

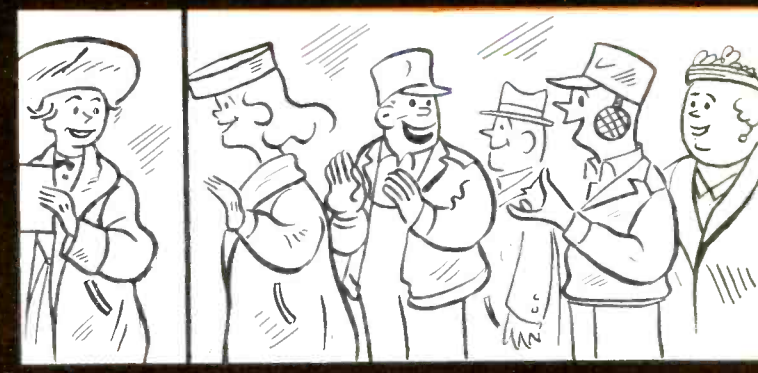
RADIO, TV and RECORDING



SEPTEMBER, 1956

# TECHNICIAN-ENGINEER

## REGISTER *and*



## VOTE!

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

VOLUME 5 17  17 NUMBER 9

PRINTED ON UNION MADE PAPER

The INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD of ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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

ALBERT O. HARDY

Editor, Technician-Engineer

**. . . in this issue**

<i>Remote Control Record Grows</i> .....	3
<i>Wage Improvements in IBEW Agreements</i> .....	7
<i>NABET Sharply Attacks NARTB Petition</i> .....	10
<i>Picket Beaten by Thugs at WAPI-WABT</i> .....	13
<i>Voting Records Sent to AFL-CIO Members</i> .....	13
<i>AFL-CIO Council Meets in Pennsylvania</i> .....	14
<i>Technical Notes</i> .....	15
<i>Station Breaks</i> .....	16

**. . . the cover**

This year Labor has launched one of its most determined efforts to get unionists to register now and vote in November. With Taft-Hartley still not revised or repealed, with the NLRB overburdened with the management viewpoint, and with a big backlog of needed legislation awaiting action in Washington, Labor feels that the time for political action is now.

To remind trade unionists of their civic duty with regard to elections, the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education is distributing a series of posters to all local unions and magazine covers (such as the one on our own September cover) to all labor publications. If you haven't registered yet, do so today!

**commentary**

There is always a small minority of dissenters in any organization. These minorities are never willing to accept the will of the majority in a democracy. Certainly, minority groups—of whatever composition—should not be repressed or exploited. But when a minority group is led by those who seek a narrow self-interest and who will stir up trouble for all—under the false banner of brotherhood and in the name of democracy, it is well for the people being falsely led to look into the facts.

Unions are only possible where there are people—and all such people are subject to human error. Errors in judgment, errors in thinking and errors in actions are not confined to any individual. Even the combined judgment of the majority can sometimes be wrong. Thus can the action of majorities—of leaders—of individuals—be excused. But there is no reason to excuse self-seeking individuals who act and speak for their own selfish purposes.

Attend your Local Union meetings—seek the facts—satisfy yourself that the facts are as they are represented. Weed out the bearers of false standards—make your Local Union speak for you and be sure that it speaks with authority, only on facts.

**the index . . .**

For the benefit of local unions needing such information in negotiations and planning, here are the latest figures for the cost-of-living index, compared with the 1955 figures:

July, 1956—117.0

July, 1955—114.7

Published monthly by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL-CIO, 1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C., for the men and women in the recording, radio and television industries. Entered February 20, 1952, as second-class matter at Washington, D. C., under Act of August 24, 1912. Subscription Price: U. S. and Canada, \$2 per year, in advance.



THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION is in the building at the extreme left, center of the picture above. This is a view of a portion of the Federal Triangle in Washington, D. C. The Department of Labor is in the lower left, foreground.

# The Remote Control Record Is Growing

THE Petition of the NARTB for further relaxation of FCC Rules, which was filed on February 15, 1956, has evoked thousands of comments from labor organizations, NARTB members, consulting engineers and individuals. Following two extensions of time for the filing of comments (one secured by the IBEW and another by NABET), the final date for replies to comments was set by the Commission to be August 22, 1956. (See Technician-Engineer; March, April, May, July and August, 1956 issues for references to all the proceedings, filings and actions on this subject).

On August twentieth, the NARTB filed a petition with the FCC, requesting that the time for filing reply comments be extended from August 22 to October 21, 1956.

**Voluminous  
Comments Prompt  
Delay Plea from  
NARTB for Reply,  
Commission Grants  
Delay Despite IBEW  
Opposition**

Before the  
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

## ***Request for Extension of Time Within Which to File Reply Comments***

Comes now the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, by its attorneys, and for the

reasons hereinafter set forth, respectfully requests a sixty-day extension of time within which to file reply comments in the above proceeding.

1. On February 15, 1956, this Association petitioned the Commission to institute rule making proceedings looking toward the amendment of Sections 3.66, 3.274, and 3.572 of the Commission's Rules relating to remote control operation of certain standard, FM, and non-com-



mercial FM broadcasting stations. On April 12, 1956, the Commission released its Notice of Proposed Rule Making in the above proceeding, and set June 1, 1956, and twenty days thereafter, as the dates, respectively, for the filing of comments and reply comments. Subsequently, upon request of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO), the time for filing comments was extended to July 2, 1956, and the time for filing reply comments was extended to twenty days thereafter. Thereafter, on June 26, 1956, upon request of the National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians, the time for the filing of comments was again extended, this time to August 2, 1956, with reply comments to be filed twenty days thereafter.

2. Comments of the American Communications Association, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and the National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians (the principal opponents to this Association's proposal) were filed on July 6, July 27, and August 2, 1956, respectively.<sup>1</sup> The comments

3. The facts presented in the Association's petition of February 15, 1956, were arrived at only after lengthy study and research which led to the conclusion that the remote control operations proposed were sound. Obviously, the proposal would not have been advanced had not the Association been completely sure of its

<sup>1</sup> The Association filed comments on July 2, 1956. of these opponents are principally dedicated to the proposition that the facts presented by this Association in its petition are erroneous and misleading. From this premise, these organizations then argue that the Association's petition should either be dismissed or an evidentiary hearing ordered.

feasibility and desirability. These data and conclusions have now been challenged. This, of course, is a proper procedure, for it is only through the free discussion of the pros and cons of a given situation that the Commission will have made available to it sufficient information upon which to reach a decision which is in the public interest.

