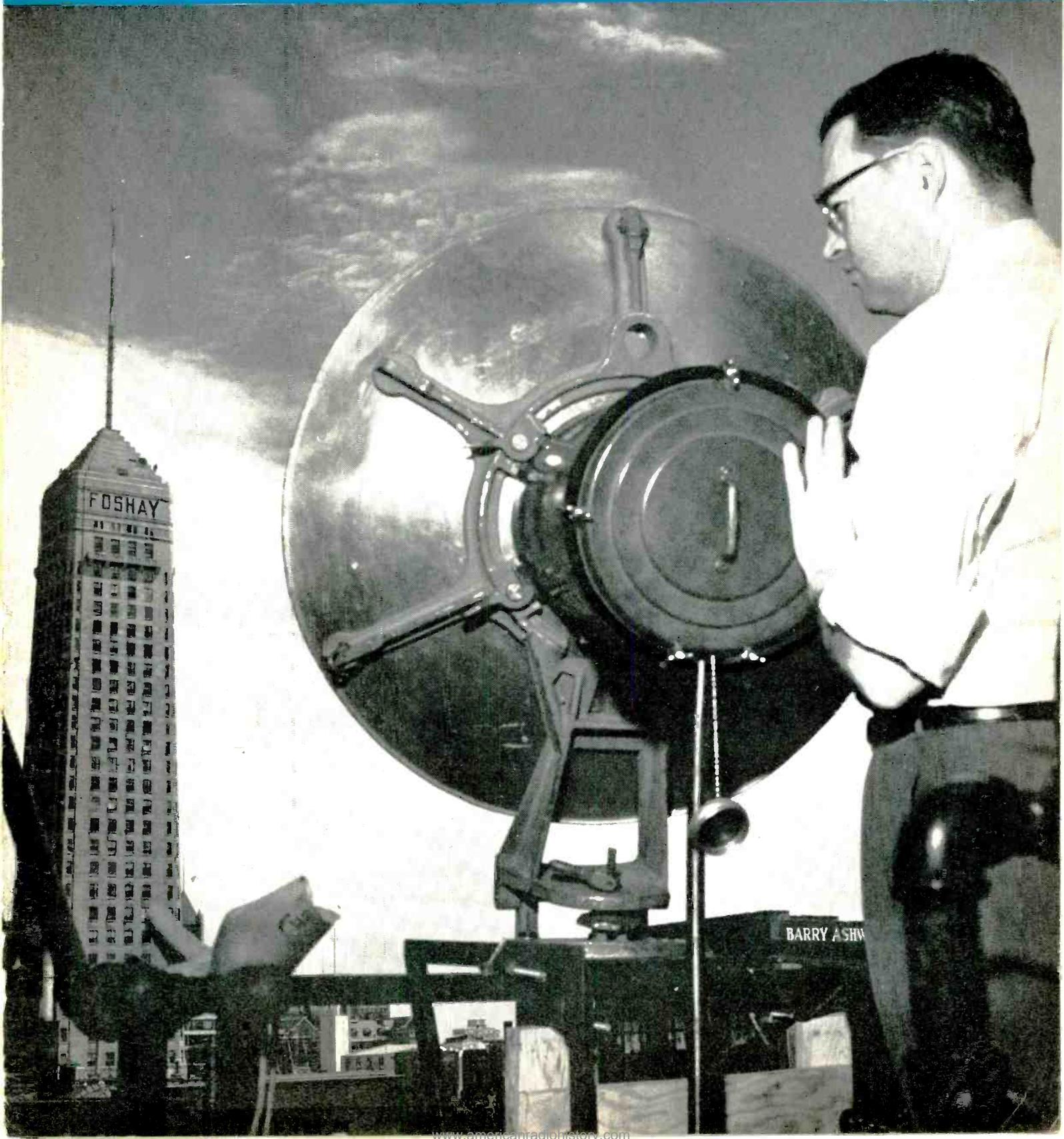


RADIO, TV and RECORDING



# TECHNICIAN-ENGINEER

NOVEMBER, 1955



BARRY ASHBY

RADIO, TV and RECORDING

# TECHNICIAN-ENGINEER



VOLUME 4 17 NUMBER 10

PRINTED ON UNION MADE PAPER

The INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD of ELECTRICAL WORKERS

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## . . . the cover

IBEW engineer William McGinnis lines up a microwave transmitter atop a Minneapolis building with a microwave receiver atop nearby Foshay Tower, where facilities for Station WCCO-TV are housed. The WCCO-TV antenna can be seen atop the Tower. A group of pictures showing how the station's technicians (members of Local 202) put on a network show, "The Big Payoff" on the air will be found elsewhere in this issue.

## commentary

Ever get annoyed by reading or hearing that "labor unions" and "union leadership" are bad influences in the political arena? Or that the selfish interests of labor unions are going to "ruin the country?" Those of the far right have recently started beating their drums on these themes again, looking toward the 1956 elections.

The theory is advanced that labor leaders tell members of their unions how to vote and the membership, quite docile and subservient, line up at the polls to implicitly follow the orders of their leaders. What utter tommyrot! Such an insult to the intelligence of union members!

Union officers are elected because of the confidence of the membership in them as individuals; their ability to conduct the business of operating a union and to protect the safety and job security of the membership is so recognized. Why else would they be elected? There are those who would have us believe that union members are sheep who follow the dictates of a tower-ensconced ogre whose orders must be followed—or else. The record of elections in the United States does not bear out this (false) premise. On the contrary, the members of labor unions have repeatedly asserted their independence of choice at the polls. Given the facts and information on the issues and the candidates, voters will exercise their franchise in a proper manner. The responsibility of labor unions and their leaders is clear—to get the facts before the membership. Such is not dictatorship or despotism—it is the clear duty of *responsible* union leadership.

## 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 1954 figures:

October, 1955—114.9      October, 1954—114.5

Published monthly by the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, AFL, 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.

