House Resolution by Green, of Oregon, would



THE AFL'S COMMITTEE on Social Security in session in Washington, with AFL Secretary-Treasurer William Schnitzler, at head of table, presiding. In foreground, facing camera, is Boris Shishkin, AFL economist. IBEW President J. Scott Milne is at right, rear. Recently three new members were added to the committee—Albert J. Hayes, president of the Machinists; Frederick F. Umhey, secretary-treasurer of the Ladies Garment Workers; and Kenneth J. Kelley, secretary-treasurer of the Massachusetts Federation of Labor.

reduce the eligibility age for women to 60. It supplements a bill introduced by Neuberger in the Senate.

- A bill by Congressman Hayworth, of Michigan, would provide for old-age insurance benefits to certain disabled individuals who are under 65 years of age.

- One by Congressman Patterson, of Connecticut, would reduce from 65 to 60 the age at which benefits may become payable to certain disabled veterans.

- Finally, a bill by Congressman Rains, an Arkansas Democrat, would reduce the eligibility age for both men and women to 60.

The flood of bills covering age eligibility indicates the trend of national thinking on the problems of the aged workers.

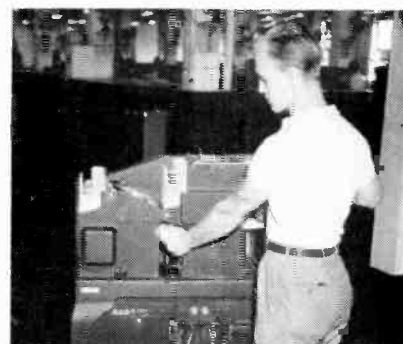
These bills need our constant support, until favorable legislation is passed.

The Care and Feeding of YOUR SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT

The record of your Social Security investment is filed in a vast clearing house in Baltimore, Md.—along with the records of 111,600,000 other Americans who are working, or have worked in the past. To this headquarters of Social Security's Division of Accounting Operations more than 11,000,000 employers send Old Age and Survivors Insurance payments each month. These pictures give an idea of the scope of the operation.



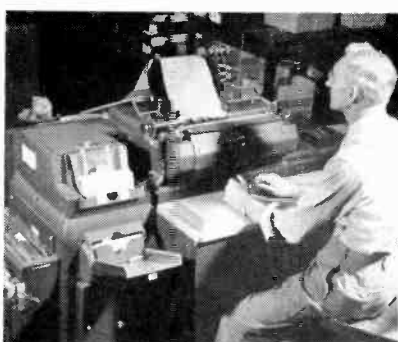
- A Civil Service clerk goes through the master files—the national employee index—to check wage cards.



- The account numbers and employee names are reproduced into annual summary cards from the actuarial cards.



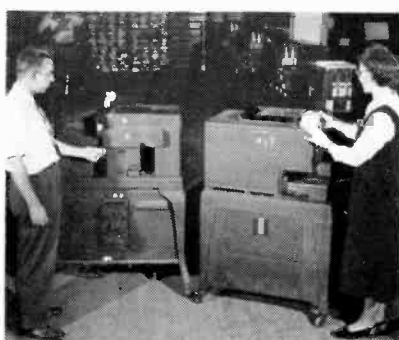
- Actuarial cards are listed, 100 names to a page, by account number, bound in books, as a numerical account register.



- Flexoline strips showing scundex code, name, birthday, account number, are prepared for the visible employee index.



- Applications for account numbers are microfilmed on 16 mm film and kept on file in Baltimore for ready reference.



- Employee identification numbers, calendar quarters, master block numbers move from employer to employee cards.



- A wage card gives the account number, name, and earnings, is punched for each employee listed on employer tax return.



- Unidentified wage cards from previous operations are checked to the numerical register by account numbers.



HOW BUSINESS DUCKS A SHOWER OF BRICKS

The following article is reprinted from the February 19 edition of LABOR, railway labor's weekly newspaper.

Stock splits and a tax gimmick let corporations hide their profits; stockholders and the unions are kept in the dark on actual returns; some business organizations keep two sets of books.

QUESTION: How can a Big Business company conceal the fact that its profits and dividends to stockholders are soaring, and so stave off demands for higher wages or cuts in prices? *Answer:* Such a company can arrange a "stock split."

That's just what has been happening at an ever-increasing rate, according to *Business Week* magazine. In 1954, the business journal reports, nearly 100 well-known companies "split" their stocks. And since then, "the waiting list has grown appreciably and steadily."