4. While it is believed that the opponents' analysis of the Association's arguments in no way weakens the validity of these data, they have raised questions which should be answered so that the Commission may make a determination in favor of the Association's proposal without the necessity of ordering a protracted, expensive, and totally unnecessary evidentiary hearing. In as much as the Association is fully prepared to successfully rebut the arguments raised by the opponents, the Association respectfully requests that it be granted an extension of time within which to file its reply comments.

5. In addition, since a sixty-day extension of time has already been granted to two of the opponents in this proceeding, no prejudice will be caused to the Commission or any party by the grant of an additional period of time in which to file reply comments.

Wherefore, the premises considered, it is respectfully requested that the Commission extend the time for filing reply comments in the above-captioned proceeding to October 21, 1956.

Respectfully submitted,

National Association of Radio and  
Television Broadcasters

By ROBERT L. HEALD,

By WALTER R. POWELL, JR.

August 20, 1956

Its Attorneys

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A copy of the NARTB's request was received  
by the IBEW on August 21 and a telegram was  
sent to the Commission, as follows:

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**Telegram Sent**

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*"Re Docket 11677 International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO) respectfully opposes NARTB request for extension of 60 days to file reply to comments in answer to NARTB petition. If commission decides to grant extension, IBEW respectfully urges that such extension be limited to a reasonable period of time*

*not exceeding 20 days which represents 100 per cent of the time originally allotted for such reply. It is also respectfully requested that commission make it a condition of any extension that NARTB be limited to the filing of a reply rather than new material which IBEW and other opponents of petition would not be privileged to answer under rules established in notice of proposed rule making released by commission April 12, 1956. Copy of this telegram being transmitted to NARTB. Formal papers will follow."*

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The IBEW's formal papers were filed with the FCC on August 22, just as the telegram of the previous day indicated would be done.

Below is the text of the formal papers as they were received by the Federal Communications Commission from the Brotherhood:

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Before the  
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

***Opposition to NARTB Request for  
Extension of Time Within Which  
to File Reply Comments***

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, by the undersigned, respectfully opposes the request of NARTB for extension of time dated August 20, 1956, for the reasons set forth below pursuant to our telegram of August 21:

1. The Commission established the procedure for the above entitled cause in paragraph numbered 12 of its Notice of Proposed Rule Making which reads as follows:

"12. Any interested person who is of the view that the proposal should not be adopted, or should not be adopted in the form set forth herein, may file with the Commission on or before June 1, 1956, written data, views, or arguments setting forth his comments. Comments in support of the proposal may also be filed on or before the same date. Comments or briefs in reply to such original comments as may be submitted should be filed within 20 days from the last day for filing said original comments or briefs. No additional comments may be filed unless (1) specifically requested by the Commission or (2) good cause for filing such additional comments is established. The Commission will consider all such additional comments submitted before taking further action in this matter, and if any comments appear to warrant the holding of a hearing, oral argument, or demonstration, notice of the time and place of such hearing, oral argument or demonstration will be given."

2. As stated in the NARTB request for extension the Petition of the Association was filed "only after lengthy study and research."

3. No personal reasons are asserted in support of the request for extension of time.

4. The extension of time is requested by the Association because of the substantive questions which have been raised by the comments in answer to the petition. It appears that it is the judgment of the Association that such questions cannot be answered "in favor (sic) of the Association's proposal" without a hearing (Paragraph numbered 4 of the NARTB request for extension).

It is respectfully submitted that the Association should have been prepared to rebut the comments as a result of the lengthy research and study which preceded the filing of the petition without additional time. The extension of thirty days requested by IBEW was justified by exceptional reasons arising out of the inability to secure data from the Commission. The grant of such extension is no precedent for the request made by NARTB.

5. The Commission allowed approximately six weeks for parties to file comments in answer to the petition which had been in process for more than nine months. The thirty day extension granted to the IBEW was less than the time allowed originally for the filing of answering comments. The Association is requesting an extension of sixty days or approximately three times the twenty days originally allowed by the Commission for the filing of reply comments. It is respectfully submitted that such request is excessive and that if the Commission should decide to grant any extension for reply, such extension should be for a reasonable period of time not exceeding twenty days which would represent an extension amounting to 100 per cent of the time originally allowed for such reply.

6. The statement is made in paragraph numbered 4 of the NARTB request for extension that "Inasmuch as the Association is fully prepared to successfully rebut the arguments raised by the opponents, the Association respectfully requests that it be granted an extension of time within which to file its reply comments." It is respectfully submitted that if the premise stated in the above sentence is correct, then the conclusion should have been the exact opposite. The failure to state logical reasons for the extension and the excessive time

requested gives rise to the question of whether the NARTB needs such time if it proposes to conform to the rules specified by the Commission which provide for a "reply." It is respectfully submitted that if any extension is granted, the Commission should establish a condition thereto that NARTB be limited to the filing of a reply rather than any new material which the IBEW and other opponents of the petition would not be privileged to answer under the rules established in the

Notice of Proposed Rule Making released April 12, 1956.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT O. HARDY,  
*Director,*  
*Radio, TV & Recording Division, IBEW*

LOUIS SHERMAN,  
*General Counsel, IBEW,*

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However, on August 22 the IBEW received a copy of a notice issued by the Commission on August 21, which indicates that the Commission had already granted the delay requested by the Association.

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Before the  
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

**Notice of Extension of Time  
for Filing Reply Comments**

1. The Commission has before it for consideration the request of the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, filed August 20, 1956, for extension of time in which to file reply comments in the above-entitled proceeding.