# And Here We Are ... AGAIN

The second in a series of articles on the history of the IBEW in the Broadcasting industry and its general policies in that industry.



**T**HE basis of the operation of the IBEW is well expressed in the preamble to the International Constitution. That preamble states:

*The objects of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers are: To organize all workers in the entire electrical industry, including all those in public utilities and electrical manufacturing, into local unions, to promote reasonable methods of work, to cultivate feelings of friendship among those of our industry, to settle all disputes between employers and employes by arbitration (if possible), to assist each other in sickness or distress, to secure employment, to reduce the hours of daily labor, to secure adequate pay for our work, to seek a higher and higher standard of living, to seek security for the individual, and by legal and proper means to elevate the moral, intellectual and social conditions of our members, their families and dependents, in the interest of a higher standard of citizenship.*

These high ideals are the basis for the organization whose Constitution was adopted at St. Louis, Mo., in November of 1891. Since its original adoption the Constitution has been amended forty-three times as a result of the growth of the electrical industry and the Brotherhood and in keeping with the *will* of the membership. The basic principles of the "Objects" and the organization itself have stood the tests of time; through war and peace, prosperity and depression.

In 1941 one of the IBEW members in the broadcasting industry wrote:

I BELIEVE in an organization whose first obligation should be to the interests of the men who make up the rank and file of the membership.

I BELIEVE in an organization with a definite responsibility to its leaders; to its members; to the broadcast industry and to the employers with whom we deal.

I BELIEVE in an aggressive organization. An organization which will have the courage to fight for the ideals in which it believes and, at the same time, the common sense to know the difference between that which is good for it and that which is bad.

I BELIEVE in an organization tough enough to mean it when it says "No!" and fair enough to realize when to say "Yes!" An organization powerful enough to make a mark for itself in its field—but proud enough to make certain it is not a black mark.

We've come a long way since then—but it is still a good creed to live by.

### How the "Objects" Are Accomplished

What is a local union? A local union may be organized by as few as ten members and it may not dissolve or withdraw as long as five of its members object to doing so. In the conduct of its business, a quorum consists of seven members if the total local membership is more than 25, or five members if the local union consists of less than 25 members. It must meet, on a regular basis, at least once a month but may not meet more than twice monthly unless it is especially convened for some extraordinary purpose; meetings held for such a special purpose are limited to that purpose and may not digress to other subjects or become a regular business meeting.

Local unions are empowered to make their own by-laws and working rules but may not establish laws and rules which are in conflict with the International Constitution. The Constitution is a part of all local union bylaws. The Constitution may be amended by a referendum ballot or by the vote of the membership at an In-

ternational Convention. Such Conventions are held every four years and the delegates from each local union cast votes for the members they represent—there is no “second-class” voter or member in the IBEW.

The basic purpose of any union, of course, is to obtain reasonable conditions of work and to strive for better wages, hours and working conditions. Many present IBEW members can recall working seven days a week, with no overtime hours specified or with overtime accrued only after 48, 54 or even 60 hours per week. What a contrast to present-day conditions! While it is

quite true that Federal (and in some rare instances, State) laws have contributed to the betterment of workers’ hours and working conditions, by and large the most progress—the most significant advances—have been due to the efforts of the workers themselves, through unionization. The realization by workers who banded themselves together that in union there is strength has also had a beneficial effect upon yet-unorganized workers and unorganized industries. No more obvious examples of this latter truth can be found than in the broadcasting and recording industries.



WILLIAM A. HOGAN  
1872—1955



KEITH COCKBURN  
1904—1955

## International Loses Two Veteran Leaders in November

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers suffered a double loss November 15 in the death of two of its officers.

William A. Hogan, who had been International Treasurer of the IBEW since 1909, died at the age of 83. He had been an IBEW member for more than 55 years, having been initiated into L. U. 3, New York City, February 7, 1900.

He was buried from his home at 7 Forbes Boulevard, Tuckahoe, N. Y., on Friday, November 18.

Keith Cockburn, member of the International Execu-

tive Council for the Eighth District (Dominion of Canada) suffered a heart attack early on the morning of November 15 and died in his home city of Stratford, Ont. He had been a railroad member of the Brotherhood since December 31, 1928, when he was initiated into L. U. 406 of Stratford. He was 51 years old and had been an International officer of the IBEW since January 1947.

Funeral services were held Thursday afternoon, November 17, from the Heimbeck Funeral Home in Stratford.

two days of planning and discussion by local union representatives and three days of talks with company representatives . . .

## Washington Conference With



# Results In A Stalemate

REPRESENTATIVES of six Local Unions met at the International Office in Washington on November 4 and 5 to discuss and prepare proposals to CBS for the operation of their owned-and-operated stations, in the fashion of an early opening of the CBS-IBEW National Agreement. The combined proposals were presented to company representatives during meetings November 7, 8 and 9.

While the anniversary date of the current agreement is May 1, 1956, the IBEW proposed that the agreement be amended effective November 1, 1955 and the term of the agreement so amended be extended to 1958. The meeting was not regarded as an ordinary negotiation; the parties felt that, with relatively minor changes, the current agreement could be extended so as to stabilize the competitive position of the Company and to satisfy the desires of the membership which are consistent with reasonable progress. Despite the best efforts of all concerned, agreement was not reached on the major subjects of discussion and the agreement of 1954 has been allowed to stand until its May, 1956, anniversary date.

### **Not Entirely Unproductive**

Despite the specific disagreement on some issues, the negotiations were not entirely unproductive. Clarification of the 1954 agreement was obtained in several areas and a comparison of the Company's various operations under the Agreement will be most helpful to the Local Unions and the membership involved. For example, the provisions which are applicable in connection with the calculation of accrued vacations and the methods of compensation to be used on Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day are completely clear. Similarly, lengthy discussions of sick leave accumulation and the Company's cur-

rent position on retirement were subjects quite thoroughly explored.