A stock split is simplicity itself. All the company does is issue two, three or four shares of new stock in place of each one share of its old stock. The same stockholders still own the same company. They just have two, three or four times as many pieces of paper called shares of stock.

But here's the trick: The profits and dividends *per share* on the new stock look a lot smaller than on the old shares. For example, *Business Week* noted, Douglas Aircraft Co. split its shares twice in the past four years, each time multiplying the number by two. If the splits hadn't occurred, Douglas would have reported earnings of more than \$60 a share, and dividends of \$26 a share, in 1954. As it was, the reported earnings and dividends *per share* were only a fourth as big.

"Today's companies fear a shower of bricks from labor and politicians if their shares are priced too high, or if their dividends are fat in terms of dollars." *Business Week* noted. "Many splits (according to Wall Streeters) are just a fog spread to obscure the high per-share earnings of the old stock, and to distract attention from rising dividends. Generally, splits are followed by boosted dividends, frequently quite high boosts."

While this "fog" is spread for workers and the public, stock market speculators are cleaning up through the stock splits, *Business Week* reported. The splits drive up stock prices, giving "spectacular" profits to speculators and recalling "unpleasant analogies" with the 1929 speculative boom, the magazine found.

Meanwhile, the *New York Times* revealed another way in which corporations hide profits. That is done through one provision of the "Rich Men's Tax Bill" which, incidentally, "will cost the Federal government about \$1 billion in taxes this year." The *Times'* article explains the "gimmick" in this way:

The new tax law enables corporations to reduce their taxes greatly by means of "rapid depreciation." That, the *Times* article says, "is a purely artificial device to permit corporations to hold onto more of their cash" by "charging off" more quickly the cost of new plants and equipment.

This makes profits look smaller than they really are. *As a result, the Times said, some corporations are beginning to keep "two sets of books." One is "for the tax collectors." The other set is "for their stockholders," and shows the real profits.*

The corporations which still keep only one set of books, the article says, do so for the following reason: "Some corporation executives take pleasure in piling up assets for which they do not have to account either to their stockholders or to their labor unions."

"The new depreciation rule is perfect for this. It allows large chunks of money to be subtracted from profits but to be held as cash."

FCC Appeals to Supreme Court

United States Court of Appeals Decision Challenges Authority of Commission to Limit Station Ownership

IN the closing days of the month of February, the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia rendered a unanimous decision which is now feared to raise questions as to the entire authority of the FCC in the area of rule-making. Briefly, the decision strikes down the Commission's rule that any one owner of as many as five TV stations will not receive any consideration if he should apply for a sixth station. Since such an application would be "denied without a hearing," the Court opinion states that such denial is a denial of due process of law.

The Court put its decision in concise language, saying (in part):

"It [the Commission] has decided *in vacuo* that there can never be an instance in which public interest, convenience and necessity would be served by granting an additional license to one who is already licensed for five television stations. The power so to decide has not been committed to the Commission."

The decision further stated:

"However laudable its policies may be, we have seen that the Commission is bound by its own statute and by the requirements of due process to grant a full hearing before denying an application for an available frequency sought by a citizen for a lawful use."

Within a few days of the announcement of the Court's decision, the Commission's lawyers began drafting a petition to the Supreme Court for a writ of certiorari. It has been implied that the support of the Department of Justice will be lent to the Commission since it is a party to the original suit brought by the Storer Broadcasting Company against the FCC.

The case began in 1953, upon Storer's application for Channel 10 in Miami. At that time, the Storer Company owned the maximum number of stations—five—permitted under the Commission's rules. When the

Commission refused to accept the application the Storer Company challenged the legality of the FCC's multiple ownership rules.

Certain issues in the case will probably not be taken to the Supreme Court. The Court of Appeals did find that in some cases the Commission can properly refuse to accept an application. Specifically, an application filed by an alien or an application made for a Channel not allocated to the city as well as an application filed for an unlawful purpose can quite properly be refused.

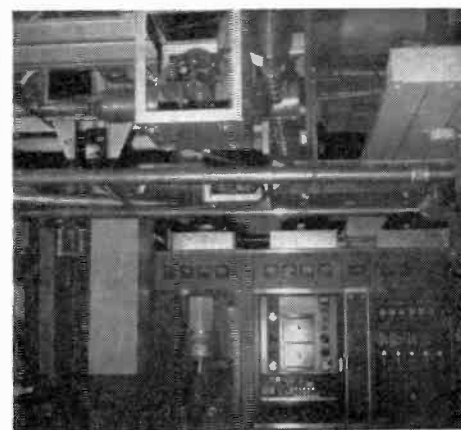
To date, some of the Commissioners have not commented on the decision while others have indicated that the FCC has but little choice except to appeal to the Supreme Court. Commissioner Doerfer has suggested that a number of stations related to population, area or capacity to program would be more realistic. Commissioner Hennock has long favored limiting to three the number of stations which may be owned by a single owner.