2. In support of its request, the NARTB states that rule making was instituted on its proposal in this proceeding on April 12, 1956, with June 1, 1956, and twenty days thereafter, as the dates, respectively, for filing of comments and reply comments; that subsequently the time for filing comments was extended to July 2, 1956, and for reply comments to July 22, 1956 (Mimeo 32073) upon request of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO), and thereafter, the time for filing comments was again extended to August 2, 1956, and for reply comments to August 22, 1956 (Mimeo 33643) upon request of the National Association of Broadcast Employees and Tech-

nicians; that these parties and other principal opponents to the NARTB proposal have filed comments in the proceeding which challenge the data and conclusions of its proposal; and that the NARTB needs an additional 60-day extension of time to file reply comments rebutting the arguments raised by those opposing its proposal. The NARTB urges that since the time for filing comments in this proceeding was extended 60 days at the request of those opposing its proposal, neither the Commission nor any party would be prejudiced by a grant of its request.

3. In view of the numerous comments filed in this proceeding and the representations of petitioner, the Commission believes that the public interest would be served by affording a further extension of time for filing replies.

4. Accordingly, *It Is Ordered*, this 21st day of August, 1956, that the time for filing reply comments in the above-entitled proceeding *is extended* from August 22, 1956 to October 21, 1956.

Federal Communications Commission

DEE W. PINCOCK,  
*Acting Secretary.*

Released: August 21, 1956

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This is how matters stand at present. For a digest of formal comments by the National Association of Broadcasting Engineers and Technicians, AFL-CIO, to the Commission, in opposition to the stand of NARTB, turn to page 10. We shall publish further developments in a later issue.

# Wage Improvements in IBEW Agreements

Between January 1, 1956 and May, 1956 More Than One Hundred Agreements Were Approved — Wage Improvements Are Tabulated

**I**T HAS been some time since the wage improvements on IBEW agreements have been tabulated for publication. There was sufficient interest in the last printing (Page 5, June, 1954) to warrant another survey being made recently. This most recent survey was originally begun on the premise that all broadcasting and recording agreements which were received at the International Office during the first six months of 1956

would afford an interesting and significant cross-section sample. Upon commencement of the survey, however, it was found that the task of tabulating all the data from agreements received in the six-month period was too formidable. Hence, the accompanying chart was made up on the basis of the first 101 agreements processed in 1956.

The chart is not "weighted" in any way. It

contains *all* the agreements—of the first 101 received and processed—it does not represent any "selected" agreements. It should be noted, however that many (most) of the agreements were effective as of a date prior to January, 1956. Execution of the agreements, their preparation (typing or printing, etc.,) normally preclude their immediate receipt at the Washington office of the Brotherhood.

Local Union	Station	City	Wage Escalator Spread Per Week	Months	Dollar Increase	Length of Agreement	Re-Amendment	New Term To
479	KFDM	Beaumont, Tex.	\$60.00-85.00	60	....	1 year		x 12-31-56
77	KBKW	Aberdeen, Wash.	92.00-Flat	0	4.00	1 year	x	7-1-57
1292	WICS-TV	Springfield, Ill.	75.00-95.00	24	....	2 years		x 11-30-57
1220	WEFM	Chicago, Ill.	88.50-129.00	24	4.00	1 year	x	9-30-56
1264	WABB	Mobile, Ala.	102.50-Flat	0	2.50	16 months		3-15-57
77	KMO	Tacoma, Wash.	101.60-Flat	0	1.60	1 year	x	1-1-57
1564	WCAS	Gadsden, Ala.	76.00-81.00	6	3.50	2 years	x	12-1-57
45	KPOL	Los Angeles, Calif.	117.50-Flat	0	7.50	2 years	x	4-30-57
1139	WTPS	New Orleans, La.	65.00-87.50	48	10.00	1 year	x	11-14-56
1564	WETO	Gadsden, Ala.	76.00-81.00	6	3.50	2 years	x	12-1-57
1221	KFOR	Lincoln, Neb.	75.00-95.00	36	1.75	18 months	x	3-31-57
45	KGFJ	Los Angeles, Calif.	98.50-Flat	0	2.50	2 years	x	4-30-57
45	Universal Recorders†	Hollywood, Calif.	92.00-135.00*	36	5.17-27.80	3 years	x	9-8-58
1228	WCOP	Boston, Mass.	75.00-110.00	48	5.00	1 year	x	12-3-56
202	KLOK	San Jose, Calif.	130.50-Flat	0	3.00	36 months	x	5-31-58
202	KEEN	San Jose, Calif.	128.00-Flat	0	3.00	36 months	x	5-31-58

(Continued on next page)