The parties were quite far apart in their ideas as to the specific wage pattern which should be adopted. Similarly, in discussions pertaining to the proposed extension of the term of the Agreement the parties felt that the burden of outside influences represented by the competitive position of inferior rival agreements was too heavy, when combined with the usual difficulties involved in seeking a meeting of minds. Nonetheless, the complete proposal of the Company has been submitted to a referendum of the membership. The results have not yet been tallied so no definite conclusion has been reached.

### **Under Temporary Extension**

The employees of CBS at WXIX, Milwaukee, have been working since October 1, 1955, on the basis of a temporary extension of the agreement with their former employer—which agreement CBS assumed when it began operation of WXIX. The status of this Station has been left unresolved, so far. One point is abundantly clear—the men at WXIX belong in the national bargaining unit. The present uncertainty is caused by a difference of opinion as to how these employees will be integrated.

Local Union 45 was represented at the Washington meeting by Business Manager Harry Stillman and Brothers Jim Murphy and Jimmy Williams, Local Union 715 by President Jim Wilkerson and Executive Board Chairman Ray Cooke, Local Union 1212 by Business Manager Charlie Calame and President Ray Wood, Local Union 1217 by Business Manager Ralph Barnett, Local Union 1220 by President Walter Thompson and Brother Marvin Balousek and Local Union 1228 by Business Manager George Cairns.

When an industrial radio station along the Mexican border warns wetbacks of the approach of immigration agents, it . . .



**LOOKS  
LIKE  
A CASE  
FOR  
THE**

**F.C.C.**

**I**N addition to inspecting radio stations of all types and serving notices for discrepancies, conducting radio operator examinations and issuing permits to those found qualified, doing special engineering work for military and civilian government agencies, and obtaining and analyzing technical data for commission use, the FCC Field Engineering and Monitoring Bureau does many odd jobs in connection with its monitoring and investigative work.

For example, the commission's monitoring network received an emergency request from the Coast Guard for aid in determining the position of an Air Force C-54 plane coming in over the Atlantic approximately 120 miles off Charleston, S. C. It was carrying 39 persons, one engine was on fire, and it was losing altitude.

Two "fixes" were furnished by the FCC, one within 10 minutes of receiving the alert. They enabled a rescue plane to locate the aircraft quickly and to escort it to a safe shore landing. The Coast Guard expressed its appreciation for this FCC assistance.

In Kansas City a 17-year-old radio enthusiast played phonograph records over a make-shift transmitter under the mistaken notion that it could be heard only on his

playmate's receiver next door. He was surprised to learn that the signals were going much farther. After being told that his transmissions might obliterate radio messages used for safety purposes, he agreed to abandon his "short-range broadcasting" and direct his efforts toward obtaining an amateur license which would enable him to talk with hams the world over.

While moored at a lumber pier at Long Beach, Calif., a cargo vessel caught fire. The night watchman aboard ran to the nearest shore telephone some distance away only to find it out of order. However, the driver of a passing radio-equipped taxicab saw the blaze and reported it by radio to his supervisor who in turn summoned the fire department. This action saved the fire from spreading to the lumber and the ship is back in service after relatively minor repairs.

Despite the mushrooming of Television Interference Committees under FCC auspices to tackle broadcast reception problems at the local level, TV viewers in a certain California community were not convinced by the local TVI committee that their interference was due to receiver deficiency and was not the fault of a local amateur station. They even threw rocks at the home

of the ham. But peace was restored when an FCC engineer explained at a subsequent neighborhood meeting that filters connected to poorly shielded TV receivers would overcome the difficulty.

On information that an amateur radio call assigned to a girl in the San Francisco area was being used by someone with a masculine voice, an FCC mobile unit discovered a 14-year-old boy operating an unlicensed station in Pasadena. The lad's mother was greatly perturbed, since her son had assured her that he was "only operating a receiver." The boy was impressed by the speed with which the FCC had tracked down his station, since his total time on the air had only been about an hour and a half. He was advised of legal ways to pursue his hobby.

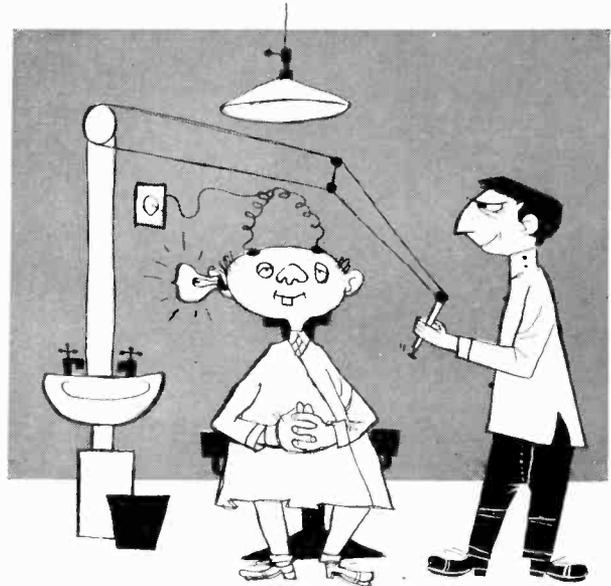
Among new electronic gadgets which the FCC field force observes and reports on was a low power transmitter installed in an ambulance and a receiver installed in a traffic light, a combination being tried out in Los Angeles to control traffic lights en route in speeding the emergency vehicle on its mission.

An obliging dentist demonstrated an electronic device to induce local anaesthesia for tooth extractions. However, the spark-gap oscillator employed could be heard in a mobile unit under power lines about one and one-half miles distant. Further, a neon bulb glowed brilliantly when held within 18 inches of any part of the patient, indicating radiation from the body, and closer physical contact caused actual sparks. All this convinced the dentist that his equipment should be used in a shielded room—whenever he can get patients to try it on.

As a practical joke, a licensed amateur sent a "questionnaire" to a prospective "ham," asking such questions as: "Are you familiar with the penalty for



Alert cab drivers, sighting fires, have started chain reactions by radio calls to the fire department.