Senator Warren G. Magnuson (D., Washington), chairman of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, said that the Court of Appeals decision "... poses a grave question as to the adequacy of the Communications Act to prevent monopoly." Senator John Pastore (D., Rhode Island), chairman of the Communications Sub-Committee, is quoted as saying that the Committee must first find out what impact the decision will have on the industry. He added that he thought the FCC was on shaky ground when it set a numerical limitation, in the first place.

It is not even remotely possible that, should the Supreme Court agree to hear the case that such a hearing could be held before the Court prior to its October (1955) term. The Commission, being fearful of a tidal wave of applications which could result from the Court of Appeals decision may find itself realizing those fears during the next several months. The administrative burden could thus become intolerable during the coming summer.



THREE VIEWS: Above, the station's 160-foot antenna and the Foshay Tower. Left, Leroy C. Westberg of IBEW Local 292 at work. Right, a view of part of the complex transmission line system at the KEYD-TV transmitter.



New Station Manned by Local 292 Members

ON January 9, 1955, KEYD-TV, Minneapolis, Minn., began commercial programming on Channel 9 with 316,000 watts erp. This marked the fifth television station in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area, all of which are staffed by IBEW Local 292 engineers.

The station, with an investment of more than \$525,000 in TV equipment, operates from studio and transmitter location in the 32-story Foshay Tower Building. Mounted atop the 450-foot building is a 160-foot antenna—supporting structure, providing combined antenna facilities for KEYD-TV—9 bay super gain, along with antennae for Channel 11—9 bay super gain, and Channel 4—6 bay super-turnstile.

The erection of this multiple-use antenna supporting structure took place in 1952, therefore, the installation of the Channel 9 antenna radiators in November, 1954, proved no problem to Local 292 electricians working in below-freezing temperatures. The KEYD-TV 50-KW

transmitter is located on the thirty-first floor of the Tower Building, providing desirable short length transmission lines to the antenna. RG-11 co-axial line provides the studio-transmitter video link. A completely equipped remote truck and micro-wave with sound channel, serves the heavy schedule of remote programs for the Channel 9 outlet.

KEYD-TV and KEYD-AM is owned and operated by the Family Broadcasting Corp., Henry C. Klages, President, and Lee L. Whiting, Vice-President and General Manager. It is affiliated with the Dumont TV Network.

Contract negotiations (November, 1954) with the corporation, provide Local 292 representation of all engineers, floormen, and film technicians employed at the station. (NOTE: Our thanks to Harvey Headen, KEYD Director of Engineering, and Jim McGovern, KEYD Publicity Director, for the helpful information they have supplied for this article.)

Technical NOTES

New Kinescope

A new RCA five-inch projection kinescope, which produces "auditorium-size" black-and-white television pictures, up to 8 x 6 feet, when used with a suitable reflective optical system, has been announced by the Tube Division, Radio Corporation of America.

The kinescope (RCA-5AZP4) is intended primarily for closed-circuit types of large-screen TV projectors utilized for demonstration, training, and educational applications by business organizations, schools and universities, and large retail outlets, according to Lee F. Holleran, General Marketing Manager.

Contributing to the brightness of the projected pictures, he said, are an aluminized white fluorescent screen having good color stability under varying conditions of screen current, and an operating ultor voltage of 40,000 volts (absolute maximum), unusually high for a tube of this type.

The RCA-5AZP4 has electrostatic focus and magnetic deflection; operates with an absolute maximum focusing-electrode voltage of 8600 volts; utilizes an optical-quality spherical faceplate of non-browning glass; and incorporates such high-voltage design features as a molded-on ultor connection cable, insulating coating on the bulb to minimize leakage, a gun structure utilizing anti-corona thimbles to prevent internal arc-over and stray emission, and only one high-voltage envelope connection. Other connections are made through a plastic-filled duodecal 7-pin base.

Junction Transistor

An RCA hermetically sealed, alloy-junction transistor intended for low-power audio applications in communications and other types of electronic equipment was announced recently by the Tube Division, Radio Corporation of America.