# WAGE IMPROVEMENTS IN IBEW AGREEMENTS, Continued from Preceding Page

Local Union	Station	City	Wage Escalator Spread Per Week	Months	Dollar Increase	Length of Agreement	Re-Amendment	New	Term To
202	KSJO	San Jose, Calif.	128.00-Flat	0	3.00	36 months	X		5-31-58
202	KXRX	San Jose, Calif.	128.00-Flat	0	3.00	36 months	X		5-31-58
1260	KMAU-TV	Wailuku, Hawaii	69.23-75.00	6	.....	2 years		X	12-8-57
1260	KGMB-TV	Honolulu, Hawaii	69.23-75.00	6	25.00	2 years	X		12-8-57
1281	WRIB	Providence, R. I.	64.00-Flat	0	5.00	1 year	X		2-14-57
77	KELA	Centralia, Wash.	92.80-Flat	0	2.00	1 year	X		12-1-57
77	KAPA	Raymond, Wash.	74.00-Flat	0	2.00	1 year	X		1-1-57
45	Radio Recorders†	San Diego, Calif.	95.00-127.00*	36	5.80	31 months	X		9-8-58
1374	KCRG	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	80.00-100.00	24	5.00	1 year	X		9-8-57
1259	WHB	Kansas City, Mo.	102.00-126.00	15	5.00	2 years	X		4-30-58
1212	WPAT	Paterson, N. J.	75.00-150.00	36	2.50	2 years	X		9-20-57
45	KFOX	Long Beach, Calif.	107.50-Flat	0	2.50	1 year	X		4-30-57
45	MacGregor Studios†	Los Angeles, Calif.	87.63-115.44*	0	7.20	1 year		X	6-15-56
1221	KMMJ	Grand Island, Neb.	66.00-78.00	18	4.00	1 year	X		4-1-57
347	KRNT	Des Moines, Iowa	86.00-113.00	36	3.00	1 year	X		3-24-57
202	KAFY	Bakersfield, Calif.	102.50-Flat	0	2.50	18 months	X		6-30-57
45	Goldstar†	Hollywood, Calif.	95.00-127.00*	36	5.60	31 months		X	9-8-58
1400	WCBM	Baltimore, Md.	75.00-125.00	30	5.00	1 year	X		1-31-57
292	Kaybank, Inc.†	Minneapolis, Minn.	75.00-105.00	36	5.00	5 months	X		6-30-56
292	WDGY	Minneapolis, Minn.	76.50-115.00	36	4.00	1 year	X		9-30-56
1212	WHOM	New York, N. Y.	152.50-Flat	0	2.50	1 year	X		9-30-56
77	KSEM	Moses Lake, Wash.	88.00-Flat	0	6.00	1 year	X		1-1-57
77	KING-TV	Seattle, Wash.	98.40-120.00	3	4.00	2 years	X		12-1-57
77	KVI	Seattle, Wash.	107.60-Flat	0	2.00	1 year	X		11-1-57
77	KOMO	Seattle, Wash.	107.60-Flat	0	2.00	1 year	X		11-1-57
715	WRAC	Racine, Wis.	83.00-108.00	24	4.00	14 months	X		4-30-57
77	KAYO	Seattle, Wash.	107.60-Flat	0	2.00	1 year	X		11-1-57
1212	WHLI	Hempstead, L. I.	57.00-92.50	36	7.50	2 years	X		10-15-57
1292	WMAY	Springfield, Ill.	65.00-88.00	24	2.00	6 months	X		10-14-56
1292	WPEO	Peoria, Ill.	80.00-90.00	30	10.00	1 year	X		2-3-57
202	KGST	Fresno, Calif.	100.00-Flat	0	2.50	1 year	X		12-31-56
202	KVVG	Tulare, Calif.	120.00-Flat	0	4.25	2 years	X		10-31-57
1286	WKYW	Louisville, Ky.	75.50-98.50	12	2.50	3 years	X		1-31-59
1215	Sound Studios†	Washington, D. C.	75.00-85.00	3	7.50	5 months	X		5-31-57
1217	WTAD	Hannibal, Mo.	77.50-92.50	24	17.10	1 year	X		1-13-57
1217	KHQA-TV	Hannibal, Mo.	77.50-92.50	24	17.10	1 year	X		1-13-57
77	KJR	Seattle, Wash.	107.60-Flat	0	2.00	2 years	X		11-1-57
77	KIRO	Seattle, Wash.	107.60-Flat	0	2.00	2 years	X		11-1-57
45	KIEV	Glendale, Calif.	107.50-Flat	0	2.50	2 years	X		4-30-57
1139	WJMR	New Orleans, La.	80.00-105.00	9	10.00	2 years	X		1-5-58
202	KLX	Oakland, Calif.	90.00-150.00	9	22.50	2 years	X		10-31-57
1173	WSBA	York, Pa.	87.75-Flat	0	3.25	2 years	X		3-20-58
202	KCRA	Sacramento, Calif.	\$120.00-Flat	0	\$10.00	2 years	X		8-31-57
45	Radio Recorders†	Hollywood, Calif.	95.00-127.00*	36	5.80	31 months	X		9-8-58
45	Audio Recorders†	San Diego, Calif.	95.00-127.00*	0	.....	31 months	X		9-8-58
202	Convention Services#	San Francisco, Calif.	102.00-Flat	0	.....	1 year		X	10-31-56
1222	KTVR	Denver, Colo.	78.00-98.00	49	4.00	2 years	X		2-1-58



1304	KARK	Little Rock, Ark.	68.00-78.00	18	4.00	2 years	X	3-9-58
715	WISC	Madison, Wis.	85.00-125.00	36	3.50	18 months	X	3-31-57
1212	WNJR	Newark, New Jersey	90.00-145.00	36	5.00	21 months	X	10-31-57
202	KYA	San Francisco, Calif.	90.00-150.00	9	5.00-25.00	2 years	X	10-31-57
202	KBAK-TV	Bakersfield, Calif.	110.00 Flat	9	5.00	1 year	X	12-31-57
77	KGY	Olympia, Wash.	92.00 Flat	0	4.00	1 year	X	2-1-57
662	WBLJ	Dalton, Ga.	70.00-80.00	3	10.00	1 year	X	3-1-57
1218	WSPD	Toledo, Ohio	91.91-125.00	24	6.84	1 year	X	3-15-57
1215	WOL	Washington, D. C.	70.00-106.00	48	5.00-6.00	1 year	X	3-31-57
45	KRKD	Los Angeles, Calif.	110.00 Flat	0	2.50	1 year	X	4-30-57
1173	WLBR	Lebanon, Pa.	63.00-83.00	24	3.00-7.00	1 year	X	4-16-57
202	KJBS	San Francisco, Calif.	92.50-150.00	9	10.00	1 year	X	10-31-57
202	KGDM	Stockton, Calif.	59.40-101.00	9	2.00	1 year	X	11-30-56
1212	WOV	New York, N. Y.	93.50-150.00	30	4.00	2 years	X	1-1-58
77	KREM	Spokane, Wash.	97.50-154.00@1-1-57	0	4.00	3 years	X	3-1-59
1259	KFEQ	St. Joseph, Mo.	104.00@3-1-56-110.00@3-1-58	15	2.00	1 year	X	3-31-57
1225	WLBC	Muncie, Ind.	80.00-94.00	21	5.00-7.50	1 year	X	3-31-57
1220	WTVO	Rockford, Ill.	64.00-102.00	18	5.00-7.50	1 year	X	2-28-57
1215	Fidelity Sound†	Washington, D. C.	80.00-107.50	12	5.60	1 year	X	3-31-57
271	KFH	Wichita, Kans.	70.00-85.00	48	5.60	1 year	X	1-31-57
77	KGA	Spokane, Wash.	62.50-80.00	0	10.20	3 years	X	3-1-59
77	KHQ	Spokane, Wash.	104.00@3-1-56-110.00@3-1-58	0	10.20	3 years	X	3-1-59
77	KNEW	Spokane, Wash.	108.00@3-1-57-112.00@9-1-58	0	10.20	3 years	X	3-1-59
77	KSPQ	Spokane, Wash.	104.00@3-1-56-110.00@3-1-58	0	10.20	3 years	X	3-1-59
77	KNLY	Spokane, Wash.	108.00@3-1-57-112.00@9-1-58	0	10.20	3 years	X	3-1-59
202	KBIS	Bakersfield, Calif.	100.60@3-1-57-104.60@9-1-58	0	4.00-2.00	3 years	X	3-1-59
202	KVSM	San Mateo, Calif.	104.00@3-1-56-110.00@3-1-58	0	5.00	1 year	X	2-28-57
77	KOL	Seattle, Wash.	108.00@3-1-57-112.00@9-1-58	0	5.00-2.50	2 years	X	12-31-58
1212	Nola Studios†	New York, N. Y.	100.00-115.00@1-1-58	0	3.60-2.00	2 years	X	2-15-58
202	KROW	Oakland, Calif.	112.50@1-1-57	24	2.50	1 year	X	10-15-56
1217	KETC	St. Louis, Mo.	105.60@2-15-56-107.60@2-15-57	9	15.00-27.50	30 months	X	10-31-58
253	WBRC	Birmingham, Ala.	75.00-100.00	0	10.00	1 year	X	12-31-56
253	WSGN	Birmingham, Ala.	90.00-145.00	0	5.00	1 year	X	11-30-56
253	WJLD	Bessener, Ala.	130.00 Flat	0	5.00	11 months	X	11-30-56
1292	WTAX	Springfield, Ill.	117.50 Flat	0	5.00	1 year	X	10-1-56
1221	KOLN-TV	Lincoln, Neb.	112.50 Flat	24	3.00	1 year	X	9-29-56
1224	WLAP	Lexington, Ky.	105.00 Flat	36	5.00	20 months	X	11-15-57
640	KTVK	Phoenix, Ariz.	69.00-87.00	36	2.50	1 year	X	4-19-57
			80.00-105.00@3-15-57	36	...	9 months	X	12-31-57
			55.70-72.50					
			70.00-87.00					