A neon bulb glowed brilliantly when held within 18 inches of any part of the obliging dentist's patients.

violation of FCC rules?" The startled recipient promptly filled it out and, assuming it was from the FCC, mailed it to Washington. The face of the joker turned red when the prank resulted in divulgence of the fact that, after selling a transmitter to his friend, the latter had gone on the air without a license. Both were warned, and the offender has now obtained a novice license.

Monitoring and supplemental inquiry indicated that a special industrial radio station in Arizona was being used to thwart immigration authorities in locating and deporting alien laborers who had entered this country illegally from Mexico. This station, which had obtained an authorization to provide two-way radio communication with vehicles on a farm, was shown to be transmitting information concerning the whereabouts of immigration agents for the benefit of the aliens. As a result, the licenses of the station and its two operators were cancelled and the latter are the subject of further Federal proceedings.

The moral of these and hundreds of other cases is that radio has become so extensive and is so essential for communication purposes that illegal operation and harmful interference are speedily detected and dealt with, entailing embarrassing or more serious consequences to violators.

With the FCC policing the radio spectrum 24 hours a day, more than 700,000 transmitters operating on the land, on the sea and in the air, nearly 975,000 radio operator permits outstanding, and 98 per cent of the nation's homes listening in on broadcast receivers, those who offend the public interest cannot hope to get away with it!

## Unfair Labor Practice Charges Against Two Birmingham Stations

ON October 11, the Radio and Broadcast Technicians and Engineers Local 253, IBEW, filed unfair labor practice charges against the Television Corporation of Alabama, operators of Radio Station WAPI and TV Station WABT, Channel 13. At that time a strike against the stations was entering its 15th week; as we go to press, it is still going on.

The charges have been filed with the National Labor Relations Board in Atlanta, Ga., it was announced by Joe S. Harmon, business manager of Local No. 253.

Mr. Harmon issued a statement in regard to the strike (from which we quote excerpts), which began July 1 over conditions for a new contract and which involves 22 union members:

"Strike of radio technicians at Radio Stations WAPI and WAFM and Television Station WABT, Channel 13 continues into its 15th week.

"The technicians, represented by Radio and Broadcast Technicians and Engineers Local Union No. 253, IBEW, AFL, went on strike July 1, 1955. After several weeks of negotiations with the Company representative, the Union was unable to reach a satisfactory agreement with Company for a new contract.

"The old contract expired midnight June 30, 1955. During the time the Union's representatives were meeting with the Company representative, attempting to negotiate a contract that would be acceptable to both parties, the Company put into effect work assignments that were in violation of the contract then in force.

### Old Contract Provisions

"The provisions of the old contract in relation to settling disputed interpretation and application of contract, required that either party notify the other in writing, stating the complaint or reason for feeling aggrieved. This, according to the contract, would set into action a procedure by which the matter could be adjusted. This failing, arbitration would follow.

"The Union sent a letter to the President and Managing Director of the Company, objecting to the violation. This letter was ignored and was never answered.

Instead, the Company wanted to delete that portion of the contract in the new agreement being negotiated. The Union does not feel that the Company was bargaining in "good faith," in that the Union was being forced by the Company's refusal to comply with the conditions of the contract, then in force, to negotiate over conditions that were in dispute.

"WAPI is the 'key' station for this area in the CONELRAD alerting system, developed by the government, to confuse enemy planes and alert and protect the people of this area should an enemy attack. Under the company's present operation and the proposal that the Union was asked to agree to, it would be almost impossible to put into effect the required procedure of transmitter operation required to protect the public.

"Since it is the duty of any radio station to perform services in the public interest, the Union feels it is our duty to see that we and others are not unfairly treated by selfish interests.

"On the expiration date of the old contract, after failing to reach an agreement on a new contract, the Union offered to renew or sign a contract identical to the old agreement, same working conditions and wages. With all other crafts getting raises and other improved conditions we were willing to accept the old contract to prevent a work stoppage. The Company refused to renew the old agreement, and we were notified by the Company representative that unless we reported at work at sign-on time July 1 we would be permanently replaced.

"We could not accept the Company's proposal, and the 22 technicians were sent telegrams dismissing them.

### Strike Breakers Reported

"It has been reported to us that the Company hired strike breakers from Georgia, New York, Virginia, North Carolina and Pennsylvania. It is claimed that some of these armed guards were stationed as lookouts at the home of the business agent of Local 253, tailing anyone who came or went, women or children, and followed his family to church and then followed them home. It is said that the sheriff of Jefferson County revoked or cancelled the commissions of some of these guards when their records were exposed.

"After the strike began, the first opportunity the Union had to meet with the management was July 14 and on July 15 the Company offered a proposal with an ultimatum that we accept it or they would continue to hire replacements.

"Local No. 253 of the IBEW, A. F. of L., is continuing to peacefully picket the properties of *The Birmingham News Stations*, at their studio on Red Mountain and at the WAPI transmitter at Sandusky. The Union has no intention of capitulating, but will continue to make every effort to reach a satisfactory settlement for a new contract.

Local 292 Members Handle

# THE BIG PAYOFF

In addition to their regular weekly pickups of local grunt and groan artists, members of IBEW Local 292, Minneapolis, Minnesota, handled a daily remote pickup, last summer, for the CBS-TV network: "The Big Payoff." The show originated from the Minneapolis Lyceum Theater and was microwaved to the Foshay Tower, a downtown building from which WCCO-TV programs originate.



ABOVE: "What a big lense you have, Cameraman!," says the Big Payoff model. "So much better to see you with, my dear," replies Cameraman J. Bergstrom.



LEFT: The stage of the Lyceum Theater from which "The Big Payoff" originated.



THREE CAMERAS used on Payoff show were manned by: foreground, F. Kettler; middleground, J. Bergstrom; and, in background, E. Theisen.



REMOTE SUPERVISOR Henry Shepard, left, and Director E. Anderson making a final check in the remote truck before feeding the show.