The tiny semiconductor device (RCA-2N104) has exceptional stability and excellent uniformity of characteristics, together with numerous design features which permit its use in most low-level audio-frequency applications, according to Lee F. Holleran, General Marketing Manager of RCA's Tube Division.

The new RCA transistor is a p-n-p germanium type,

hermetically sealed for maximum moisture protection in an insulated metal envelope, and is no bigger than a pencil eraser, he said. It is only 1/4-inch in diameter and 11/16-inch in over-all length. The device is a plug-in type which will fit a linotetrar three-pin base.

Design and operating features of the RCA transistor include: a low base-lead resistance which minimizes ohmic losses, improves frequency response, and insures high input-circuit efficiency; a maximum noise factor of 12 db; and, when used in a common emitter circuit, a collector-to-base current amplification ratio of 44, a matched-impedance, low-frequency power gain of 40 db, and a collector-to-base alpha frequency cutoff of 13.9 kilocycles. On the basis of usual transistor ratings, the collector dissipation of the RCA-2N104 transistor is in the order of 35 milliwatts.

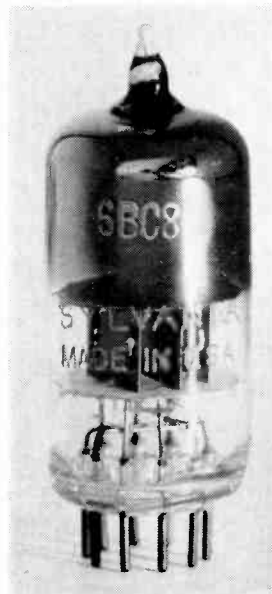
9-Pin Tube Type

A new tube type, the 6BC8, a miniature 9-pin, medium mu dual triode with semi-remote cutoff characteristics,

has been announced by Sylvania Electric Products Inc.

The new tube lends itself very readily to applications as a cascade amplifier in VHF television tuners, and also gives more satisfactory performance in AGC systems under both strong and weak signal conditions.

In addition to these features, the new tube provides relief from objectionable cross modulation effects when reception of a weak signal is degraded because of strong adjacent channel station interferences. This effect is minimized because the transfer curve of this tube approaches the desirable square law characteristic, which is the optimum shape for minimizing cross modulation.



THE NEW TUBE type, the 6BC8, a miniature 9-pin, medium mu dual triode with semi-remote cutoff characteristics, made by Sylvania.

Bell Waveguide

Bell Telephone Labs has announced its successful transmission of a 50,000 mc carrier in a waveguide for a distance representing 40 miles.

Bell scientists now consider the possibility that waveguides might be used for high frequency, long distance transmission. They believe the new waveguide may someday simultaneously carry tens of thousands of cross-country telephone conversations along with hundreds of television programs.

This is compared with top capacity of 1,860 two-way telephone conversations, or 600 such telephone conversations and two TV programs simultaneously on a pair of coaxial cables. Coaxial cables have eight copper conductors, two of which are spares.

New Bell waveguide—solid metal tubing waveguides have been used for many years for short distances (transmitter-antenna links, etc.)—which is made of tightly coiled copper wire, wrapped inside a flexible outer covering. It is two inches in diameter. Tests showed that this "helical" type waveguide can carry high frequencies around corners over long distances. This is not possible in the solid tubing waveguides.

Waveguides are necessary for the higher frequencies because of the extreme losses which occur using conventional transmission lines.

In the Bell tests, signals were bounced back and forth in a 500-ft. copper pipe, for distances of 40 miles. Bell engineers calculated that the same waves would have traveled only 12 miles in a coaxial cable with the same loss in power.

Multi-Channel View

Allen B. DuMont Labs announced recently that it has developed a new multi-channel waveform monitor, which enables a television broadcast engineer to see four video signals simultaneously on a single multi-gun cathode ray tube.

A DuMont spokesman said the new monitor will be of particular benefit to engineers of stations originating color programs, because it will monitor simultaneously three color signals—red, green and blue—and the encoded output of one color channel. He said that in a station not originating color, the unit will monitor the four outputs of a monochrome Multi-Scanner.

Mite-Size Mike

The Altec Lansing Corp., Beverly Hills, Calif., has announced development of a "Lipstik" microphone. The 21-C, the new microphone, is a successor to the company's 21-B.