\* Wage range shown are rates specified for various jobs covered.

† Recording Company.

# Closed Circuit TV.

# **NABET Sharply Attacks NARTB Petition**

**T**HE National Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians filed its comments on August second, requesting that the FCC dismiss the petition of the NARTB for further relaxation of FCC Rules and Regulations which apply to radio broadcasting. Filed by Clifford F. Rothery, NABET International President, it consists of 31 printed pages of very compelling arguments and well-illustrates the deficiencies and discrepancies of the Association's February, 1956 petition. At the time the NABET comments were filed, Mr. Rothery stated that he believed that "Our briefs (NABET's and IBEW's) complement each other." Such certainly seems to be the case.

Especially interesting excerpts are worthy of being reprinted here; only the length of the brief precludes our printing it in full.

## **Requests Petition Be Dismissed and Proposes Commission Consider Abolition of Remote Control Authorization and Restoration of Previous Rules**

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### ***Brief of Comments in Opposition to a Petition of the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters; FCC Docket 11677***

**T**HE NATIONAL Association of Broadcast Employees and Technicians (NABET) is a labor organization affiliated with the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the Canadian Labour Congress.

\* \* \*

**N**ABET SUBMITS that the NARTB petition must be flatly rejected by the Commission. NABET submits, moreover, that in the event the Commission does not, on the basis of submissions alone determine to dismiss these proceedings, then it is duty bound, in the public interest, convenience and necessity which it is charged to maintain to pursue two fundamental courses of action to guarantee the ultimate rectitude of its final decision:

**FIRST**, the Commission **MUST** conduct full public hearings in order to have in evidence the direct and pertinent experience in the operation of station transmitters of all those who are most closely concerned with their day-to-day operation. It must have the benefit of the experienced judgments also of INDE-

PENDENT engineers who are not partisan and dependent on the industry's good will as are the technical personnel and attorneys who compiled the amazingly self-serving NARTB petition. It must have the benefit of the judgments of specialists actively associating with promoting the **PUBLIC** interest in the development of the medium of the airwaves as a source of public information, entertainment and education.

**SECOND**, if, and only if after full public hearings the Commission is thoroughly satisfied there may be substance to the industry's demand for rules relaxation, the Commission must then **ITSELF** conduct exhaustive investigations into all phases of the status of present broadcasting equipment, including direct studies and surveys by independent technical and professional personnel of the hazards of unattended transmitter operation, the experience of all stations which have hitherto been authorized to operate by remote control, the outage experience and causes of outages in all broadcasting stations in the country,

and the economic impact on the position of the thousands of small stations in the event automation devices are to be allowed free rein the wealthy and powerful handful of stations which are presently demanding this through the NARTB petition.

We submit that nothing short of the fullest and most thorough investigations in the manner above suggested can justify any change in the Commission's present rules.

We submit, however, that the Commission must not repeat its previous error when it permitted its rules to be relaxed on the basis of self-serving industry demands without public hearings or even oral argument.

We submit that acceptance of the premises of the NARTB's present petition as the basis for decision will gravely impair the public confidence in the Federal Communications Commission as an impartial agency of Government serving all the people.

**WE** CONSIDER that, on the basis of the present NARTB petition alone, the Commission, as we have already suggested, should flatly reject the proposals before it. We are frank to say that none, on reading its brief, can help but be shocked by the arrogant assumptions it makes: by the assumption that a submission so devoid of logic, so arrantly empty of supporting facts and so cynical in its disregard for factors other than its patent financial desires can be entertained as a serious plea deserving of consideration by this Commission.

\* \* \*

**N**ARTB PURPORTS to represent approximately half the total number of radio broadcasting stations in the country. Among that group, *whose* interest is being represented in the petitioner's demand for the displacement of transmitter operators? Is it the interest of the *small* stations among its members for whom it pleaded in 1952 on the basis of economic need? And what of the interest of the *other* 50 per cent of *unrepresented* broadcast stations, the great bulk of whom would consist of the very small stations including those for whose special benefit remote control was authorized in the Commission's 1953 policy ruling?