NOVEMBER, 1955

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# Local 1228 Reports Boston Westinghouse Agreement

*New Two-Year Contract Signed  
For WBZ, WBZA, and WBZ-TV*

By **BILL BAZZY**  
Local 1228



**A** MOST interesting negotiation was concluded with Westinghouse Broadcasting Company in Boston on October 14, 1955. Although the new agreement is not ideal, by the usual IBEW standards, it represents significant changes and indicates encouraging progress. A certain amount of diffidence in the shop and an employer sensitive to its bargaining position, in the past, created an annually difficult situation. Valuable lessons of our experiences have helped both the shop and the Local Union realize better ways to conduct their affairs and to accrue a better potential for future negotiations.

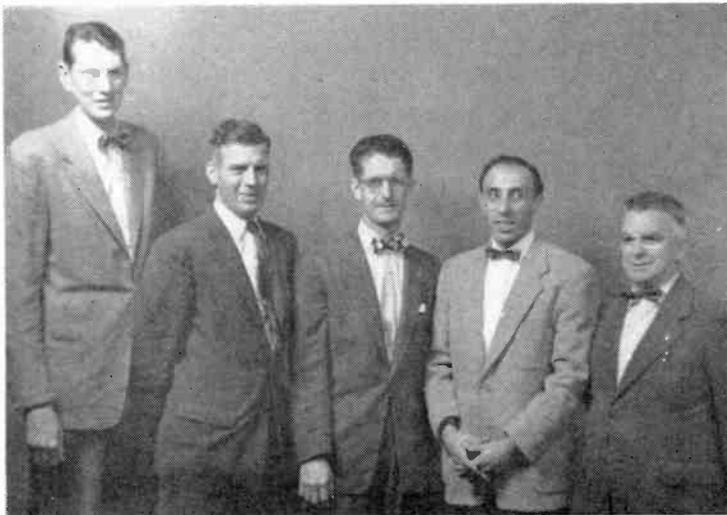
This year the miracle happened. Lightning struck and we clicked. The process of education, the lessons learned from bitter past experiences pulled the shop together. Business Manager Cairns suggested and the shop agreed that it might be helpful to have someone from the International Office lend a hand. This request resulted in

assignment of Representative Freeman L. Hurd which resulted in many elements of the emotional problems involved in the annual struggle being removed.

In the latter part of August it became apparent that we were heading toward the usual stalemate and in the early part of September a dispute notice was filed with the State and Federal Mediation Services, continuing the talks on the basis of contract extension agreements. On October 5 a very serious phase of the negotiation started since the committee had been authorized to call a strike to enforce our demands.

An unforeseen complication hampered the committee when our Business Manager was knocked out of action for several days by severe illness. We thus ran beyond the deadline, but the Company was informed that as long as we were at the bargaining table and negotiating in good faith our members would continue to work.

Several network feeds were scheduled which had to be cancelled, in the Company's judgment, due to the uncertainty of the situation and the increased pressure. Headquarters staff and supervisory people from various locations around the country were brought to Boston and put on a twenty-four-hour standby basis. This jammed the working areas and created a most unusual situation—supervisory hands were constantly next to ours and were ready to keep the controls hot. We maintained a most cordial relationship with the supervisory staff and they were quite amazed at our response; we again told all concerned, including every non-union employe in the plant, we would give proper notice to all when the shutdown or walkout would occur.



THE NEGOTIATING COMMITTEE: Sid Jarman, TV steward; Les Travers, AM steward; Jim Hughes, chief steward; William Bazzy, and William Flanders.

By Thursday morning, October 6, almost all the talk had run out—the areas of agreement and the rooms to “wriggle in” was small. On October 7 all agreements were terminated and the “big push” to find an agreement prior to the midnight deadline began. We had come a long way but still had not been satisfied in four respects—union security, union shop, jurisdictional coverage and arbitration. The Federal and State Conciliators found us confirmed and unyielding and the Company tough, but at no time had the door been slammed shut and we were quite determined to get an agreement, without a strike if such was possible. Striking was regarded as only a final resort—and we meant it, but we wanted a contract. The “wrestling” continued for the next twenty-six hours; the groups stayed through the night and a book could be written about this twenty-six-hour session, in itself. All during this period the local AFTRA representative, Bob Segal, stayed with us and lent his invaluable assistance and legal talent. His presence seemed to us to be appropriate as well as effective because he represented the announcers and talent, whose support was quite freely offered. In the crucial session, from about 3 a. m. to 5 a. m., he assisted Representative Hurd in breaking the logjam on arbitration which had almost broken down the talks. We were able to resolve the remaining items during the latter hours of that morning and to finally stumble out at 1 p. m. to spread the news that all was well.

#### **Meant Additional Experience**

Probably to larger groups our efforts are “peanuts” and perhaps to the smaller shops it may mean little but to us it served as added experience climaxing years of hard-sweating and work. A new attitude was ushered in—a new understanding and better relationship between our members and, happily enough, we were accorded new prestige and respect that, to a great degree, had been sadly lacking in our previous relationship with the Company. It also brought about a new respect on our part toward the Company officials who were tough, realistic and worked hard for the rights they felt they were entitled to and they protected with maximum effort the positions they felt should be retained. In can truly be said that it was a fair, truly good-faith negotiation during which both parties arrived at the best possible agreement. No one was satisfied that their side “had won”—we all agreed we had worked out a fair deal for our respective principals.

Wages in the new agreement are \$12.50 higher for the first year and \$16.50 higher at the top scale during the second year than those paid under the 1954 agreement. Union security is much improved, our position on jurisdiction has been strengthened and clarified and the provision for arbitration is no longer ham-strung by a mutual agreement to arbitrate being required. We can now “be sure,” in Boston, at Westinghouse.

**NOVEMBER, 1955**

## **Senator Humphrey Scores Secretary Benson's 'Alibi'**

Sen. Hubert Humphrey (Democrat, Minn.), in hearings of the Senate Agriculture Committee, challenged the argument of Secretary of Agriculture Benson that farmers have been caught in a cost price squeeze because of “too high” wages of industrial workers.