Altec claims that the miniature mike is the smallest ever developed, and possesses high quality perform-



ALTEC LANSING'S new "Lipstik" microphone, said by the manufacturer to be the smallest mike on the market. The "Lipstik" is 3" long, $\frac{5}{8}$ " in diameter, and as demonstrated above, is not much larger than Milady's handbag accessory. Its applications include use in coat lapel or breast pocket, affixed to manuscript, in hand, or on stand.

ance. Only slightly larger than the average lipstick case, the new unit is easily and quickly adaptable to every microphone use, its makers claim.

A few of the microphone's features, according to its manufacturer: The use of printed circuits minimizes wiring and facilitates tube replacement; light weight—mike base, cable and connector weigh only 5 ounces; a newly-designed power supply, smaller in size, lighter in weight.

The midget microphone uses a 4665 Plug-in Transformer for 30, 150 or 600 ohms impedance.

Rectangular Tube

CBS-Hytron, Danvers, Mass., announced recently that it plans to introduce to the television industry "the first rectangular color picture tube developed for mass production." CBS-Hytron concluded manufacture of its round color tube in December and is now concentrating on the 22-inch rectangular color tube.

RCA announced recently that it, too, was producing a 22-inch rectangular color tube, but RCA says its tests with the 22-inch rectangle alongside its 21-inch round tube, showed no advantages in the rectangular tube. An RCA executive stated that his firm's 22-inch rectangular tube does not produce better color, nor does it provide a larger picture, while its cost of manufacture is higher than that of the round tube.

Station Breaks



AT&T Rates Drop

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company has amended its monthly Class A (5,000 cps) rates to drop the hitherto required minimum from 16 consecutive daily hours to eight and has reduced the per-hour per-mile tariff from \$6 to \$4.50. These new rates will be effective on April 1, unless protests are filed, or unless the FCC should disapprove the amendments.

The former rates were effective early in 1948, with a regular contract providing for a minimum of 16 consecutive hours daily, seven days a week. The basic charge was \$6 per airline mile and each additional hour or a fraction thereof was subjected to an additional 10 cents per mile. These charges were also in conjunction with a standard connection charge of \$75 per station for 16 hours' service.

The new schedule sets a minimum of eight consecutive hours, seven days a week. Sixteen hours' service will now total \$6 and the basic connection charge will be \$55, with the next three hours subject to a \$3-an-hour connection charge.

The one-time use rate remains unchanged—15 cents per hour per airline mile for the first hour and \$3.75 for each additional 15 minutes.

The reduced rates will, of course, be most beneficial to the regular radio networks, all of which operate from 11 to 16 hours per day. Some benefits will be derived by individual stations, who do a considerable amount of remote work.

BBCed Murrow

British television viewers and theater goers are getting Edward R. Murrow on two shows now—"See It Now" and "Person to Person." P-to-P was first to be aired, going out of BBC-TV. S-it-N started up February 28 over a motion picture theater circuit in London. Meanwhile, Sidney Bernstein of Granada Television, Ltd., has contracted for the latter show to go on England's new commercial TV.

NABET to Negotiate

The recently negotiated agreements between the National Association of Broadcasting Engineers and Technicians, CIO, and ABC and NBC have failed to be ratified, and NABET officials will seek to negotiate the dis-

puted issues. The proposed three-year agreement was turned down by a mail ballot.

Present reports of the imminence of a strike were described as "completely erroneous" by a NABET official in New York since, pending resolution of the differences, no disruption of program service is anticipated.

Bargaining on TV

More than 2,000 personnel and industrial relations executives, attending an American Management Association conference at the Palmer House in Chicago, recently, watched some representative contract negotiations via television.

They witnessed a 90-minute collective bargaining session between representatives of two AFL Paper Makers' locals and representatives of the Rogers Corp., of Rogers, Conn. Cameras from Station WBKB, operating on a closed circuit, piped the negotiations from an upstairs conference room to the hotel's grand ballroom.

West Coast Coverage

The AFL's new nationwide news commentary, handled by Edward P. Morgan, is being heard nightly over 10 radio stations in California. Morgan succeeded Frank Edwards as AFL news spokesman on January 3. The stations carrying the show include KPMC, Bakersfield; KABC, Los Angeles; KFBK, Sacramento; KCBQ, San Diego; KGO, San Francisco; KITO, San Bernardino; KREO, Indio; KTIP, Porterville; KWTC, Barstow; and KYOR, Blythe. Most of these stations are IBEW-represented and some NABET.

"The organization of labor must in a civilized manner be elaborated and strengthened for its essential function in an economy of private enterprise."

—MR. JUSTICE I. C. RAND,
Supreme Court of Canada.

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