Here we come to grips with the primary issue of the 1952 proceedings which NARTB has in its present petition conveniently disregarded, the question of the economic need of small stations for special treatment in order to be able to compete and survive. We submit at this point that a fundamental premise of Federal airwaves policy is the continued existence of the thousands of small stations without which there can be no national policy. We submit that any rule adopted by this Commission which will hazard the lives of these stations, put them out of business and so preempt broadcasting time and broadcasting revenues for

the networks and the large metropolitan stations will run athwart the fundamental policy of the Federal Communications Act. It will imperil the present national system and the great public interest therein contained.

\* \* \*

**I**N ITS *Memorandum Opinion and Order* dated March 26, 1953 the Commission denied a request for reconsideration of its earlier order and in so doing noted that "the basis for the amendments is both technological and economic. *The economic basis is clear and needs no amplification.*" (Emphasis supplied.)

What has happened to the original *economic* ground advanced by petitioner in 1952?

What has happened to its argument that the Commission had to relax the rules "to increase the chances of survival of existing small stations?"

\* \* \*

**P**UTTING MORAL questions aside, we have no doubt that the present petitioner may *legally* contradict everything it said in its earlier pleas for special consideration four years ago. It may *legally* gainsay everything it said then. It may with unquestioned *legality* now come before the Commission and ask it to hand over the airwaves *in toto* to the large and powerful stations so that the smaller stations, their investors and owners and their employees may be driven out of business. Putting moral questions aside, we have no doubt that the petitioner may make such demand, its demand is entirely *legal*, as no doubt would be a request from all the goldsmiths to the Treasury, asking it to hand over gratis the contents of Fort Knox. Whether such request or demand could legally be *honored* is an entirely different matter.

We repeat, the NARTB may now, if it pleases, gainsay its earlier arguments for relief of small radio stations. But we then submit that NARTB be required to state clearly and precisely *whose* interests it represents in its present petition for relief. We submit NARTB should be required to separate the sheep among its members from the wolves and clearly identify *those special interests* which alone would benefit financially if its demands were granted.

And, we submit, it lies not in the mouth of the present petitioner to claim that the single issue before the Commission is whether or not existing technical standards would be degraded by its proposals. There is actually at issue the very future of the nation's system of broadcasting and of the national policy in that regard.

\* \* \*

**I**T IS, we think, very significant that in its discussion of its 50 kw Exhibit the NARTB brief excises all but the scantiest reference to the many causes of possible and actual outage in 50 kw stations. Reading its exhibit, one would suppose that outages in such stations

are caused *only* by power failure, storm damage or lightning hits, for the most part not within the control of the transmitter operator!

\* \* \*

**P**ETITIONER is very nearly eloquent on the subject of the specific causes of outages not due to equipment failure, but most reticent regarding the kinds of equipment failure which can and do cause outage, the many kinds of equipment failure which skilled transmitter operators on the spot anticipate, prevent, or by swift direct action reduce to negligible quantities as the NARTB's own figures show. It is thus readily apparent why NARTB requested of its respondents only *figures* for outage time, rather than a detailed description of the things likely to happen which preventive on-the-spot manual operation obviates.

\* \* \*

**W**E CAN readily appreciate the NARTB embarrassment and the reason why it did not calculate a percentage figure for lost-air time for the 50 kw transmitters under conditions of *attended* operation as it did for the *unattended* transmitters in Exhibit 2! The comparison would have been too unfavorable to its case.

NARTB states as its reason for not calculating such a figure that it could not do so because it lacked figures for *overall operating time*! This, we submit, is most amazing indeed. NARTB was able to obtain details on outage time, but it could not from the same stations secure information on total operating time, information which could be readily supplied if it is not, indeed, a matter of public record. It is, of course, quite patent that the percentage of lost time would have been most inconsequential if the medians (or even the averages) or outage time had been related to the overall operating time. Once again we submit that the petitioner is less than candid in failing to supply and properly underscore a datum that *should* have been supplied to place its figures in Exhibit 4 in proper perspective.

\* \* \*

**I**N THE passage previously cited from Docket No. 10214 reference was made to the "*nominal* duties of transmitter operators" to justify remote control for the small stations covered by that proceeding. Petitioner now implies that transmitter operators in operations as complex as 50 kw transmitters are similarly "*nominal*." Without conceding this to be true even in the case of small transmitters, we do submit that for petitioner to suggest that the functions of an operator in a 50 kw station is just "*nominal*" is a travesty of the truth. Petitioner knows better. The experience of the men who operate the transmitters proves the contrary. And we make bold to say that the petitioner's suggestion that the transmitter operator's function consists solely in meter reading and transmitter logging is a distortion

of the actual facts. Even without benefit of the direct testimony of the men themselves it should be plain that since every transmitter has its own individual idiosyncrasies—varying with the nature of the equipment, weather conditions, geographical location, special stresses and strains, etc.—*a fortiori* the capacity for failure is inherent in the equipment itself. And where equipment fails, the live transmitter operator immediately on the scene directly compensates.

\* \* \*

**W**E SUGGEST that the petitioner is burdening the Commission's credulousness when it asks the Commission to believe that given the far-reaching remote control it seeks the present great differences in reliability between attended and unattended transmitter operations will significantly *decrease*! This flies in the face of both the technical "facts of life" and common sense.

\* \* \*

**W**E EARNESTLY request the Commission to consider carefully the content of the final pages of Exhibit 7, and what the opening paragraphs at pages 95 reveal as to the motivations of the petitioner. We urge also that petitioner may not disassociate itself from the implications of this evidence of its own offering. We ask the Commission to note that at page 40 the petitioner states the report which comprises Exhibit 7 was prepared for the NARTB itself, which now offers it to this Commission. We submit also that petitioner may not now withdraw the portion that discloses the real premises of this entire proceeding.