Wages paid to workers in U. S. industries increased less than 1 per cent in the past year, said Humphrey, while profits of financial and manufacturing corporations rose 4 per cent above 1953 record levels, and are zooming even higher in 1955.

Actually, said the Senator, it's in the interest of the farmers for workers to have higher, not smaller, incomes. “You won't sell any more ham and eggs and milk to the bankers if their incomes go up some more,” the Minnesotan said. “It's the man who works with his hands who will spend more money on more and better food for his wife and kids when he gets more to spend.”

—*AFL News-Reporter.*

## **Big Business Makes It Tough to Go in Debt**

It's costing consumers more money to go into debt these days.

Banks and finance companies around the country are jacking up interest rates on consumer loans and there's more to come.

The consumer credit interest rate jump follows a generally tightening money market which has resulted in higher rates for all types of business credit, some of the rates the highest in over 20 years.

The higher interest rates stem, according to fiscal experts, from the sharp increase in all types of business and consumer credit in the past year. Business loans are up 19 per cent over a year ago; mortgage debt, 17 per cent; auto debt, 35 per cent; and other installment debt, 10 per cent.

## **Be Union—Buy Label Good Christmas Motto**

Radio, television and newspapers soon will be reminding us that there are only so many shopping days until Christmas.

When you buy your Christmas gifts you will, of course, look for the union label and use union services.

Thus you'll not only be sure you provide recipients with a happier Christmas because of quality gifts, but also you will be assuring continued happy Christmases for your fellow workers.

**11**



A WTOP-TV mobile unit parked beside Griffith Stadium, Washington, D. C.

## New Two-Year Agreement Signed In Washington

**L**OCAL UNION 1215 recently signed a new agreement with WTOP-AM, WTOP-FM and WTOP-TV which culminated many, many hours of negotiation and conferences. An effort was made by both parties to clarify intent and to put in concise form the interpretations and nuances which have existed for several years in former agreements which—in many cases—contained awkward language and some vague references.

The new provision for trade jurisdiction is a case in point. It is sufficiently inclusive to adequately cover the understanding—yet includes all former understandings in much fewer words:

“The work covered by this Agreement shall include the construction (except commercially constructed equipment), installation, operation and maintenance of all technical radio and television broadcast equipment, film, lighting, recording, maintenance and other broadcast equipment by means of which electricity is applied to the transmission or transference, production or reproduction of sound and/or vision required and/or used by WTOP in its radio and television business, except that equipment and/or operations which are hereinafter specifically excluded from coverage. Also covered is certain other nontechnical equipment and/or operations which are hereinafter specifically included. Only Technician employes shall perform the work covered by this Agreement. Technicians shall not be required to perform duties which are inconsistent with or unrelated to work of the character described in this Section.”

### Description of Duties

The provision for the description of duties and responsibilities of supervisors is in accord with what has grown to be a standard industry practice:

“All provisions of this Agreement shall apply to Senior Supervisors and Supervisors. Senior Supervisors and Supervisors may be assigned Technician’s duties to the extent warranted by operational, maintenance or installation requirements.

“Senior Supervisors and Supervisors may perform work which is outside the scope of the work jurisdiction described

in this Agreement but such work shall be of a general routine and clerical nature, not requiring the exercise of administrative judgment and shall not include the authority to hire, transfer, lay off, promote, discharge, reward or discipline any Technician, or to effectively recommend such action.”

Notice of change of days off has been extended to seven from the previous five. For some time, the work-day consisted of eight hours within nine consecutive hours. It is now specified as eight hours, with a meal period scheduled on “paid” time.

The wage schedule provides for a starting wage of \$82 per week, increasing to \$167.50 for those with four or more years of service, and will be increased to \$85 per week to \$170 beginning July 29, 1956. A 10 per cent night differential (midnight to 7 a. m.) and a double-time provision for all work in excess of twelve hours are features continued in the 1955 agreement. Time and one-half applies, of course, to overtime beyond eight hours and up to twelve.

### Equitable Overtime

Special provision is made for recognition of the problem of equitable distribution of overtime and the premium payment for work performed prior to completion of a twelve-hour rest period has been increased to \$3.40 for each hour or fraction thereof.

Special recognition is given to the frequently recurring problem posed by sets or illusions desired in television:

“Nontechnical equipment and/or operations included in the jurisdiction covered by this Agreement shall include any electrical prop or electrical device used in radio and/or on a television ‘set’ or location, or used off ‘set’ or location to create effects on the ‘set’ or location. The work to be performed by Technicians in connection with such nontechnical equipment shall include the supplying of electricity to said equipment, the electrical connecting and disconnecting of said equipment and the operation of said equipment unless such an arrangement would act in such a manner as to destroy the illusion desired on ‘set’ or location.”

The agreement was negotiated by President Barnett, Business Representative Norton Richardson of the Local Union and Brother F. X. Green, a member of the Negotiating Committee.

## Educator Says Educational TV Is At Crossroads

Dr. Huston Smith, whose telecourse, "The Religions of Man," has been highly popular and which originates at KETC, St. Louis, recently told a gathering of educators at the 38th annual meeting of the American Council on Education that while he is optimistic about the power of educational TV, he does not feel that same way about its future. He said that educational TV is drifting into an image of itself as it is today because those who decide policy have not made up their minds on three important points: program content, audience and administration.

"Somehow the idea is abroad," Dr. Smith said, "that all that is needed for television teaching is a good teacher. This is not so. A great actor is not enough to insure a great play." He went on to say that he questions the wisdom of talking about "televized education" on the grounds that formal education is not the only method of gaining knowledge.

He said that educational television must attract and hold creative talent of the first magnitude if it is to realize its potential. Not creative talent in terms of teachers, but producers and directors. "We have come to recognize great directing is an art in its own right," he said, "the need for great directing in educational television is not less."