\* \* \*

**W**E SUBMIT that petitioner's demand for institution of rules proceedings to change the rules as to degrade existing technical standards is a gross presumption and should be denied. Moreover, we decline to credit petitioner's suggestions for the protection of Conelrad as being made in good faith. The Conelrad aspect of the situation, we submit, was thrown in by petitioner to serve as a straw and as a straw only. Petitioner well knows that the principal issue is not Conelrad. Petitioner well knows also that the quid pro quo it offers in exchange for remote control will not assure the success of Conelrad, and that if anything the added expense will cause many of the small stations to withdraw entirely from Conelrad. Our suggestion respecting Conelrad is that the industry, to the extent it is represented by the petitioner, abandon its pretenses concerning Conelrad, and that Conelrad participation either be made compulsory without any industry-attached conditions, or be taken over completely by the Federal Government in the national defense. We submit that the issue of national defense should not be made a football in a Commission proceeding for the private profit of any single industry.

**Technician-Engineer**

# Voting Records Sent to AFL-CIO Members

**F**OR the first time in history, every member of the AFL-CIO will receive, at his home, a comprehensive record of the votes of his senators and congressmen on key issues.

The voting records, now being distributed on a nationwide basis by the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education, cover the 10-year period from 1947 through 1956.

Divided into the following general topics: labor, general welfare, domestic policy and foreign aid, the votes cover major issues before the members of Congress during this period.

COPE officials said the records are being distributed to state federations of labor and state industrial union councils for re-distribution to city central bodies. It will be the responsibility of each city central body to get the voting records into the home of every trade union member.

The senatorial voting record covers 20 issues, while that for the House of Representatives includes 19 legislative matters. The difference grows out of the fact that one of the houses of Congress can kill a major bill, thus preventing the other house from ever voting on the issue.

Each vote is clearly indicated as "right" or

"wrong," based on the position of the trade union movement on the issue.

Major issues covered in the House voting record include Taft-Hartley, minimum wages, civil service reform, unemployment compensation, public housing, school construction, aid to education, income tax relief for small and middle-income families, atomic energy giveaway, offshore oil, fair employment practices, farm price supports and Point Four foreign aid.

COPE officials urged union members, who do not receive their copies of the voting record, to contact their local union officials.

Early in August, in an analysis of the record of the 84th Congress, AFL-CIO President George Meany had served notice that every worker would receive such voting records. He said then:

"The 84th Congress made its own record. We of the AFL-CIO intend to see to it that every worker and his family in the United States knows the voting record of his senators and congressmen when he goes to the polls in November.

"It is at the polls that the public will judge the 84th Congress. We believe that judgment should—and will—be based on the record."

## Picket Beaten by Thugs at WAPI-WABT

**Year-Old Strike Marked by Vicious Attack on Pickets**

**In Small Hours of Morning; Investigation Launched**

**A**N investigation is currently going forward at Birmingham, into the beating of one of the striking engineers who was on picket duty on Sunday morning, August 12. The attack, of course, was not mentioned in the Birmingham *News-Post-Herald*, the newspaper affiliated by ownership with the stations.

The attack took place following the end of the wrestling matches which are held in the WABT studios every Saturday night. Officials of Local Union 253 have said that they believed that the attack was planned, since the armed guards employed by the station were not present at the time. One of the guards has been quoted as saying that

he had gone after gasoline and the one who ostensibly remained on the property failed to make an appearance.

One of the pickets, Roy Harrison, managed to get away after being struck by one of the attackers and went to call police. Jimmy Jones, however, was overpowered, held and beaten about the face by three or four thugs and was then kicked in the chest. Both of the pickets reported that someone threw a rock from the woods just prior to the attack. The rock hit Harrison's automobile but did little damage.

Business Manager Harmon, of Local 253, said that he is quite surprised that the management

*Continued on next page*



# AFL-CIO Council Meets in Pennsylvania

## Assails Three Affiliates for Malpractice, Endorses Democratic Platform, and Approves Railroad Union Affiliation

**T**HREE major developments marked the quarterly meeting of the AFL-CIO Executive Council held at Unity House, Forest Park, Pa., during the last week in August. The Council met at the vacation center operated by the Ladies' Garment Workers' Union.

The Council received a hard-hitting report by the Federation's Ethical Practices Committee. After receiving the report it notified the Distillery Workers' Union, the Allied Industrial Workers (formerly the AFL Auto Workers) and the Laundry Workers' Union of the charges made by the Committee. The moves were taken in accord with the AFL-CIO program to "clean house" of irregularities—particularly those uncovered by a recent Senate Labor Subcommittee headed by Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois. The Subcommittee found the overwhelming majority of health and welfare plans were soundly and honestly managed but in a few cases found gross abuses by unions, employers and insurance companies.

All three of the unions under fire were accused by the Senate Committee of skullduggery in the handling of welfare funds, including receipt of big cash "kickbacks" from insurance brokers. The Distillery Workers' Union was the first target of the "show cause" suspension order and the other two unions are slated to face similar orders following further investigation.

The Council adopted an eight-point code of ethics applying to all affiliated unions, designed to prevent issuance of charters for Local Unions to unscrupulous individuals. AFL-CIO affiliates were called upon to review their Constitutions to see that they conform with the code.

### **Democratic Platform Endorsed**

On the political front, the Council took two votes—one, on whether to make endorsement of a national ticket, and the other, on whom to endorse. In the first ballot, the vote was 14 to 8 for making an endorsement, and in the second, 17 to 5 for backing Adlai Stevenson for President and Estes Kefauver for Vice President. This recommendation is to be passed upon by the AFL-CIO General Board, composed of the Presidents of all affiliates, at a meeting in Chicago on September

12. President George Meany told newsmen "there isn't the slightest doubt" that the endorsement would be ratified at the Chicago meeting. Meany said that the action was based in part on the fact that the Democratic platform is "far more favorable to the things we stand for than the Republican platform." He asserted further that the endorsement did not constitute blanket approval of a political party as such and it doesn't depart from labor's traditional policy of supporting its friends in both parties.

### **BLF&E Affiliation Approved**

The Council voted overwhelmingly to accept the application of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen for affiliation with the AFL-CIO. This decision is a further step in the affiliation of the Brotherhood, following the authority granted its President by its Policy Board, upon the occasion of a recent meeting in Winnipeg. The BLFE has long been an independent union and its affiliation will mark the unity of railway labor with the AFL-CIO.

## Picket Beaten

*Continued from page 13*

would resort to such tactics. "We are being offered assistance by all the local unions in this area," Harmon said, "and they all express their disgust at such tactics, especially after the Birmingham News has taken others to task for the same sort of thing."

Jones managed to get the license numbers of three or four cars which came out of the station's driveway and has reported them to police officials. Jones said that a woman in one of the cars repeatedly begged one of the attackers to stop and was calling the attacker by name.

The Birmingham Federation of Labor "Voice of Labor" has run a first-page story of the beating, in order to get it to the public. It also makes the comment that scabbing for the stations must not be very lucrative, since one of the strikebreakers was recently arrested in Cullman County, Alabama, on charges of possessing a whisky still.

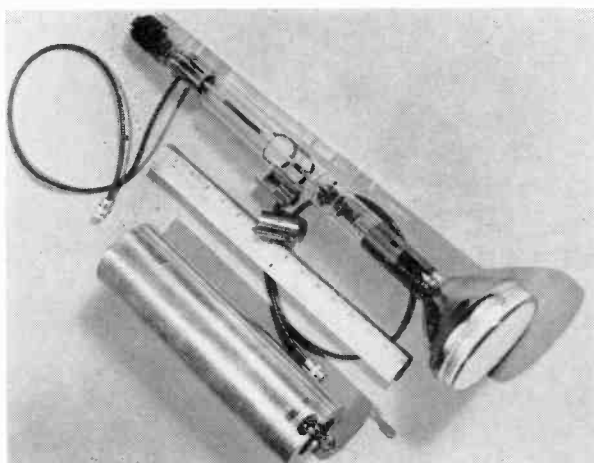
## ***Wamoscope Developed***

"Wamoscope," a radically new type of cathode ray tube for radar, television, and other electronic display applications, has been announced by Sylvania Electric Products Inc. and the Naval Research Laboratory. The new electronic device was demonstrated publicly for the first time at the Western Electronic Show and Convention in Los Angeles, last month.

The new tube was called a significant step in the simplification, increased reliability, and versatility of many types of electronic equipment. "Wamoscope" combines most of the essential functions of a microwave receiving set for television or radar in a single tube envelope, eliminating many of the tubes and components required by conventional receivers.

Microwave signals go directly from the antenna into the tube, where they are amplified, detected, and displayed on the tube's fluorescent screen. As shown above, the "Wamoscope," designated Tube type 6762, is about 20 inches long, with a 5-inch diameter fluorescent screen.

Also shown in the photograph is the solenoid



THE WAMOSCOPE, a cathode ray tube for radar, television, and other electronic display applications.

which fits over the travelingwave tube section to focus it, and the tube's r.f. transducers. The Type 6762 "Wamoscope" operates in the microwave frequency range of 2,000 to 4,000 megacycles. Additional "Wamoscope" types operating in different frequency bands and incorporating other features are now under development.



COLOR TELEVISION TUBE being placed in a test set by a Sylvania technician. This is the 21AXP22A, a 21-inch metal tube just produced by the company.

## ***New Color Tube Displayed***

Newest television color picture tube, the 21AXP22A, is among the new television developments exhibited by Sylvania Electric Products Inc. at the annual Western Electronic Show and Convention in Los Angeles recently.

The tube, shown in the accompanying picture, about to be placed in a test set for final check by a Sylvania technician, is one of two color tubes manufactured by Sylvania, one of the two largest television picture tube manufacturers. The 21AXP22A is a 21-inch metal, curved, shadow-mask type color tube.

# Station

# Breaks

## WMBD Strike Ends

Agreement was reached on August 30 by Local Union 1292 and WMBD in Peoria, Ill. Thus, the strike which began on March 5 and the unfair labor practice charges which had been brought against the station became ancient history.

As this issue of the **TECHNICIAN-ENGINEER** went to press, Business Manager Robert Pratt advised the International Office that the settlement included reinstatement of all striking employes, an increase of \$2.40 per week in all steps of the 30-month escalator, a third week of vacation and the guarantee of continuous employment for all the technicians.

Local Union 1292 was supported by the local and state labor bodies and the general public in the Peoria area.

The Local Union also gratefully acknowledges the financial and moral support of IBEW Local Unions all over the country and the assistance of International Representatives Freeman Hurd and Harold Becker.

## Montana Wreck Bill Thwarted

Those who would place a right-to-wreck proposal on the Montana ballot next November failed to get enough signatures, largely thanks to the efforts of the AFL-CIO. Under Montana law, an initiative measure can be brought to vote only if it has the support of 8 per cent of the people who registered and voted in the last gubernatorial election and if 8 per cent of the registered voters in 40 per cent of the counties in the state sign the initiative petition. The "Montana Right-to-Work Association," which sponsored the petition, was able to obtain only 5, 636 signatures and in only ten of the 56 counties of the state were there enough signatures to meet the requirements of the law.

## Contract-Bar Rule Revised

The NLRB has changed its long-standing rule that a contract bar does not exist if a company signs a contract with a union during the time that another union has notified the company that it represents its workers and the filing of an election petition, if the petition to the Board is filed within ten days. The Board has now ruled that a union will have to advise both the employer and the Board of its election petition, if the union wishes to keep the employer from signing a contract with another union, which would bar an election. (*Anheuser-Busch, Inc.*, 116 NLRB No. 13.)

## Most Members Favor Unions

The Industrial Relations Center of the University of Minnesota recently conducted a poll among union members to ascertain just how union members feel about their unions. One thousand two hundred fifty one members were questioned in the course of the survey.

The Center found that the most pro-union feeling prevailed among married persons, that such feeling increases with age and with length of membership up to 15 years. College-trained members appear to be less favorably disposed than those with just a high-school education and the least favorable attitude toward unions was found among clerical workers.

Union shops are endorsed by a majority. The survey found that approximately 78 per cent of the rank-and-file members felt that if a majority of a worker-group vote to have a union represent them, all the workers should be required to join the movement. Nearly 80 per cent of union members think every worker should join the union where he works, in any case.

**Technician-Engineer**