He went on to say: "We are not talking about jazzing up the Koran or streamlining the Gita. I could welcome my director as a full partner in my course because his educational concerns, standards and integrity were fully the equal of my own." This statement was made to emphasize the role Mayo Simon of Washington University played in the telecourse Dr. Smith presented on KETC. According to Dr. Smith, Mr. Simon pounded the ideas into "clarity, economy and relevance."

Dr. Smith said: "I was teaching an estimated weekly audience of 100,000—approximately ten times the number of students I could have otherwise expected to teach during a fifty-year career. It is my impression that this course taught far more than I dreamed it could—that the educational potential of this medium is vastly greater than I had supposed."

In commenting on his third point, the administration of educational TV, Dr. Smith said he thought educational institutions should be the foundation, "But they cannot cut themselves off from the community and assume full responsibility for this instrument." He then pointed out that schools cannot underwrite the costs of TV and said, "The only alternative is the community, which, of course, brings us back to education for whom, for if the community is to underwrite the medium a substantial number must be getting something in return."



### *Somebody Goofed\**

Last month, under the heading, "And Here We Are," we referred very briefly to the organization of the broadcasting industry having started in St. Louis, Mo., in 1931. Promptly upon publication Brother W. F. Ludgate of Local 1217 wrote us a nice letter calling attention to a previous contribution he had made to the history of the organization. The 1931 date is quite incorrect—as he so aptly points out—since Local 1 in St. Louis organized broadcast men in 1926.

A strike took place at one of the stations in St. Louis in November, 1926, for recognition. To the best of our knowledge this was the first radio station to be struck by union labor.

The bylaws of Local 1 which were dated June 4, 1929, covered the rules governing radiomen in that jurisdiction. Brother Ludgate has pointed out that he has a 15-page book of working rules which applied to that type of work and which were approved by the International Office on November 8, 1930.

We are very grateful to Brother Ludgate for his trouble in correcting the record and we hope that it will be a *record* from now on.

\* Editor's Note: Yes, me!

# Technical NOTES

## RCA Tube Manual

A revised and enlarged edition of the RCA Receiving Tube Manual RC-17, for many years the standard reference book for those who work or experiment with electron tubes and circuits, is available from the RCA Tube Division, Mr. R. S. Burnap, Commercial Engineering Manager, has announced.

Material in the new 336-page edition has been augmented to keep abreast of the technological advances in electronics fields. One of the features is a 26-page supplement covering 51 newly added tube types including types developed especially for use in television receiver circuits.

Like former editions, the latest Manual presents a section on electron tube theory, tube characteristics and applications. Another section contains 22 circuit diagrams most commonly encountered by experimenters. Among the charts is one listing the operating characteristics of 64 RCA types of TV picture tubes including color tube types 15GP22 and 21AXP22.

The revised edition of the Tube Manual may be obtained through RCA tube distributors or by writing to Commercial Engineering, RCA Tube Division, Harrison, N. J. The price is 60 cents a copy.

## Solar-Powered Radio

Admiral Corporation is developing a solar-powered transistor radio, which is reported to derive its power from the sun's rays but can operate without exposure to direct rays. The Admiral announcement follows within a fortnight a revelation by Motorola, Inc., that it has developed a new "high frequency" transistor, which the company claims outmodes present low-power types and will have applications in television and radios.

## Visiting Scientist

Dr. Heinz K. Heinsch, internationally known authority on transistors, has been appointed a Visiting Scientist at the Physics Laboratory of Sylvania Electric Products, Inc., at Bayside, N. Y.

On leave of absence from the University of Reading,

England, Dr. Henisch is serving in the Sylvania post for one year, working on semiconductor and electroluminescence research.

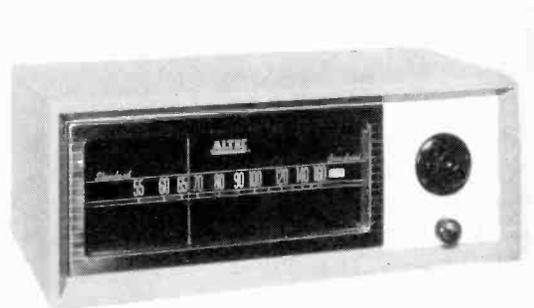
(Electroluminescence is the term applied to a new lighting method in which the wafer-thin "lamp" consists essentially of a flat, enamel-coated metal plate on which a ceramic coating containing a light-generating phosphor is sandwiched between two extremely thin electrically conducting layers.)

## Hi-Fi AM Tuner

Altec Lansing Corporation has just announced two new high fidelity tuners as part of their greatly expanded line of high fidelity components. The most outstanding feature of these new tuners on first inspection is their furniture design which follows Altec's trend of the last few years towards simplification in the sales and use of high fidelity equipment by providing furniture cabinetry and obviating the need for expensive installation work.

The 304A AM-FM tuner has exceptional selectivity, stability, and freedom from drift.

Their other new tuner, the 305A, represents a completely new offering in the high fidelity field, as it is a straight AM tuner. Altec states this AM tuner has been made available due to dealer requests for an inexpensive high fidelity tuner for use in many areas throughout the country where FM broadcasting is not available.



A new Altec high fidelity item is the 305A AM Tuner, pictured above. It is especially designed to meet demands for a high quality tuner in areas where FM broadcasting is not available.

## Transistor Record

Transistors can now replace nearly all the vacuum tubes in a television receiver, a recent announcement by Bell Telephone Laboratories states. Bell's latest experimental transistor has set a new high frequency record.

It flipped current from positive to negative more than a billion times a second, Bell reports, and it can handle frequencies well into the UHF range.

Such high frequency would also permit transistors to take over tube work in installations which pack hundreds of telephone conversations into a single set of wires. The billion-cycle transistor is a junction tetrode model.

Frequency was raised in the new experimental unit by reducing the width of the germanium bar and the central positive layer, and by adding a fourth electrode. The central layer is less than five-thousandths of an inch wide.



CAMERMAN GEORGE MEYERS trains his movie camera into the wheelhouse of a fishing vessel for a sequence from Raytheon Manufacturing Company's new radar film "Safe Passage." The 20-minute, 16-mm, color film answers the question, "Why should some ships collide, even though equipped with radar?" The film will be released for free loan from the Waltham, Mass., electronics firm.

## Ship Collisions

Why do some ships still have collisions, even though equipped with radar? The answer to this puzzling question holds wide implications for mariners and others concerned with safety at sea. Marine insurance records continue to show occasional mishaps between vessels despite one or both being equipped with the all-seeing eye of the modern radar system.

A recent study has determined that accidents involving radar-equipped ships fall into four major categories as follows: (1) radar not turned on; (2) radar not properly adjusted; (3) improper action by operating personnel; (4) "radar hypnosis."

Detailed information covering these causes has been collected and presented by Raytheon Manufacturing Company, major producer of marine radar equipment, in a 20-minute motion picture film called, "Safe Passage," previewed in New York recently by press and marine industry representatives.

## Portable Prompter

A new portable version of the TelePrompter will soon be distributed by the Underwood Corporation. Called the TelExecutive, the electro-mechanical device is designed for use by public speakers. The entire unit, including a leather case, weighs 18 pounds, 9 ounces, while the TelExecutive itself weighs 11 pounds, 2 ounces. The TelExecutive is operated by a palm-sized hand control unit, which enables the speaker to regulate the speed of the script.

## Tape Making

A folder entitled, "How Magnetic Tape Is Made," is offered free by ORRadio Industries, Inc. The folder should be of interest to technicians concerned with tape editing, for it describes and illustrates the steps in the manufacture of magnetic recording tape. A copy of the folder may be obtained by writing ORRadio Industries, Inc.; Dept. 30, Opelika, Ala.

## Carrier Uses TV

The Ark Royal, 36,800 ton aircraft carrier of the British Navy, is to be fitted with closed-circuit television. TV will be used operationally to brief air crews, but it will also serve as an important part of the ship's entertainment program. Eventually 20 screens will be installed in the messes, main halls and lecture rooms.

## Color Receiver

Chromatic Television Labs is producing a prototype, mass-producible color TV receiver incorporating its Lawrence Tube in a 22-inch model. The set would have simplified circuitry, fewer tubes, and would sell at about the \$400-\$500 level. Chromatic, owned by Paramount Pictures, is working with Telechrome, a firm which has been developing chassis as well as doing laboratory research.

## 'Scatter' Research

A new technique may allow ultra-short-wave broadcasts up to 1,000 miles—perhaps paving the way for intercontinental television—an FCC official has suggested. FCC Commissioner Edward Webster said a new "scatter" broadcasting method, whereby radio waves ricochet downward from the electrically charged ionosphere, appear to make possible "extremely reliable" circuits over distances of 100 to 1,000 miles.

# Station Breaks



## Convention Lines

The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Corporation has started the installation of radio and TV lines in San Francisco's Cow Palace, making ready for the Republican nominating convention next August. There now are two TV lines and six radio lines permanently installed. Between now and next August these facilities will be upped to 40 TV circuits and at least 100 radio channels. The whole installation will cost more than a million dollars.

Aside from the convention hall links, PT&T must connect major hotels where various candidates will have their headquarters. Two hops are required for TV circuits, most of which will be microwave relays.

## Texas' Tallest

KRLD-TV and WFAA-TV, Dallas, stations employing IBEW members of Local 1257, have a new antenna 1,685 feet above average terrain. In true Texas style, FAA is making no buffalo bones about it. To promote public knowledge of the Channel 8 fact, the station has established "The Texas Topper Club." All who sign up as "Texas Toppers" have their signature microfilmed and installed in a receptacle atop the tower.

## College via TV

In St. Louis, officials of Washington University and St. Louis University are considering plans for televising a two-year college curriculum leading to a junior college Associate of Arts degree. The junior college curriculum would be aired over KETC, a station whose technical operations are covered by an agreement with Local Union 1217, IBEW.

## Commemorative Stamp

There is a movement under way to get a commemorative stamp issued by the Post Office Department calling attention to the 50th anniversary of what is widely accepted as the first transmission of speech by "wireless." On Christmas eve, 1906, Fessenden transmitted "wireless telephony" from Brant Rock, near Plymouth, Mass., nine years after Marconi first demonstrated "wireless telegraphy." The commemorative stamp would be issued late in 1956.

## KDKA Anniversary

KDKA, Pittsburgh, Pa., celebrated its 35th anniversary of regular broadcasting on November 2. The old-timer of American radio received a Sigma Delta Chi Historic Sites in Journalism plaque and congratulations from throughout the broadcasting industry.

## Strike Still On

Members of Local 1304, Little Rock, Arkansas, are still picketing Radio Station KGHl in an effort to improve working conditions and wages. Upon the anniversary date of the local's contract, the company gave the union notice of cancellation, fired two men, and installed Telemetering equipment to remotely control the transmitter. Management refused to meet with representatives of the union.

Meanwhile, members of Local 1178, Shreveport, Louisiana, are still out on strike against Radio Station KRMD. This strike began a year ago, when announcers and technicians were given notice by the station that their contract was terminated, and management refused to bargain for a new agreement.

## Dental Teaching

Industrial television's effectiveness as a classroom medium for teaching dental techniques to large student groups was demonstrated on November 18 by the Temple University School of Dentistry and the Radio Corporation of America in a four-hour television clinic attended by more than 50 Philadelphia-area dentists.

Demonstrations of advanced dental procedures, performed on a patient, were viewed in close-up detail by an RCA ITV camera mounted over the dental chair, and projected by closed-circuit to the attending dentists seated before six 21-inch home television receivers in the demonstration room. The television clinic was conducted in the School of Dentistry's new \$50,000 Post-graduate Clinic.